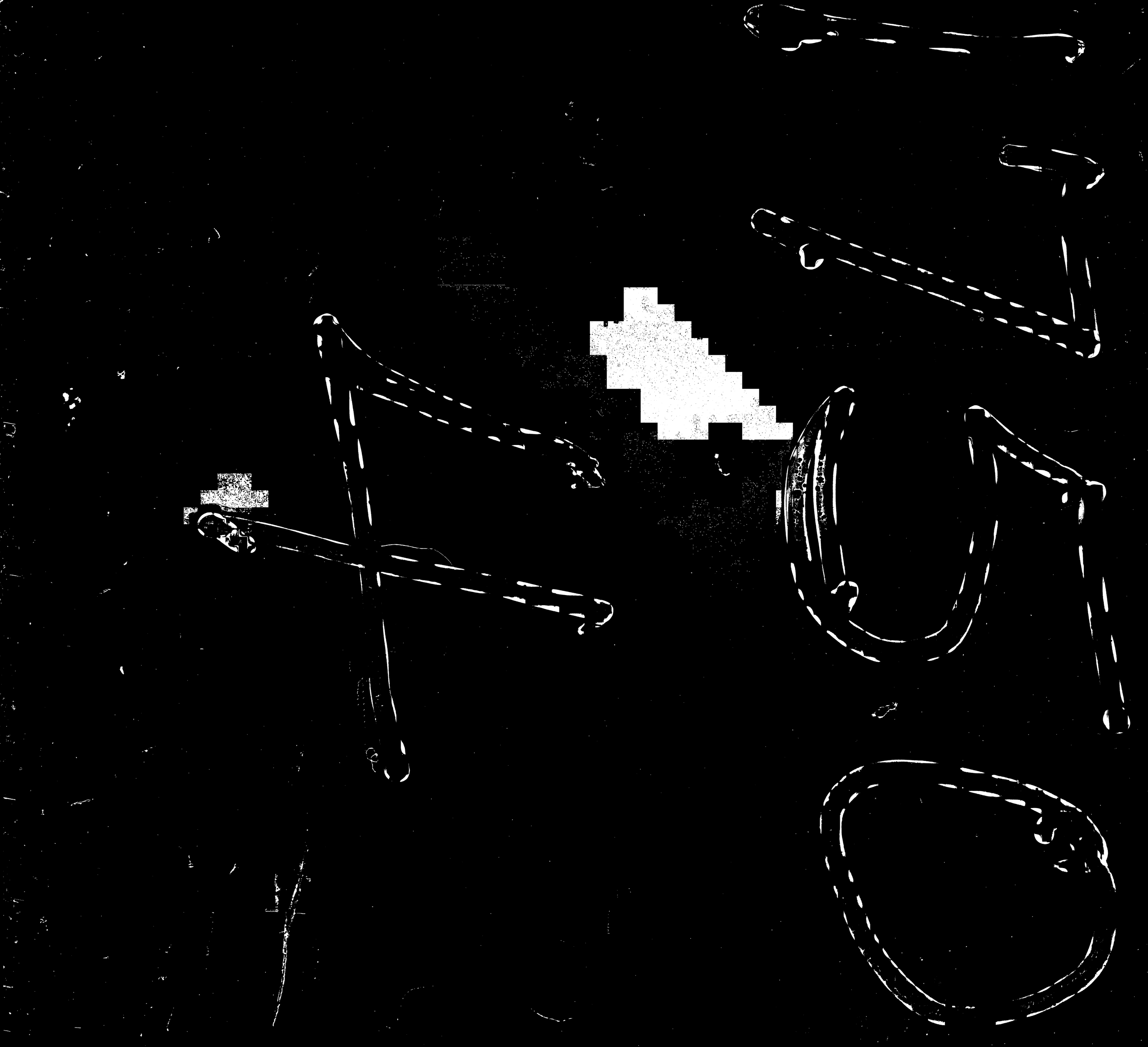


"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

DUPONT 35 MM
LIGHTING 6
RATIO 14-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
POLICE FILE (INV. REPORTS)
NUMERICAL BY REPORT
NUMBER

PROJECT No.
FRU-2

REEL NO. 4

D-1192

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 1192.
Date 24 - 4 - 30.

April 24, 30.

Superintendent W. Whiting,

Shanghai Special District Court.

I return herewith Search Warrant No. 70. Acting on the authority of this document, detectives from the Municipal Police, accompanied by Det. Sub. Inspector Tsu Lien Koong ( ) of the Public Safety Bureau, searched the Par Li Printing Company, No. 173 Sinza Road, on April 23, but failed to find the counter revolutionary magazine entitled "The Review of the Revolution", or other inflammatory literature.

※ Returned. 24/4.

Deputy Commissioner of Police
(Crime & Special Branches).

逕啓者今送還搜索票第七十号憲該搜索票敝處探員偕同公安局探員朱勵公於四月廿三日至新閘路一百七十三号派利印刷公司搜抄但未抄得及動刊物之革命評論或其他滋事文件相應函覆查照可也

此致

上海特區地方法院

督察魏鼎

副巡安士

四月廿四日

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

S. B. Chinese Section. April 23. 1930.

Execution of Search Warrant,

at Palace Printing Co',No 173 Sinza Road.

Sir,

Accompanied by C.D.S.I,Taung Chien,Tsu Lien Koong (朱廉公) of the Public Safety Bureau,and Detectives from Sinza Station,I executed the attached Search Warrant at 10.45 A.M, today; nothing in the nature of that mentioned on the Warrant was found,

Officer I/c,

Special Branch.

Reg. Letter in accordance with draft, which is attached, please. MG 23:4:'30

C. D. I.

D-1193

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

April 23, 1930.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
File No. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1193.
Date 25 - 4 - 30.

Shanghai Chinese Press Workers' Union

not by the dismissed workers

The meeting convened by the above Union for this afternoon to discuss the dismissal from the "China Times" and elimination from union membership of six printers did not take place owing to lack of attendance. From attached translation of a handbill issued by the Union, it will be seen that Tu Niang-tsz, for the past eighteen months all powerful in the type-setting room of the "China Times" and a thorn in the side of the management, has at last incurred the enmity of the Union. This man has always been prominent in agitation among the "China Times" printers, but so far has been sufficiently cunning not to commit himself in the eyes of the law. The action of the Union in ousting Tu and his five followers is a step in the right direction, although we shall require to keep in close contact with the "China Times" in regard to his movements and possible threats by him and his following. It will also be advisable to give the Editorial Office (Shantung Road) and the Type-setting Room (40.A. Kiangse Road) special police attention for the next few days.

I have not been able to get in touch with Mr. Pan, Editor of the China Times" today but will endeavour to interview him tomorrow with a view to impressing on him the necessity for holding out against any demands that Tu be reinstated.

For Information
A. C. (S.B.).
A. C. (Ld.)
D. C. I.

Thos Robertson
C. D. I.

24/4

Read 24/4

D.D. (Br. and Sp. Branches),
Information.
Central Station informed. Copy sent to D.O."A".
23:4:'30.

Translation of a handbill emanating from the Executive Committee of Shanghai Chinese Press Workers' Union, dated April 21:

A letter to all Press Workers giving reasons why the following six members have been struck off the membership list of the Union and ordered to cease work:-

Li Ho Sung (李荷生)	Tu Niang-tsz (杜阿子)
Chang Foh Shing (張福興)	Chu Kyih-an (朱吉安)
Tu Ching-keng (杜慶根)	Chu Kwei-sung (李桂生)

We regret having been compelled to strike off from our membership list the above six persons and to order them to stop working. Our object is to lead the workers and protect their interest, yet despite this fact we had to withdraw our protection from them and to expel them from our ranks. Of course we are not to blame for their action, still we are much concerned at a lack of trust and confidence of the Union which prevails among our fellow members. The aims of our union have already been explained in our previous letter and need no repetition here. The six above-mentioned workers, however, have ignored our aims and have frequently strayed to forbidden paths to attain their selfish aims. For this reason we cannot remain indifferent and accordingly have decided to eliminate them before they have succeeded in corrupting our union. A Strong man will ampptate his limb when it is bitten by a poisonous snake." What a sad thing it is.

Furthermore in the interests of you, our members, we hope that you will give us the support we need. You will correct our mistakes and help us in every way. To save ourselves from annihilation we have to punish those who are bent on misehief.

Chopped: The Executive Committee of the Shanghai Press Workers' Union.

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

April 23, 1930.

The workers in the China Times have a union which is registered with the Social Bureau in Chinese controlled territory. Acting on the recommendation of this Union, the management of the newspaper dismissed 5 or 6 workers on April 22. The dismissed workers are all alleged to be important agitators and to haveamong their supporters the radical elements of various Chinese newspapers. They are now planning to cause inconvenience to the owners of the paper, and in furtherance of this object will hold a meeting in the China Times printing office, No. 40a Kiangse Road, between 2 and 5 p.m. April 23.

what kind of agitators?

X

The above information has been obtained from Mr. Waung Ying Ping of the Shun Pao who is a shareholder of the China Times.

YR

A. C.

Deputy Commissioner
(Cr. & Sp. Branches).

A.C. (S.B.)

What is the use of reporting to us if they allow them to do this (S.B.)? Do they want us to clear them out? or are they prepared to prosecute if there is trouble?

23/4 LCG

D-1194

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
File No. C.I.D. REGISTRY
No. I.O.D. 1194
Date 25-4-30.

Confidential April 22, 1930.

Attached application.

Mr. Ng Kai Sien the Chief of the Organisation Department of the Koumingtang Headquarters is a native of Tsingpoo, Kiangsu age 31 and lives with his family at 222 Vung Yuen Fanngg 文元坊 Rue Victor Emmanuel French Concession.

He was penniless a year ago but through fortunes made as a member of the Committee of the Koumingtang Headquarters he has now acquired some wealth.

From enquiries made at various sources I have ascertained that Mr. Ng Kai Sien is no better than other members of the Koumingtang whose policy is always aggressive and hostile to the Settlement authorities.

As applicant is a resident of the French Concession I suggest that Col. Yuan Liang be politely informed that there is no need for the applicant, Ng Kai Sien, to carry firearms in the Settlement.

Lau Shaohiang
Clerical Assistant.

Officer i/c S.B.

24.4.30.

D.C. (Brand Sp. Branches)

Dete (Sp.t - Inspector) 24/4 Rcd

Form 226
T.H. 600-11-29.

I.O. D 1194.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of a letter No.632 from the Public Safety Bureau of the Shanghai Special District.

April 9, 19 30.

Commissioner of Police Gerrard,

Municipal Police,

International Settlement.

Sir,

I hereby make application for the issue of one exemption licence to carry firearms in respect of one Browning pistol No.84159 in the name of Ng Kai Sien, Chief of the Organizing Department of the District Kuomintang, who is often required to pass through the Settlement on official errands.

Enclosed please find two copies of a photo and one pistol (pistol not received).

(Sd) Yuan Liang.

A.C. (Sd) Kay
11/4

Liaison Section,
For inquiry, detailed report and recommendation please.
11/4/30.

D-1195

Form No. 3
G. 7500-7-29

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. Headquarters REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1195.
Date April 24, 1930
Date 25 - 4 - 30.

C.I.D. Headquarters, Shanghai,

REPORT

Date April 24, 1930

Subject (in full) KOREAN COMMUNISTS ARRESTED BY FRENCH POLICE

Made by C.D.I. Nakagawa. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

With reference to the report published in the Shanghai Mainichi under the above heading, I called on Mr. Obata, Chief City Editor of the Shanghai Mainichi, and interrogated him as to the correctness of the report. Mr. Obata, the Editor, stated that it was true that several Korean Communists were arrested on or about April 16 by the French Police, but the statement to the effect that An Chung Kun was the son of An Zoong Kun who assassinated Prince Ito at Harbin was incorrect, for this man is said to be living in Hankow at present. He refused to reveal the source of information.

Mr. Hanasato, the Chief of Police of the Japanese Consulate-General, states that he has not yet received any information from the French Police.

S. Nakagawa
C.D.I.

French Police inform me that there is no truth in the report in the "Mainichi"

JR

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.C.I.B. and Sp. Branches)
Information. The irresponsibility of Mr Obata seems the limitless.
JRH 24:4:30

File No. I.C.D. 1195.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I.D. Headquarters ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date April 24, 1930

Subject (in full) KOREAN INSPECTORS INSTIGATE BUS STRIKE

Made by J.C.D.I. Nakagawa *Forwarded by*

Sir,

With reference to the report published in the Shanghai Mainichi under the above heading, I called on Mr. Obata, Chief City Editor of the Shanghai Mainichi, and interrogated him as to the correctness of the report. Mr. Obata stated that the report was only a rumour which was obtained by one of his reporters, therefore, he could not confirm it.

S. Nakagawa
C.D.I.

& therefore in all
decency the should
not have published it
JP

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
Special
Mail

I.D. 1104

April 21, 1930. Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALLEGATION OF BRIBERY OF CHAPEI POLICE

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:
At 3 p.m. yesterday a Japanese was arrested by a Chapei policeman in Chinese territory near Dixwell Road for riding a bicycle without Chinese licence but he was released after placing one dollar in the hands of the policeman.

KOREAN INSPECTORS INSTIGATE BUS STRIKE

What ground has "mainichi" for this statement ?

The Shanghai Mainichi publishes the following report:
The Korean ticket inspectors of the China General Omnibus Co. are ostensibly quiet people but it is they who are instigating the strike of Chinese employees of the Bus Co. There are 48 Koreans in the employ of the Co., some of whom are members of the branch of the Korean communist party in China and are in a close touch with Chinese communist party. The local Japanese Consulate is keeping a close watch on them. There is a Korean nationalist party which has nothing to do with the Korean communist party and it is the nationalist party which is helping the strikes.

KOREAN COMMUNISTS ARRESTED BY FRENCH POLICE

Enquiries & report.

The Shanghai Mainichi publishes the following report:
At 2 p.m. April 16 a Korean named An Chung Kun, 31, and 5 other Korean communists were arrested by the French police. An is the son of An Zoong Kun who assassinated Prince Ito at Harbin. He came to Shanghai some time ago with his mother. In October of 1928 he was arrested by the Japanese Consular police at a certain Hospital on Carter Road but he was later released owing to his illness. Since then he has become a communist. Recently he worked with the Bus Company as a ticket inspector. He has also been associating with an employee of a certain marble shop on North Szechuen Road, an employee of a timber merchant on Yangtszepo Road, with German Jews, Russian Jews, and with members of the Third Internationale.

C. D 1. Nakagawa

D-1196

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
File No. C. I. D. REGISTE
No. I. O. D. 1196.
Date 25 4 30.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

C.I.

It would appear that Dr Blunt is taking up this matter but as the incidents occurred on Municipal roads I suggest that it should be brought to the notice of the Council by the Police so that an official protest can be lodged with the Senior Consul.

The molestation was not serious but it shows an anti-foreign attitude which may develop if these soldiers are not warned officially.

I will also get in touch with the proper Military authorities if you wish & ask them to take up the matter.

H.C. Allen
D.C. (C.I.B.)

24/4

Special Branch
(Foreign Section)

File No. 1.0 D 1196

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

April 22, 1930.

Sir,

With reference to attached newspaper article, I interviewed Mrs. Biggs, British, teacher in the Girls School Yu Yuen Road and residing at No. 268A Yu Yuen Road. Mrs. Biggs informed me that on Sunday, April 6th, she had a visit from a friend, Miss J. Carnaghan, Senior Supervisor in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Coy and residing at No. 29 Macgregor Road.

After tiffin the two ladies decided to go for a walk and set out in the Keswick Road direction. About 3 p.m. they were passing along that road when they encountered about 20 Chinese soldiers. Some were swinging their belts and laughing and passing rude remarks about foreign women. On passing there Mrs. Biggs received a slight tip from a belt. The blow did not hurt but the soldiers seemed to think it great fun. Several stones were also thrown after them but fortunately they were not struck.

A little while later Mrs. Biggs and Miss Carnaghan passed another group of soldiers on Lincoln Avenue near the junction of the new Chinese road. They were there again subjected to abusive language and several stones thrown but neither were struck.

Nothing further happened on the way home.

Mr. Blunt, H.B.M. Consul has interviewed Mrs. Biggs on the subject.

D. Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

D.C. (C.&S. Branches), This incident seems to have been of a very trivial nature. Information

W.G. 22/4/30

Urgent

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 17:4:1930

To Foreign Section,

It is said that one of the Foreign ladies who was interfered with is a Mrs Biggs.

Please interview her, and ascertain what happened exactly.

WLy

THE DANGER OF THE OUTSIDE ROADS

Better to Keep off Them Because of the Unruly Soldiery: Unpleasant Incidents

A short time ago a warning was issued to the citizens of the International Settlement to stay out of Chinese territory after dark so that they would not be annoyed by robbers or possible kidnappers. It appears, from recent complaints, that foreign citizens will not only have to stay in their own territory after dark but also during the day and that they may not even travel on extra-settlement municipal roads. Chinese soldiers are forbidden to go armed along the Municipal Roads but there is nothing to prevent them from going across the boundaries for personal business or pleasure when they are not on duty. They are particularly numerous along the Soochow creek roads, strolling about in groups of ten or twelve. And foreigners who stroll too near the Red Joss House on Keswick Road, or the new Chinese road near Lincoln Avenue are very apt to be subject to the insolence and insults of the Chinese soldiers. The Municipal Police Force is trying to control these soldiers while they are on duty and to keep them off of foreign roads but the casual passer-by is often an object for their stone-throwing and intimidating.

English Ladies Struck

Last Sunday two English ladies were walking on Keswick Road, on the Settlement side of the railroad track. They were intercepted by a band of Chinese soldiers who were obviously not on duty although they were still armed. Two of them had taken off their belts and as the walkers passed by one of them was struck with a belt. The soldiers jeered at the two and threw stones at the dog. Tiring of that sport they descended upon a file of coolies who were carrying timber and chased them into the ditch where they made them walk in the mud to the accompaniment of much hilarity. Two small Chinese children were also the object of their bullying.

At the intersection of the new Chinese road with the Lincoln Avenue the two women passed a group of soldiers on the Chinese side of the road. Although the two were on foreign road the Chinese, who were on guard, threw mud and sticks at them from their own side.

It has been no uncommon procedure during the last two or three years for the Chinese police to be on patrol on the outlying Municipal roads. No official announcement has been made to the effect that the Council is taking steps to prevent Chinese patrol on Municipal roads or Chinese soldiery over the boundaries on the Settlement side. When the Chinese police first began this patrolling they were limited to the area along Brennan piece. Later on they went to Hungjao and Rubicon roads. Evidently the police do not believe it worth while to patrol Monument Road or Pearce Road which are still further beyond the Rubicon. Six or seven police officer's headquarters have been built along some of the outlying Municipal roads. They have even taken posts in the general vicinity of Jessfield Road. Last Sunday there were four armed soldiers with rifles and bandoliers walking up and down Pearce Road.

Several weeks ago a foreign Omnibus Co. inspector became entangled in an argument with several Chinese police over the matter of proper fare. Although the police were formidable the inspector escaped without injury due to the fact that the Chinese passengers in the bus took the side of the inspector.

Shanghai residents will remember the murder of Mr. Mackenzie on Keswick Road several years ago, and still more recently the attempted murder of Miss Duncan on the same road. Miss Thompson was murdered and Mr. Law was wounded near the Red Joss House less than two years ago.

D-1197

I.O. D.1197

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 1197.
Date 3 - 5 - 30.

May 3, 30.

Dear Mr. Milton,

With reference to your letter, dated April 24, 1930, concerning the whereabouts of one W. Rees Harris, I have to inform you that exhaustive enquiries have been made to ascertain whether this person left Yokohama for Shanghai on January 4,1930, and passenger lists of vessels leaving the first named port for Shanghai for a week prior and a week after January 4, 1930, were scrutinized, but without result. General enquiries locally have also proved abortive.

Yours sincerely,

Lay.

M. Milton Esq.,
Vice-Consul,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

Special Branch
(Foreign Section)

File No. D 1197.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

May 1, 1930.

Sir,

Reference the attached letter from Mr. M. Milton, British Vice Consul, concerning the present whereabouts of W. Rees Harris.

Exhausive enquiries have been made to ascertain whether the named gentleman left Yokohama for Shanghai on January 4, 1930. Passenger lists of vessels leaving the first named port for Shanghai for a week prior and a week after January 4, 1930 have been examined, without result. All other local sources of enquiry have been tapped without bringing to light anything of a definate nature.

W. Moore
D. P. S.

312

WDe
1-5-30

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Reg. Please draft a reply in above sense Vice Consul's letter.

2:5:30.

PASSPORT & REGIST[illegible]
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL
P.O. BOX 1293
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY
No. D.1197.
Date 25-4-30.

24th Apr. 1930.

Dear Mr. Aiers,

We have received an enquiry from the Consulate at Tokyo as to the present whereabouts of a Mr. W. Rees Harriss.

This gentleman is a journalist and he left Singapore for Japan on 23.9.29 by the S.S."Franken", and it is known that he registered at the new grand hotel, Yokohama, on Jan. 3rd last. He left the following day, ostensibly for Shanghai.

I should be very grateful for any information you may possess regarding this man as his relatives are anxious to receive news of him.

Yours sincerely,

M. Milton
Vice Consul.

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,

Sir. No record in C.I.D. Reg. 25/4

Foreign Section,
For investigation and report please.
25: 4: 30

D-1198

32053
11198
1 6 37

A copy of "The Ocean Men, an Allegory of the Sun Yat-sen Revolutions," by Mr. Paul Myron Linebarger, formerly a local legal practioner and later adviser to the Nanking Government," has been received. It is a five-act play, originally intended for the Chinese stage in the Chinese language, as propaganda for the Sun Yat-sen early revolution. The publishers are the Mid-Nation Editions, Washington, D.C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. R. CITY.
No. D 1198
Date 6 / 4 / 34

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1934

Linebarger To Merge Fascism And San Min

World-traveled high adviser to nations, friend of the late Sun Yat-sen, and American judge in the Philippine Islands, Paul Myron Linebarger is barging through Shanghai from Nanking en route to Europe and America.

The judge believes the sky is the limit in any new thought and war. This trip is going to mark a [illegible] for Judge Linebarger, who is [illegible] entitled "Fascism, Stabilization through the San Min Chu I, Fascism and the Roosevelt Recovery Program." After this opus has been digested into a book, the high adviser will submit it to the Council of State "asking permission for its publication."

If no untoward incidents occur between now and April 10, the judge intends to catch the President Garfield for Europe. Passengers need not expect to see him often as he will no doubt be deeply engaged in setting down his impressions of China for the new guide to world stabilization.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. BRANCH
No. D 1190
Date 1/3

"Trail-Blazer" Linebarger Sees Extrality's End

Suggests Burial Of Hostilities For Promotion Of Confidence In National Government; U.S. Lawmakers May Lead The Way

Sole legal adviser of the Nanking Government, Judge Paul Myron Linebarger, yesterday predicted an end to unequal treaties and extrality in China within two years and, its result, the opening of China's mighty markets to America.

Arriving here in the Dollar liner President Johnson on Monday night, Judge Linebarger is staying at the Cathay Hotel pending instructions from the Council of State in Nanking. His son, Wayne Wentworth, accompanies him and will enter the University of Nanking shortly.

Exuding good will after his long absence from China, the Judge yesterday received a representative of "The Shanghai Times" with the suggestion that hostility, particularly British, be buried. He bears no malice for his disbarment from the Mixed Court in 1919, allegedly because of his fight for Chinese representation on the Council.

"It was the best thing that could have happened to me," he declared magnanimously, "for it showed me to be the champion of what President Roosevelt calls the 'New Deal' for China. But John Bull licked me," he said, twisting a wisp of his white hair.

America May Lead Way

As legal representative of 1,700 hsiens in China (200 are now in control of the communists, he said) Judge Linebarger announced that his canvass of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives showed unanimous favour for the abolition of extrality. It is just what is needed to show the world that the National Government rules China and it is the only answer to America's prayer for an export market, he declared.

"The change will not be a harsh one," he said. "I have urged in my report that the Chinese juristic system be followed in conducting business so that there will be no need for application to the courts. It will have to be a compromise all the way around, but if the other Powers do not take to abolition favourably, America will lead the way."

With the entrance of a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs into the room, the Judge assumed several new roles in concluding the interview. Among other things, he styled himself "an international errand-boy," "a pathfinder" and a "trail-blazer." It was in the latter role that he shied from commenting on the ultimate fate of the $50,000,000 U.S. wheat and cotton loan.

"I cannot speak on this subject without instructions from the Council of State," he averred. "I am simply a trail-blazer who seeks out the way—then the Chinese take it up and carry it through to the finish. They have the ability."

DBR 28/2

C. & S. B. R'CI[illegible]
No. D-119[illegible]
Dat. 28/2-26

Linebarger Back



Legal adviser to the Chinese national government and former United States judge in the Philippines, Judge Paul Myron Linebarger arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the Dollar round-the-world liner President Johnson. He is pictured above with his son, Wayne Wentworth Linebarger, who will enter Nanking University.

Linebarger Back Again With Goodwill

Still Wearing His Rose-colored Glasses, Judge Ballyhoos Cooperation

Judge Paul Myron Linebarger, whose original mission in his present trip to China was to come and wave the olive branch between opposing sides of the Fukien rebellion, arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the President Johnson and is now [illegible] the Cathay Hotel. He will proceed to Nanking on Thursday and submit a report of an 18 months overseas mission as legal adviser to the national government, during which time he was reminded once by Nanking to modify his remarks and sometimes lift-dressed cast him its behalf.

Let's Get Together

Judge Linebarger seems to be in an optimistic mood. He declares that "the outlook of both Chinese and foreigners is today happier than at any other time, that "large amounts of American capital are willing to come to China," that "Communism is utterly unfitted to take even a small part in the influence of Chinese civilization.

Continuing, Dr. Linebarger says: "So let's all get together and stand by our splendid national government of China, and compromise and co-operate so that China will still remain open to foreigners in an increased development of foreign trade and foreign prosperity, through the mighty markets and the cheerful goodwill of the great Chinese people".

Judge Linebarger resigned as United States judge in the Philippines in 1906 to join, as he puts it, "the then weak yet courageous band of Sun Yat-sen's 'Dare-to-Die' supporters." He has been more or less identified with China ever since.

DBR 28/-

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, January 4, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 128
Date 1 1

THE liquidation of the Fukien revolt has made little progress during the past few weeks, and I was frankly puzzled as to the reason until I came across a United Press despatch in the columns of this paper headed "Linebarger Sailing to Bring Peace Here." The cable stated that Mr. Paul Myron Linebarger, Adviser to the Nationalist Government at Nanking, was leaving Washington on December 30 en route for China "in an effort to help bring about a solution of the Fukien trouble."

The Judge is travelling in a leisurely manner, as he is sailing from New York by a steamer which does not reach Shanghai until February 26. So that Mr. Wang Ching-wei and General Chiang Kai-shek will have to possess their souls in patience for another eight weeks before they can hope for the inestimable privilege of Judge Linebarger's mediation.

Little would be known of Judge Linebarger's versatile activities on behalf of the Chinese Government if it were not for the fact that he combines his duties as advisor with those of his own Press Agent. It was only a few weeks ago that I received a mimeographed copy of his "Report to the Council of State of the National Government of China for the period May 1, 1933, to November 15, 1933." It is bound in a blue cover, and contains eleven solidly typed pages of text, sealed at the end with a Chinese chop; and a printed notice on the cover states that "these general and non-confidential reports of the Legal Advisor are to be issued quarterly, to present to foreign economic experts some of the problems which confront the National Government of China. Libraries, Universities, and Societies desiring copies of such reports should apply to Paul M. A. Linebarger, Private Secretary to the Legal Adviser, Legal Adviser's Washington Office, 2006 R Street, N.W., Washington D.C., U.S.A." Lest there should be any misunderstanding I might state that I made no application for a copy; I appear to be among the favoured few to whom the Reports are to be sent unsolicited.

* * *

IT appears from the Report before me that after visiting Germany and eleven other countries in Europe "seeking opportunities to further the cause of that new economic China" Judge Linebarger went to Russia where he found his activities very much restricted. He was unfortunate enough, also, to find that the representation of China at the World Economic Conference was "so efficiently organized" that he did not consider that he could in any wise, even as an observer, perform any service on China's behalf there.

Follows a dissertation on the production and consumption of silver, and another on Tariff Methods in China and America, in the course of which he deplores the fact that China maintains no Tariff Lobby in Washington. Space does not permit of a detailed summary of the author's puerile observations on tariff problems. I pass on to a paragraph headed "Too much Partizanship often adverse to China's Interests" from which I gather that Judge Linebarger, as a result of his quarter of a century's experience, has been impressed by "that spirit of loyalty which Chinese leaders command."

He contrasts this state of affairs with conditions in Western countries and Japan, to the disadvantage of the latter, though he then proceeds to assert that this loyalty to leadership "is a serious obstacle to the carrying-out of the will of Chung Shan."

Judge Linebarger appears to have got himself into hot water by his association with the "Honorable B. V. Patel, well-known in India as the associate of Mahatma Gandhi" whom he invited to Washington to address the "Sino-Indian Societies for Economic Research" which he (Linebarger) had initiated, for he subsequently received a vehement protest "evidently from an influential source" declaring "that my action was purely political and not at all economic" and that objection would be taken to "my association with these activities."

It is a relief to learn that "the conclusion of the whole matter is that I have suspended all work on this subject until I have the privilege of laying it in full detail before your Excellencies, and obtain your direct instructions."

The recent Wheat and Cotton Loans Judge Linebarger describes as "Sino-American Grubstake Loans", by means of which "America has delivered a politically correct and none the less economically effective blow at China's enemies." He describes their conclusion as "the culmination of the varied inaugurations of purpose that I have worked on for the last several years," and predicts that "it will be easy to continue the process of discreet and intelligent borrowing from America."

* * *

I HAD hardly finished perusing this farrago of nonsense when I was handed a typewritten letter in red ink, from Paul M. A. Linebarger, stating that at Judge Linebarger's request he was forwarding "the within remarks concerning the campaign which he is now waging against the false information of Japanese and other Imperialists concerning the opium traffic in China, which, being almost entirely controlled by international gangsters, cannot be suppressed at present by the National Government because of the Unequal Treaty immunity of such malefactors." The enclosure is a closely typewritten page of MS. headed

CHINA'S LEGAL ADVISER DECLARES JAPAN MAKE OPIUM LIBEL FOR INVASIVE PURPOSE.

JUDGE LINEBARGER WAGING CAMPAIGN TO CORRECT FALSE OPIUM INFORMATION AGAINST CHINA.

FOREIGN OPIUM GANGS RESPONSIBLE FOR OPIUM PRODUCTION IN CHINA.

CHINA VICTIMIZED BY FOREIGN GANGSTER OPIUM ACTIVITY.

WITH ABOLITION OF UNEQUAL TREATIES ONLY CAN CHINA HAVE POWER TO DRIVE OUT FOREIGN OPIUM GANGSTERS.

From the text I learn that at an Executive Meeting of the American Friends of China Judge Linebarger reported on the campaign he was conducting against the Japanese and other Imperialists who alleged that China does not "clean out the opium combinations in China." My readers will, perhaps, be surprised to learn that whereas in America "the American authority can stamp out bootlegging of whiskey merely by punishing the offenders", opium gangsters in China cannot be touched because of the immunity they enjoy under the unequal treaties.

The Japanese and others, he asserts, hurt the credit of the National Government by falsely declaring that the Chinese are responsible for the production of opium, the import of which into Manchukuo is encouraged in order that the drug may be distributed among the export markets of the world. As a conclusive argument that the Chinese are blameless in the matter, he cites the fact that "the Chinese have no shipping facilities, and hence it is the foreigner who can buy at his own price the opium grown in (Chinese) territory, because otherwise it could not be shipped to the high-priced foreign market." I wonder what the foreign steamship lines, which are constantly being fined in foreign ports for opium found in the possession of the Chinese crew, will think of this statement.

* * *

AFTER the Judge has returned and settled the Fukien revolt, perhaps he will show sufficient enterprise to inquire into the facts of the opium situation. He may find it a little difficult to explain the sale, with uniform stamps, of opium in the Greater Shanghai Municipality. He will, perhaps, find it difficult, also, to explain how "foreign gangsters" are responsible for the annual production of eight to ten million pounds (say 4,000 tons) of raw opium in Yunnan, and a similar, if not a larger amount in Szechwan, not to mention the provinces of Kweichow, Shensi,

FILE

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, January 3, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 110
Date

Another Kibitzer En Route

PRACTICALLY the sourest piece of New Year news we have observed thus far is that Judge Paul Myron Linebarger, adviser to the National Government, has left his snug haven at Washington to come to China "in an effort to bring about a solution of the Fukien trouble."

Judge Linebarger is, we imagine, an excellent adviser *in absentia*. He is at his best when acting as chauffeur to a standard typewriter, geared for heavy duty. Among the flaunters of the Sun Yat-sen mantle he is renowned for endurance and general durability.

As a settler of the Fukien trouble, however —no. China already has enough kibitzers. Judge Linebarger won't improve matters.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
POLICE ARCHIVES
D. 1198
3. 1. 34

MR. Paul Myron Linebarger, advisor to the Nationalist Government in Nanking was to leave Washington yesterday for China says a United Press message. His mission is to help bring about a solution of the Fukien trouble. Mr. Linebarger is sailing from New York in the Dollar ss. President Johnson which is to arrive here on February 26. While en route, he will confer with leaders of the Kuomintang branches in Havana, Cristobal, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Honolulu.

File WS.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1198
Date 31 / 12 / 33

1198

T E L E G R A M M E S

Sin Wan Pao

(8) De Nankin

M. LINEBARGER, conseiller américain, du Gouvernement chinois, actuellement en Amérique, ayant fait des déclarations défavorables à la Chine, le Waichiaopou, va, conformément à l'ordre du Yuan Exécutif, ordonner à la Légation de Chine aux Etats-Unis d'avertir M. LINEBARGER de ne plus faire, désormais, des déclarations défavorables au Gouvernement National.

Reg. File 1198

D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTF
No. I. O. D. 1198
Date. 30...5...30.

JUDGE Paul Linebarger, formerly United States judge in the Philippines and afterwards, for 18 years, legal adviser to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, arrived recently in Shanghai and went to Nanking where he has been appointed a legal adviser to the National Government.

Reg. Please attach to this file.

16:5:'30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1198.
Date. 13. - 5. - 30.

MR. PAUL LINEBERGER RETURNS HERE

Mr. Paul Lineberger, formerly an American Judge in the Philippines, and at one time a practising lawyer here, returned to Shanghai yesterday on the s.s. Shanghai Maru and proceeded direct to Nanking to take up his duties as legal advisor to the Nationalist Government to which post he was appointed last month.

Mr. Lineberger was a constant supporter of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen for the 18 years prior to the death of the founder of the Republic. In 1907 Mr. Lineberger resigned from the post of U.S. Judge in the Philippines to become Dr. Sun's legal advisor, and continued his legal practice in the extraterritorial courts of China.

D/C Special Branch
Information
Who 13/5/30.

D.S. (Cr. and Pol. Branches)
Information and favour of return.
13:5:30.

Reg. Please attach to file
14:5:30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 1198.
Date 29.-4.-30.

Judge Linbarger, former legal adviser to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and author of a book on the Kuomintang founder, left America for Europe on April 14 en route to China. The judge is on the advisory staff of the Nanking government.

H. C.
(C & I 43)
Information
28 4/30.

Reg.
Please attach to
hers file.
28:4:'30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGISTE
No. I. O. D. 1198.
Date.....25-4-30.

See also
I.O. 8514

Paul Myron Linebarger, American attorney, who for many years served as an adviser to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is shortly returning to China where he has been appointed an adviser to the National Government, according to a recent report in the *Sin Wan Pao*. Mr. Linebarger is the author of an autobiography of Dr. Sun which has been widely ciruclated.

W. C.
(C & I B)
Information
Ok 21/4/30.

E.C.P.
Information
23/4 Ray

APR 23 1930

10. D. 1198

69 HF

29/1/26

Paul M. Linebarger Visits City; Makes Statement

Judge Paul M. Linebarger, formerly engaged in the practice of law in Shanghai and later adviser to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, returned to Shanghai a few days ago on his way back to New York after a trip around the world. Since leaving China, Judge Linebarger has resided in New York where he superintended the publication of a book dealing with the life of Dr. Sun.

On his present trip Judge Linebarger visited in Greece, Rumania, Turkey, Portugal, Palestine, Ethiopia and so on. He is now engaged in the writing of a book dealing with Ethiopia which will be entitled "The Queen of Sheba's Land and its Ruler of Today."

He spent some time in Canton before coming to Shanghai.

The following statement regarding the various countries which he has visited on his present trip was made to The China Press yesterday:

"I am passing through Shanghai for Peking and the North but expect to return soon to this wonderful city, which I am convinced more and more will eventually be the largest city in the world" declared the traveller. If you think that con-

(Continued on Page 13)

A 10

6944
29/1/26

Paul M. Linebarger Visits City; Makes Statement

(Continued from Page 1)

ditions are bad in China, let me tell you of some of the "troubled countries" I have visited recently.

NEAR EASTERN POVERTY

"Visiting Greece I found that it was in a perfect turmoil of poverty. Right within view of their beautiful Acropolis there are thousands of refugees living under any sort of shelter. Because of the drop in the exchange, food is ridiculously cheap but even this, the poor cannot obtain sufficient to live. The streets are filled up with soldiers and the alleys are filled up with the poor."

RUMANIAN DEBACLE AND SPANISH JEWS

"I went up into Rumania and tried to get through into Russia, but the Soviets turned me back without an over display of courtesy, Rumania is about as bad off as Greece, although now that the Greeks have got back Salonika, they have a new field offered them. I was surprised by the way to see how the Spanish Jews are rebuilding Salonika. It is indeed lucky for the Greeks that the Spanish Jews are in Salonika.

TURKISH SLOPPYINESS

"Constaninople is as beautiful as ever, but I cannot say that the Turks are living up to their grand ideas of reform. If anyone thinks that China is badly governed, let him go to live in Turkey. Turkish women however have taken off the Yackmash veil.

PORTUGAL

"I visited not only Portugal but the Azores as well. Most of our American Portuguese come from the Azores and the Azores stand in marked contrast to the rest of Portugal, where food is not only very scarce but exceedingly poor and dear, and where even a postage stamp costs twice as much as in other countries. Even in beautiful Lisbon there is the stamp of poverty everywhere.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT

"I visited Palestine again and spent some time at Tel Aviv which is rapidly becoming a model city. They had an exposition in progress and talking with the mayor of the city, I formed a very high opinion of the way the Tel Aviv developement is proceeding. The ship that brought me down from the Black Sea, carried nearly a thousand Polish Jews, who were going to Jerusalem. I talked with many of them and was really thrilled at the singing of some of their Hosannah songs.

ETHIOPIA

"I was [redacted] guest of His Imperial Highness, the Prince Regent of Ethiopia for over a month, His Highness during this time gave me enough of his time to enable me to compose a book on Ethiopia which will be published the latter part of this year under the title "The Queen of Sheba's Land and its Ruler of today." The Sequicentennial Exposition, to be held in Philadelphia this year, named me a special commissioner to invite his Imperial Highness to attend the Exposition. Since His Highness is a direct descendant of King Soloman and the Queen of Sheba, his attendance would be a big event, for the organizers of the King Soloman Temple Reproduction and the pageants within it."

CANTON

Judge Linebarger spent a few days at Canton and was entertained by some of the officers of the government.

"I was surprised to find on the Shameen a Verdun defense system. Everything in the shape of a defense from a cement pillbox to a machine gun trench. A British tourist whom I had met on the ship walked about with me inspecting what we could of these trenches and then went over the British bridge to the Shakee. The Britisher burst out laughing when he saw that there were absolutely no defenses on the Chinese side to offer defiance to the Shameen. "Ha, Ha" he laughed "The Chinese must be very good sports to look at those chips on the shoulders every day, with all those trenches, I wonder what they want so many gunboats for."

Judge Linebarger was for many years associated with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and is the author among other books on China of the biography entitled "Sun Yat-sen and the Chinese Republic."

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D. 69/1 26/1/26

Intelligence Office *Station.*

January 26 *192* 6

REPORT ON Passage through Shanghai of American who was a foreign agent for the Kuomingtang.

Made by C. D. I. Givens *Forwarded by*

Sir,

Paul Linebarger, who is on a trip around the world, arrived here from Europe by the M.M. D'Artagnan some days ago, and is due to leave for San Francisco by the S.S. "Korea Maru" on January 28.

Linebarger states that he broke his trip in North Africa in order to collect information regarding the natives of Abyssinia, about whom he is writing a book. He also made a sojourn for some days in Canton where the Mayor and other high officials gave a special banquet in his honour.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. D. I.

D. C. I.

I.O.D. 1198.

I. O. D.
No. 1198
Date 28/3/24

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1924

P.M. LINEBARGER SAILS FOR VISIT WITH DR. SUN

Will Later Rejoin Family In Paris

Paul Myron Linebarger sailed yesterday on the French Mail Steamer Porthos for Canton, where he will visit Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Mr. Linebarger has been an admirer and supporter of Sun Yat-sen for many years, having as he declares been "converted" to the cause of the southern leader through a cook who was one of Sun's followers and "Dare-to-Die" and who on one occasion saved Linebarger's life, while he as district judge was travelling about on his circuit in the Philippines. The cook who continued in Linebarger's employ during the whole [illegible] Linebarger was in the [illegible] was torn to pieces by [illegible] in 1908.

Mr. Linebarger has represented Dr. Sun's *Kuo Ming Tong* as counselor in litigation in several different countries, as well as here in China. During the great war to protect the Chinese Nationalists of America and Canada, he published practically at his own expense a monthly magazine, "The Chinese Nationalist. He has also published extensive propaganda for Sun's movement, the most important of which was "Our Chinese Chances Through Europe's War" published in America in 1915. He is shortly to publish through The Century Company of New York a biography of the Southern leader, on which he has spent substan parts of several years. Linebarger declares that there are two great moral forces working for the uplift of China today; the foreign missionary and trade movement, and Sun, and that these two should be brought together.

After a visit in Canton, Mr. Linebarger will join his family in Paris, France and after touring the Continent with them for a few months will return to China, after a sojourn in America.

He has given up the practice of law except for certain outstanding matters, in order to devote more time to Sun's cause.

G.O. 1478
G.O. REC.
No. 14/10/22
Date
C.I.D.

CONFIDENTIAL.

October 14, 2.

My dear Barton,

In continuation of my communication of October 13, a letter received from Mrs. Linebarger on that date shows that her present address is:-

No. 10 Markgrasen Strasse, Baden Baden, Germany.

Her former address was:-

c/o Thomas Cook & Son,
22 Unter den Linden,
Berlin, Germany.

Yours sincerely,

S. Barton, Esquire, C. M. G.,
H. B. M. Consul-General,
Shanghai.

North China Daily News 14/12/23

MR. Paul Myron Linebarger sailed from Marseilles on the French mail - steamer Andre Lebon on November 10 and after a brief tour of Egypt and the Holy Land will proceed to Shanghai, arriving in the first part of January after an absence of nearly two years from this city. He was obliged to abandon his plan to return by way of the Trans-Siberian on account of the continuance of disturbed political conditions.

North China Daily News 26/4/23

MR. Paul Myron Linebarger, the American lawyer, has postponed his return to China. While his family are travelling in Europe he is taking steps to establish an international practice in Washington D.C.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D
I. O. Report
No. 1182
Date 14/10/22

CENTRAL Station.

October 14 1922

REPORT ON Rumour that Linebarger is in Europe on a Mission for Dr. Sun Yat Sen

Made by D. I. Givens *Forwarded by* Director of Criminal Intelligence

Sir,

Further to my report of October 13, a letter received from Mrs. Linebarger on that date shows that her present address is :-

No. 10 Markgrasen Strasse, Baden Baden, Germany.

Her former address was :-

c/o Thos Cook & Son,
22 Unter den Linden,
Berlin, Germany.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. Givens
D. I.

D. U. I.

E. O. REG.
No. 4767
13/10/22

CONFIDENTIAL

October 13, 2.

My dear Barton,

It may interest you to know that one of his acquaintances has informed the police that Mr. Linebarger, a former Judge in the Philippines who has been practising law in Shanghai for some years and is at present in Europe, has been entrusted with a mission to Berlin by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

It will be remembered that in defending nineteen Chinese charged at the Mixed Court on January 12, 1920 in connexion with the campaign against paying taxes, Mr. Linebarger made himself so objectionable that he was suspended in the course of the trial. He speaks French and German.

Yours sincerely,

MacM

S. Barton, Esquire, C.M.G.,
H. B. M. Consul-General,
Shanghai.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
I. O. 4X63
15/10/22

CENTRAL Station.

October 12 1922

REPORT ON Rumour that Mr. Linebarger is in Europe on a Mission for Dr. Sun Yat Sen

Made by D. I. Givens *Forwarded by* Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Sir,

One of his acquaintances has told me that Mr. Linebarger, a former Judge in the Philippines who has been practising law in Shanghai for some years, and is at present in Europe, has been entrusted with a mission to Berlin by Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

It will be remembered that in defending nineteen Chinese who were charged at the Mixed Court on January 12, 1920 in connection with the campaign against paying taxes, Mr. Linebarger made himself so objectionable that he was suspended in the course of the trial.

Mr. Linebarger speaks French and German.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. I. Givens

D. I.

D. C. I.

D-1199

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1199
Date June 7, 1930.
9 - 6 - 30.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

S. B. Chinese Section.

re' Tsaung Ching Wai
of Liyang.

Sir,

With reference to the attached due note has been taken of the information given, and the name of the man Tsaung-Ching Wai 莊敬藩, has been duly deleted from the warrant which was returned to the Court for that purpose

* See Cr. Reg.

C. I. D.

Officer I/c,

Special Branch.

Reg. Please file.
7:6:'30.

Form 226
T. H. 500-9-28.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
CID. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1199.
Date 25-4-30.

Summarised Translation of a letter No.247 from the Kiangsu Shanghai Special District Court.

April 24, 1930.

Commissioner of Police,

Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have to transmit for your information and necessary action a letter received from the Kiangsu Provincial Government to the following effect:-

"A letter was received from the Kiangsu Provincial Party Affairs Reorganisation Committee quoting a petition from a man Chwang Ching Huei of Liyang enumerating the services he rendered to our Party in combating with re-actionary elements prior to the re-actionary outbreak at Liyang, to which, he explained, he was forced to join and which an order was issued for his arrest, and asking that the order be rescinded and that he be re-instated as a member of the Party. In the letter the Re-organisation Committee confirmed the contents of the petition in so far as the petitioner's services to the Party were concerned and brought to our notice a resolution passed at its 27th meeting that the order for Chwang's arrest be cancelled in view of his previous meritorious services to the Party.

The matter was referred to our Committee who passed a resolution at its 282nd meeting (cancelling the order of arrest). The Kiangsu Shanghai Special District shall take note accordingly."

Yang Shao-Shun,
President of the Court.

D-1200

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-I-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
Foreign Section,
No. I. O. D. 1200.
Date April 21, 1930.
Date 26-4-30.

Subject (in full) Soviet Interest in China Revived.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky. Forwarded by Thos Robertson e.D.I.

With reference to attached newspaper article of April 1, 1930 from the Shanghai Times, careful enquiries have failed to find any corroborations of this report, nor have any rumours been in circulation in Shanghai. to the effect that Soviet specialists experienced in Chinese revolutionary affairs have again been sent to the East.

B. Maklaevsky
D. S.

Who
21-4-30.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

D.C. (Br and Sp. Branches
~~For attention~~
For information

22:4:'30.

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1930.

SOVIET INTEREST IN CHINA REVIVED

Kremlin Propaganda Department Prepares For New Campaign

RIGA, Mar. 31.—The Kremlin is once more interesting itself in China and eagerly anticipates the arrival of the Chinese delegation now on its way to Moscow.

It is stated that the Comintern recently assigned a considerable sum of money to new schemes in China. Furthermore, all Soviet specialists experienced in Chinese revolutionary affairs have again been sent to the East.

The Eastern Language School at Harbarovsk has received an order to print a series of Communist pamphlets and a short cyclopaedia of Socialist reconstruction in Chinese. These books are destined for the recently established Communist propaganda schools in Chinese Manchuria.—Reuter.

HB

1-4-30
WH.

A/D.C.I
Information and favour of return.
Foreign Section,
For careful investigation and report please.
HB. 2/4/30.

SOVIET INTEREST IN CHINA REVIVED

SMP

SMP: No. I.O. D 1200
21 April 1930

D-1201
&
1202

,2

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 22:4:1930

To Foreign Section,

Please let me know if recent issues of International Press Correspondence contain any reference to the Pan Pacific Secretariat or the activities of that Secretariat.

Sd.

We have not received International Press Correspondence for some considerable time but expect to again receive issues in about 3 weeks time. WHO 23/4/30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1201.
Date 26. 4. 30.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Trade Union Congress

At the conference of the All-Australian Trade Unions Congress, time was devoted to industrial legislation formulations in regard to the Arbitration, Crimes, and Transport Workers Acts. The question of their affiliation with the Pan-Pacific Secretariat was put before the unions and brought forth much feeling, expressed both by those of the moderate section who disfavoured the continuance of the association of Australia's unions with the Secretariat, and those known as the 'reds,' who loudly and strongly advocated adherence to the organization. The voting upon the question found the moderates in a majority, but the extremist party are not satisfied with their defeat and will endeavour to have the question again submitted to the Congress. This does not seem to be a likely remedy for their defeat, although the moderates' majority was not perhaps overwhelming. Still, it was a good working one and is not likely to be reversed by many votes.

D.C.
(C. & S. Branches)
Information
D.C. 17/4/28

H.R.
D.C.
(C. & S. Branches)
Information and form of return.
17:4:30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 12.02.
Date 26. 4. 30.

The Shanghai Evening Post, Monday, April 21, 1930

School To Leave Seattle June 15

An Oriental travel school is being sponsored by the Dollar Steamship Company. Comprising American teachers and students, an educational cruise will start at Seattle June 15. The group will tour China, Japan and the Philippines.

Dollar officials announce that they have engaged Professor V. K. Froula, principal of Roosevelt High School of Seattle, to lead the students on their tour.

The travellers will use various ships of the Dollar Line on the trip. Sailing from Seattle aboard the President Pierce, they will proceed to Yokohama. A study then will be made of Japan and her cities, after which the party will sail for China. Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking, Hongkong and Canton are Chinese cities at which the group will call.

Lasting more than two months, the cruise will end at Seattle on August 23 when the party will return to that port on the President Mckinley. Members of the group who wish may return to San Francisco via Honolulu will end their trip September 3.

The cost for each member of the party will be G.$1,310. This will include all transportation and meals during the tour. Hotel expenses, baggage transportation and guides also are included.

Reg. Please file JRL

D. C.

(C & J B)

Information

Wk 23 4 5/30

D-1203

I.O. D.I203

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D.1203.
Date 23 - 5 - 30.

May 22, 30.

Dear Blackburn,

With reference to your letter, dated April 25, 1930, enclosing a copy of a letter received from a Mr. John Hart, regarding the whereabouts of his brother, I have to inform you that careful enquiries have failed to reveal any trace of Edward Henry Hart in Shanghai.

Yours sincerely,

A. D. Blackburn Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

Special Branch
(Foreign Section)

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No.

May 20, 1930.

Sir,

Despite careful enquiries no trace of Edward Henry Hart can be found in Shanghai.

All likely places such as the Hanbury [illegible], Savoy Hotel, Jimmys Kitchen and other places frequented by seafaring men have been visited, but Hart is unknown at either place.

Enquiries were also made at the Shipping Office of the American Consulate, but without result.

H/

A/Superintendent
D. S. I.

(C.I.D. & S. Branches)

Reg.
Please draft reply to Mr Blackburn giving the above facts.
JKL
22:5:30.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,
SHIPPING OFFICE,
SHANGHAI.

April 26. 1930.

My dear Rees,

Will you be so good as to ask among your people whether anyone knows anything about the man referred to in the letter copy of which is attached.

He is not registered here so known to our Shipping Clerks.

Yours sincerely

A.D. Blackburn

Foreign Sec.
For attention

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1203
Date 28 - 4 - 30.

British Consul

Shanghai, China.

Dear Sir:-

I am trying to trace my brother, who has been missing since 1926-27. And I will deem it a great favor if you can assist me in this search.

He was last heard of in Shanghai, during the Chinese uprising, and if you can possibly discover his whereabouts, kindly report to me, as I should like to pass the news on to my parents, in England.

My brothers name is, Edward Henry (Teddy) Hart; weight 150 lbs., height, 5 ft., 7 or 8 " fair hair, and complection, hazel-brown eyes. He has strong white regular teeth, and is very broad of shoulder.

He is a very reckless and daring fellow, and sometimes passed himself off as an Australian.

He was born in Bermondsey, London, in 1902. Sailors from London, knew him well, but we have failed to trace him here in New York.

Thanking you in advance for any trouble you may have, I am most sincerely yours.

(Signed) John Hart

217 Quincy St.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

D-1204

I.O. D.1204

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 1204.
Date 29.-4-30.

April 28, 30.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 37, dated April 25, 1930, regarding the confederates of a bandit named Chang Shao Hua (張紹華), I have to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

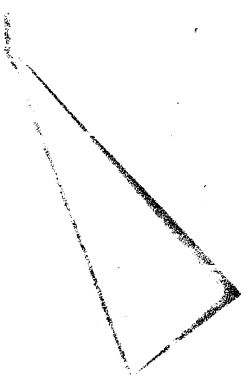
Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner of Police
(Crime & Special Branches).

Mr. Chu Yao Chun,

Inspector i/c 1st District

of Kiangsu Water Public Safety Bureau.



速度查拔奉
尊處四月廿八日
三文號公函內開
巨匪張紹華現
居陳家塘十五應
上緊緝拿懸賞
等因業已通飭
第一區
轉飭
遵照
此雜等因
刑事
科長
劉

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1204.
Date 28. 4. 30.

Translation of a letter No.37 from the 1st District of Kiangsu Water Public Safety Bureau.

April 25, 1930.

Commissioner of Police,

British Police Force,

Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to inform you that the man Chang Shao Hua, the leader of a gang of Haichow bandits who were responsible for the ransacking of Chang Yien Tseng Village, has been arrested and handed over to the Headquarters of the Bandit Suppression Commissioner for Tahu Lake and that his confederates Nyien Fu Zung et al have fled to Shanghai. Strict Steps should be taken to effect the apprehension of the criminals at large. Whilst despatching detectives Li Chun Dien etc. to Shanghai to make confidential enquiries I have to request the Commissioner to render assistance to our men, when they make a report at your Station.

Chu Yao Chun,
Inspector i/c of the District.

F. 201 A
G. 3000-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D 1205

SUBJECT:

Mrs. Livanoff alias Madame Ganette alias V. Leon alias Madam D. Desmond alias Danphine Desmonde.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Transferred to		D. 6578
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

D-1206

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
File No. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 1206.
Date 28 - 4 - 30

April 26, 1930.

Ref D.C. (Pol) report

Negotiations with Chinese Authorities
in connection with instructions
from A.C. (Special).

I telephoned to Col. Yuan Liang, the Chief of the Public Safety Bureau at 4.30 p.m. April 25 protesting against the drilling on Tonquin Road at 6.30 a.m. April 25 of 50 to 60 Chinese soldiers. Col. Yuan Liang replied that he has no control over the military but that he would instruct his deputy Mr. Hwang Kwang Dou to communicate with General Hsiung Sih Hwei 熊式輝 and to arrange that the drilling be discontinued.

At 5 p.m. I telephoned to Col. Lai Wei Ying 賴偉英 the Acting Chief of Staff to General Hsiung Sih Hwei pointing out that the drilling had caused serious inconvenience to pedestrians and vehicular traffic. Col. Lai promised to issue the necessary instructions to the Commander at Sai King Miao (~~north~~ West of Kuswick Road) to stop the drilling.

~~12~~

Ian Morrison
Clerical Assistant.

Officer i/c S.B.

D.C. (C. and Sp. Branches)
C.I. Information
28/4 D.C. (C.I.B.)

Information
27:4:'30.

Fm. 5

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, ... 192 .....

To .....

6.30 a.m.
April 25,
50-60 soldiers
were drilling on
Jungsin Road near
Keswick Road.

D-1207

30:7:'30

Reg.

Please file.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1207.
May 14, 1930.
Date 31-7-30.

Sir,

The following is a list of employees of the Shanghai Tramway Company, who are believed to be the principal agitators in the present strike in their respective departments, especially the first six named :-

Carpenter No.826 Wong Fuyoong (汪富庸), Bubbling Well Depot.

Fitter No.108 Chow Sung-fah (周士發), Baikal Road Depot, residing at 64 Loong Hao Road.

× Turner No.6 Wang Yong-shing (王永興), Baikal Road Depot, residing at 13 Markham Road.

T/Bus Fitter No.572 Chou Lee-keng (周礼根), Baikal Road Works.

Fitter No.36 Wong Tseng-shou (王振寿), Baikal Road Depot, residing at No.240 Kiangnan Arsenal.

Fitter No.561 Ho Chao-ming (贺兆明), Baikal Road Works, residing at 154 Chengtu Road.

Assistant Winder No.204 Mao Yoong-shou (毛永寿), Baikal Road Works, residing at 54 Dah Tung Road.

Moulder No.193 Lee Ah King (李阿金), Baikal Road Depot, living at Lung Wah Road, Yang Ka Zah.

Blacksmith No.175 Yang Yung-Pao (楊荣宝), Baikal Road Depot, residing at 164 Sing Kong Lane, Yangtsepoo Road.

Machinist No.105 Tong Sz-yi (湯思義), Baikal Road Depot, residing at 14 Avenue Joffre.

Fitter No.107 Wong Yeu Sung (王裕生), Baikal Road Depot.

Wireman No.224 Fang Ah-yue (方阿岳), Baikal Road Works, residing at 50 Wah Kee Road.

Wireman No.231 Feng Ah Siang (馮阿祥), Baikal Road Depot, residing at 26 Sin Kee Pang Road.

Fitter No.624 Su Chih-liang (徐志良), Bubbling Well Depot, residing at 13 Doon Tai Loong, Nantao.

Fitter No.820 K'eh Chung-foh (葛春福), Bubbling Well Depot, residing at 31 Tientong Road.

× Wireman No.212 Chang Tse-kwei (張子貴), Bubbling Well Depot, residing at 813 Zung Ying Li, Markham Road.

Fitter No.547 Yu Ai-ling (俞蔼林), Bubbling Well Depot, residing at 234 Chengtu Road.

Fitter No.607 Ying King Fu (應根福), Baikal Road Depot, residing at 110 Wayside Road.

Carpenter No.445 Bao Sung-wai (鮑生魁), Baikal Road Depot, residing at 53 Tah Hsing Lee, Kai Zeh Road.

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Motorman No.266 Sung Chu Sun, Changjong Road

Motorman No.239 Lieu Ming-koo, 329 Kwong Yu Lee

Probationer No.127 Woo Lee Sun, 10 Shan Ye Jau.

Conductor No.253 Loh Liang-sung, Seward Road.

Conductor No.261 Nee Tsung-yang, 343 Paoting Road.

Conductor No.383 Fong Sih-yeu, 612 Paoshan Road (1920)

Conductor No.447 Wong Ching-hai, 137 Loo Peh Men (1926)

Conductor No.478 Koo Tse-ching, 130 Wah Shing Lee, Younshing Rd. Chapei (1924)

Conductor No.714 Sung Che-chu, 17 Tien Tse Don Ka, Chinese City (1925)

Conductor No.721 Maw Tsze Yuek, 122 Seymour Road (1925)

D. S. I.

Officer-in-Charge,
Special Branch.

Reg Please file

30.7.30

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 19/5/1930.

To Dlt. Supt. Robertson,

Please see

Seen
19.5.30

19.5.30.

19/5/30.

Special Branch
(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
FILED D. REGISTI
No. L.O. D. 1207.
Date 19...5. - 30.

May 17, 1930.

C.D.I. Pan Lien Pih was never appointed by the Special Branch or any other section of the Municipal Police to act as mediator in settling the strike in the Shanghai Electric Construction Co. He did not produce any letter to this effect either at the offices of the Company or elsewhere and as a matter of fact was never in possession of such a letter.

The members of the staff of the Intelligence Section of the Special Branch have in accordance with your instructions been warned to discourage publicity calculated to give the impression that the Police have acted as mediators in settling strikes.

Officer i/c Sp. Branch.

D.C. (C. & S. B.)

MAY 17 1930

~~17218~~
1.0.D.130

May 16, 1930. Morning translation.

LABOUR

THE STRIKE OF TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES

The China Times and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The drivers and conductors of the Shanghai Tramway Company have been on strike for 22 days. Yesterday afternoon the Strike Committee appointed representatives to negotiate with the management. The Special Branch of the S.M.P. appointed C.D.S.I. Pan Lien Pih to act as mediator. The management, however, remained firm in its attitude and strongly rejected all the demands submitted by the strikers. The negotiations had no result.

The strikers will hold a general meeting at 8 a.m. May 16 to discuss ways and means to deal with the situation.

According to another report, about 600 tramway employees assembled in the An Tung Lodging House at 10 a.m. yesterday awaiting the representatives of the Tramway Company to open negotiations as had been previously arranged. However, the representatives of the Company did not attend and at 2 p.m. C.D.S.I. Pan Lien Pih and his interpreter arrived and requested the strikers to appoint representatives to go with him to the Tramway Company at No. 7 Soochow Road to open negotiations.

C.D.S.I. Pan Lien Pih and the representatives of the strikers arrived at the Tramway Company at 2.05 p.m. and were received by the General Manager and three others. The labour representatives then submitted the following minimum demands which had been fixed by the Strike Committee:-

(1) An increase of $3. each per month as well as a rice allowance of $3. each per month.
(2) Double pay for Sundays and during greyhound races.
(3) Usual pay for the period of the strike.
(4) The release of the arrested workers and their reinstatement.
(5) Reinstatement of unemployed men.

C.D.S.I. Pan Lien Pih here produced a letter proving that he had been appointed by the Special Branch of the S.M.P. to act as a mediator.

The management accepted the 1st demand but mechanics will be given an increase of 90 cents per month because they had been given an increase of 7 cents per day during January which will bring their total amount of increase to $3. per month. All the other demands were rejected especially the 5th demand calling for the reinstatement of unemployed men. Despite the repeated requests of the labour representatives the management could not be persuaded to re-consider its decision. The labour representatives left the Company at 5 p.m.

When leaving, the labour representatives, in reply to a question of the General Manager, stated that the question of resuming work would be decided by a general meeting of strikers to be held on May 16.

C O P Y

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 8. 5. 1930.

To Intelligence Section.

Please comply with instruction of Commissioner of Police and report result.

(Sd.) T.P.G.

Complied with on the first available opportunity (May 14) at An Tung Hotel 66 Hupeh Road by D.S.I. Li Phih. The meeting place of the strikers has been changed from time to time.

(Sd.) T.R.

Registry,

Please file.
(Sd.) T.P.G. 15.5.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTR
No. I. O. D. 1207.
Date 19-5-30.

Extract from Intelligence Report 6.5.30.

The strike of the employees of the Shanghai Tramway Co. continues.

Some twenty representatives of strikers in various departments held a meeting between 5 and 6.15 p.m. May 5, in a room in the Grand Hotel, Pakhoi and Thibet Roads corner, at which the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

1. That all points of dispute effecting employees be settled before resumption of work takes place.
2. That a general meeting of strikers be held on the morning of May 8 (venue not decided upon).
3. That motorman 195 being a labour traitor be assaulted and that Conductor 291 be warned by a letter against his conduct towards the strikers.
4. That strict measures against the Russian drivers of the buses be devised.
5. That the manager of the Company give written assurance that no representatives of the strikers be dismissed when work is resumed.
6. That no individual strikers be permitted to conduct negotiation with the Company.
7. That the dismissal of an employee named Siao Wong of the Publicity Supt.'s Staff, be demanded for his inimical attitude against the employees.

C.P.

When they advocate violence I am of opinion that we should prohibit their meetings. T his place needs Police attention (A.Div.)

(Sd.) R.C.A

Better I think warn persons responsible for resolutions that, if anyone assaulted, they will be held and charged as instigators.

(Sd.) M.G. 7.5

O.C. (S.B.)
Attention please.
(Sd.) R.C.A.

Noted.
(Sd.) T.R.

(Sd.) T.P.G.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGIST
File No. C. I. O. D. 1207
Date 28,.. 1930.
29 - 4 - 30

Tramway Strike

A strikers' delegation composed of one mechanic, one motorman and one conductor called on the General Manager this forenoon and presented attached demands.

In view of the fact that the mechanic and motorman were men having very indiffe ent records, the manager was loathe to treat with them and intimated that he would be only too pleased to discuss the situation with a delegation which really represented the workers, but in this particular instance he was inclined towards the belief that his visitors did not represent the entire body of workers. The conductor, who although of little service has quite a good record, suggested that the Manager supply a list ofnames of workers from amongst whom they could select delegates. Names of eighteen of the best conductors were supplied following which the delegation withdrew to consult with their colleagues.

As can be seen, the demands are more or less the same as were contained in an inflammatory handbill which was sent through the post to the Traffic Superintendent two days before the strike.

W Thos Robertson
C. D. I.

D.C. (C. & S. Branches)

28:4:30.

C.I. Information

27/4

S Ellers
D.C. (con)

FEB 29 1930

Translation.

Shanghai, 28th April, 1930.

The General Manager,

Shanghai Tramway Co.,

Dear Sir,

We have the honour to inform you that as the price of rice has risen from $12 to $21.40 per picul, we are unable to maintain our daily livelihood. The French Tramway Co. and Municipal Council have increased in succession the wages and rice allowance of their workers except our magnificent Shanghai Tramway Co. which disregards the distress of the workers. Therefore on the 22nd instant, we decided to submit increases of wages and rice allowance and betterment of treatment to the company and you through our club. The next day, your Company only announced a rice allowance of three and seven cents respectively without mentioning the rest of our demands. As the Company has not replied us within a limited time, we are of the opinion that the Company has no sincerity to accept our demands. Consequently, we are obliged to stage a strike. We beg now to dispatch three representatives to your company to submit our following demands and hope you will give us a satisfactory reply:

(1) A flat increase of eight dollars each man and each month.

(2) A rice allowance of three dollars each man and each month.

(3) To recognize the club as having the power to represent the entire workers. The company to subsidise an office expense of three hundred dollars a month.

(4) Full pay on Sundays and festivals and double pay for those who work. Two additional days for twenty days' work each month and four additional days for twenty five days' work each month.

(5) Full pay on sick leave.

(6) Full pay during the strike.

(7) Workers not to be dismissed without cause.

(8) Release of arrested workers. No worker to be arrested in future.

(9) All kiosks to be provided with tea urns and tea by the Company.

(10) Point boys to be provided with rain coats and the uniforms of motormen and conductors to be changed once each quarter for three quarters.

(11) Mechanics to be provided with French passes.

(12) Any conductor who takes out a ticket box or motorman who takes out his driving handles to receive one day's pay. Double pay for those whose work is prolonged during greyhound races.

(13) One month's retiring gratuity each year to be given to each worker when he resigns or when he is discharged.

(Chopped) The Tram Workers Club of
The Foreign Settlement.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY

REPORT

Yangtzepoo Station,
No. I. O. D. 1207.
Date April 27th 1930
28 - 4 - 30.

Subject (in full) Meeting of the Employees of the Shanghai Tramway Company.

Made by D.S. O'Rourke *Forwarded by* F Kinnane Insp/i

Sir,

About 50 employees of the Shanghai Tramway Co., held a meeting at No.1066 Whashing Road at about 10.30 am 27-4-30. The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

Demands

1. All men in the employ of the Tramway Co. to receive $8.00 per month rise of pay.
2. All men to receive $5.00 extra for rice money during the high cost of living.
3. The Shanghai Tramway Co. to pay $300.00 per month for the upkeep of the Chinese Tramway Union.
4. All men to receive double pay for working on Sundays and Holidays.
5. Every man while on the sick list is to receive full pay.
6. During the present strike, all employees are to be paid their wages as usual.
7. All workers arrested by the Police must be released.
8. No worker must be dismissed without the sanction of the Union. No Russians are to be employed in the place of dismissed workers.
9. All Kiosks to have warm tea for the convenience of the drivers and conductors.
10. Raincoats must be supplied for boys on point duty.
11. All employees to be exempt from paying fares on other tramways.
12. All men on Luna Park duty must receive double pay.

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date .....19 .

Subject (in full).....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

(2)

Strike Regulations for Workers

1. All workers must obey the orders issued by the Tramway Union.

2. All workers must remain on strike and not resume work until all demands are met.

3. If a worker breaks any of the regulations issued by the Tramway Union, he will be assaulted by the other workers.

3a. If any worker attempts to resume work before the strike is settled, he will be assaulted by the other workers.

3b. If any worker spreads rumours about resuming work, he will be assaulted by the other workers.

To-morrow morning, 28-4-30, another meeting will be held and every man is to attend in uniform without cap.

Place unknown.

At about 12.15 pm 27-4-30, the meeting broke up and everybody dispersed in an orderly manner. No slogans were shouted or pamphlets distributed.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. L. O'Rourke.

D.S.

~~D.D.O. "D"~~ L.C.

D.C. (C.I.B.)

I.O. D. 1207

Extract from Intelligence Report D.R.446

It is reported that some thirty motormen and conductors of the Shanghai Tramways and several representatives of the workers of the Omnibus Company, French Tramway Co. and the Shanghai Power Co. held a meeting on a piece of vacant ground off Glen Road on the night of April 24 at which they decided to bring about a strike of Tramway Employees to show sympathy with the Bus Company workers.

Some 700 motormen, conductors, etc. of the Shanghai Tramways attached to the Wayside Shed (Route 6, 7, 8 and 9) and to Baikal Road Depot (Railless Routes 17 and 18) went on strike at 6 a.m. to-day to show sympathy with the Bus Company workers. The mechanics in Baikal Road Depot and all employes at Hart Road Depot are working as usual. Services are being maintained from Hart Road Depot.

It is reported that the strikers propose presenting the following demands to the Company:-

1. A rice bonus of $3 per man per month.
2. An increase of $8 per month in wages and an annual increase of $5 per month each successive year.
3. Observance of Sundays and festivals as holidays with pay or double wages for employees compelled to perform duty on these days.
4. A supply of tea at each clock kiosk.

I.O.D. 130?

Extract from Intelligence Report

D.R. 447.

The strike of some 700 motor-men and conductors of the Wayside Depot of the Shanghai Tramway Company which commenced at 6 a.m. April 25 extended to the mechanics in Baikal Road Sheds about 11 a.m. and to Hart Road Depot about 1p.m. when the trams were withdrawn from the streets. The strike continues to-day. About 1,400 conductors and drivers and 500 mechanics are affected.

At 12.45 p.m. April 25 ~~and~~ one Tsang Yen Zung, a tram conductor, was arrested at Sinza and Carter Roads Corner by the Municipal Police for intimidating the employees of the Company to go on strike.

D-1208

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1208.
29 - 4 - 30.

REPORT

Central Station,

April 26th, 1930.

Subject (in full) M. A. Jacobs versus E. Schmidt.

Made by D. S. I. Robinson Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to report that on my advice Mr. Jacobs wrote to Schmidt and arranged a rendezvous to ascertain definitely what Schmidt wanted of him (letter & reply attached).

I interviewed Mr. Bryan who stated that even if a charge was preferred against Schmidt it would probably result in a caution and accordingly on his advice both D. S. Pryde and myself were in opposite seats to Jacobs and Schmidt at their meeting at the Astor House at 6:30 p.m. 25-4-30.

Very little however could be overheard and an appointment was made for 10:30 a.m. this inst. at Jacobs' office.

Schmidt attended and I approached him, ascertained that he was German and he readily admitted writing the letter.

I informed him that if he had any monetary dispute with Jacobs he had his legal remedy in sueing him at the British Court and advised him against sending any further similar letters. This he agreed to do.

Subsequently Mr. Davis of the N. China Daily News informed me that he really knew very little about Jacobs except that he was evidently a rolling stone who probably had seen more affluent days. He is not entrusted with any money of the firm and seems to be of the type that cannot get out of the habit of living at the rate of double the amount of his monthly salary. It is possible that there is something owing to Schmidt although Jacobs strongly denies it.

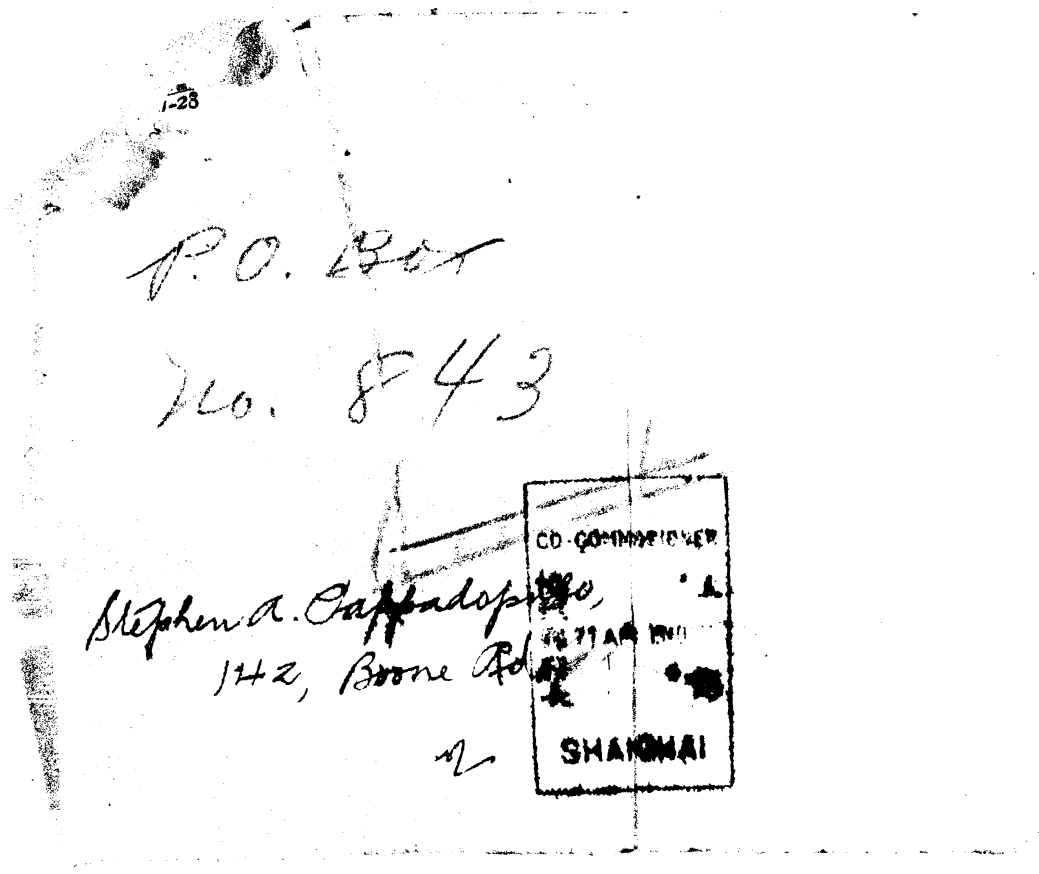
I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S. (C.T.S.B.) Information Room 30/4

J. F. H. Robinson
D. S. I.

D.D.A.


P.O. Box
No. 843
Stephen A. Capadoplo,
142, Boone Rd
SHANGHAI

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Central Station,

REPORT

Date April 22nd, 1930

Subject (in full) M. A. Jacobs versus E. Schmidt.

Made by C. D. I. Quayle Forwarded by Supt. Forms

Sir,

With reference to the attached I beg to report that D.S.I. Robinson interviewed Mr. M. A. Jacobs in order to ascertain what he knows of the writer of the letter. Jacobs states that he employed Schmidt as a commission agent in Bangkok and that there was considerable trouble between them over financial matters the whole affair culminating in Jacobs putting an advertisement in the Bangkok papers to the effect that he had dispensed with the services of Schmidt whilst the latter also inserted an advertisement to the effect that Jacobs owed him money.

Jacobs admits that he was in financial straits when he left Bangkok and owed certain amounts of money to various persons, which he states he intends to repay when he is in a position to do so.

He wants to proceed as far as possible against Schmidt but it was explained to him that the letter written to him hardly justifies a charge of blackmail in view of the financial relations formerly existing between them.

He was advised to see Schmidt and ascertain exactly what are the latter's demands.

P.O. Box 843 to which correspondence for Schmidt is to be addressed is registered in the name of Stephen A. Pappadopulo, No. 142 Boone Road.

S.D.I. C.

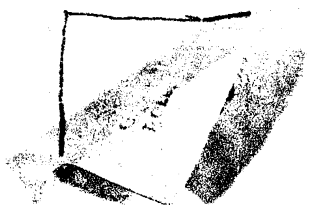
Better see M.A. in re. the letter contains threats. What nationality is Schmidt?

J.a Quayle

C. D. I.

D. D. C. "A"

20/4/30



File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Central Station,

REPORT

Date April 22nd, 1930.

Subject (in full) Re Attached.

Made by D. S. I. Robinson Forwarded by

Sir,

I forward herewith a letter brought to this Station at 4:30 p.m. this inst. by Mr. M. A. Jacobs (British) employed in the Advertising Section of the North China Daily News.

He states that the writer is believed to be a German age about 36, slim build and 5'-9" in height.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. I. Robinson

D. S. I.

D. D. C. "A"

5370 S.

What does Mr Jacobs know of the writer and what does he wish us to do in the matter?

22/4

E. SCHMIDT

Shanghai, 23rd April 1930.
P.O.Box 843.

Mr. M.A.Jacobs,

c/o North China Daily News,

S H A N G H A I.

Dear Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 22nd instant, I prefer to meet you on the day and time mentioned in your above letter say Friday 25th inst.,at 6-30 p.m., in the Astor House, corner ground floor.

I consider this place more convenient for both of us.

Yours truly

E. Schmidt

partment No.27.
Blackstone Apartments,
1331 Rue Lafayette,
Shanghai, 22nd April 1930

E.Schmidt. Esq.,

P.O.Box. 843.

Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter. Whilst admitting I owe certain moneys, I hope to settle ~~xxxxx~~ my indebtedness as soon as funds permit. Of course I do not wish to have my private affairs broadcast in Shanghai, and would suggest your meeting me on Friday at 6-30 p.m. at my flat at the above address when we can talk the matter over.

Yours faithfully,

Schmidt

E. SCHMIDT

Shanghai, 17th April 1930.
P/O
P.O.Box 843.

Mr. M.A. Jacobs,
c/o North China Daily News,
S H A N G H A I.

Dear Sir,

I have arrived here from Bangkok via Singapore and after some careful searches I have found out that you are here, working in the NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS.

I do not want to remind you about the many cases that you left unsettled in Singapore and Bankok, although your creditors as well as the police will be too glad to know that I found you at last.

I suppose that you will prefer an amicable settlement rather than force me to apply to the police of the SETTLEMENT.

I wait for your urgent reply and hope that you will not give me the trouble to use the Shanghai Press in order to describe your exploits in the above two places.

Yours truly
E. Schmidt

REGISTERED

D-1209

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1209
Date 29 - 4 - 30.

The Pan-Pacific Association will meet on Friday at 12.15 o'clock in the Jacobean Room of the Cathay Hotel to hear Col. M. Thomas Chu, Delegate to the International Labour Conference in Geneva and head of the Labour Department of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, on the subject "China and the International Labour Organization." Mr. S. U. Zau, Vice-Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, will preside. Members are asked to make reservations before Friday morning by addressing Miss A. Viola Smith, 3 Canton Road, P. O. Box 605, or telephone 60614.

D. C
(C & S 13)
Information
WKC 23/6/30.

JR/
Reg.
Please file
JR
23.4.'30

D-1210

O. i/c S. B.

1210
15 / 1 / 33.

January 13, 1933. Afternoon Translation

COMMUNISM

Sin Wan Pao

LETTER FROM ZEE PING KING (徐柏根), FORMER MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

Dear comrades and workers throughout the country:

I was arrested on April 29, 1930, while I was directing the strike of electricity workers and passed two years in prison. Before explaining the cause of my repentance, I shall give an account of my work with the Communist Party in the past.

I was a worker in the Foo Yih (福益) Cotton Mill, Shanghai Western District, for several years. My enrolment with the Communist Party was not an accident because during the May 30 Movement I was leading the strike for racial revolution and for the benefit of the workers. I was dismissed following the failure of the movement. Later my wife died owing to unemployment I was not downhearted and I severed my relations with my family and embarked on the revolutionary road as called by the Communist Party. From 1925 up to the time of my arrest, I had been always in the front line and nn no occasion did I desert the masses. At the time of my arrest, I was a reserve member of the bogus Central Political Bureau.

I have now finally discovered the treachery of the murderous and cruel Communist Party. From the time of the Kiangsu problem down to the struggles of the anti-Lih San Route, the anti- Third Plenary Session and the anti-Fourth Plenary Session, the "Central" of the Communist Party, under the control of the butcher Chen Tou Seu and of Zung Shao Ngeeh (鄭紹業) and Zung Paung Shien (鄭邦賢), has often resorted to assassination and betrayal of members to the authorities to bring harm to the farmers and workers. These cruelties are not known to outsiders and even the low rank members of the Communist Party have no power to interfere and they had just to obey and be oppressed until death.

After the outbreak of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute in 1929, the opportunism and blind action of the Chinese Communist Party used the slogan "Support the Soviet Union by force of arms". After the "March 8" demonstration in 1930, the "Central" of the Communist Party made preparations to organize uprisings in Shanghai and in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. They openly rented houses and hung up sign-boards in the name of ".....Public Body", "..... Association", etc. They detailed one or two comrades to stay on these premises and to wait for the staging of 23 demonstrations in one year. This weak policy and blind action in Shanghai sent 2,700 toiling farmers and workers to prison.

You may say that the Lih San Route is wrong, but let us examine the International Route adopted at present by the Communist Party. While opposing the

Reg. Please put up file re Zee Ping King case.
13/1/33

January 13, 1933. Afternoon Translation

COMMUNISM

comrades of the Fourth Plenary Session, Zung Shao Ngeoh, Tsang [illegible]en Tien (張[illegible]天), Zung Paung Shien and others resorted to betrayal of members to the authorities and this led to the death of Ho Maung Yoong (何[illegible]容) and 26 others. They used pistols to maintain order at meetings of the Fourth Plenary Session; they mobilized the entire body of the Special Administration Corps of the bogus "Central" to deal with those comrades whose views did not correspond with theirs. All these are facts and are not fabrications. Was not their policy more cruel than that of Li Lih San?

Comrades, I [illegible] point out to you a recent case of which you all must have had personal knowledge. Some time ago a meeting of over 100 persons was held in the Kung [illegible]oo Theatre ([illegible]), Western District, at which 84 persons were arrested by the Police. These 84 persons were mostly student comrades and members of the working staff. At present the Communist Party is in a mess and many members of the executive staff have deserted the Party. This is because the doctrine of Lenin, Marx, etc. is unsuitable to conditions in China. Zung Shao Ngeoh and other running dogs are simply the tools of the Third Internationale and by means of deceit they are sacrificing the interests of the toiling farmers and workers I now fully realize that the Communist Party cannot work for the benefit of China; they are furthermore betraying the interests of the workers. A labour strike, if it is started by the masses themselves, may have a successful conclusion, but if it is directed by the Communist Party, it will end in failure because the desirata of the Communist Party are too impossible of attainment. The Communist Party is not our friend but our enemy.

In the past I was used by the Communist Party to carry out much work for the benefit of farmers and workers. I have now fully come to my senses and wish to offer my body and soul in the struggle for the race and nation. I am determined to work for the Chinese Revolution under the leadership of Central of the Chinese Kuomintang Party.

Comrades, I hope that you will calmly study my words and examine your past experiences. I know that your livelihood at present is worse than what it was before. Your condition is the same as that of the wharf coolies, and your contractors, Zung Shao Ngeoh and others, are still oppressing you. If you make a mistake, they will dismiss you or send you to your death. I hope you will awake and cease working as coolies for the Chinese Communist Party.

December 30, 21st Year of Chinese Republic (1932).

(Zee Ping Keng was formerly an active member of the Trade Movement of the Chinese Communist Party. He has now surrendered. During the strike of May 30, 1925, he was the Chairman of the Strike Committee of the Union of Workers of the Foo Yih Cotton Mill. He was a courier of the

January 13, 1933. Afternoon Translation

COMMUNISM

Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, organizer of the Wharf Coolies Union of Pootung, secretary of the Section in the New Eve Cotton Mill, organizer of the strike of workers of the Shanghai Tramway Company, chief director of the third riot in the Western District of Shanghai, member of the General Labour Union, member of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee and concurrently chief of the Propaganda Department since the Canton Uprisin reserve member of Central" in 1928, member of the All Chin General Labour Federation, representative to the Pacific Trade Conference, member of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee for the second time, in 1929, chairman of the All China General Labour Federation, and reserve member of the Central Political Bureau in 1930).

Sin Wan Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking:

THE CHEN TOU SEU CASE.

The charge against Chen Tou Seu of endangering the security of the Republic has been drawn up by the Kiangsu High Court, and the documents relating to the prosecution have been sent to Nanking. The trial of Ch n will be held in the District Court of Nanking.

As the preliminary investigation into the case has been completed, Chen has petitioned the Kiangsu High Court for permission to receive guests.

F. 22F
G. 90m-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. D. 1210.
Date 19.8.31.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.
Harbin Road Police Station.
August 18, 19 31

CRIME REGISTER No:— 365/1930

Diary Number:-- 5

Nature of Offence:— Possession of communistic literature.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9 to 12 noon 17-8-31.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	High Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

In compliance with an order for a further hearing from the Special Dis Court, the 11th accused, Wong Lee Sung (王立生), who was convicted on May 30, 1930, and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment, and handed over to the Chinese Military Authorities, charged with Political Offences, being subsequently returned to the Settlement Authorities on 7-11-30, the above accused was again arraigned before Judges Kau, Yih and Sung, in the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court, when the Chinese Authorities again made an application that the accused should be handed over to them for further enquiries.

Decision :-

Accused, Wong Lee Sung, to be handed over to representatives of the Woosung and Shanghai Military Authorities.

G. Bennett
D. S. I.

Special Branch (Political)

D. D. O. "D"

I
Reg. Please attach file
19:8:'31.

II
Sir, File attached
19:8:'31.

III
Please pass Reg. file.
19:8:'31

C O P Y

Harbin Road Station

May 30, 1930.

Crime Register No. 365.

Diary No. 4.

The 12 ~~xxxxxxx~~ persons, arrested at 866 E. Yalu Road on the morning of April 29, were brought before the Branch High Court this p.m., May 30, when the following sentences were rendered:-

	1. Lok Li Sung,	4 months imprisonment.
	2. Faung Zu Daung,	-do- -do-
	3. Kying Nyi Pau,	-do- -do-
	4. Vi Zai Kung,	-do- -do-
	5. Tsaung Vung Yau,	-do- -do-
	6. Wong Ah Ts,	-do- -do-
	7. Yang Zung Kyung,	-do- -do-
	8. Mau Ah Zeu,	2 years imprisonment.
	9. Wong Ngauh Di,	months imprisonment.
	10. Zau Ah Ving,	-do- -do-
×	11. Wong Lih Sung,	2 years imprisonment and handed over to the Military Authorities.
	12. Lok Ying Sung,	2 years imprisonment.

The paraphernalia seized were confiscated and retained by the Court.

C O P Y

Harbin Road Station.

May 28, 1930.

Crime Register No. 365.

Diary No. 3.

The accused persons, 12 in number, appeared on remand at the Branch High Court. They were arraigned before Judges Soong, Hao and Yih and Procurator Zung, the evidence given at the preliminary hearing on 30.4.30, was reheard at today's proceedings. At the conclusion of proceedings, the Court's decision was as follows, "Pleadings concluded, remanded to 30.5.30 p.m. for judgment".

Representatives of the Military Authorities from Lunghua were present in the Court together with an informer, who identified the 11th accused (whose name on the charge sheet was Wong Lee Sung , as one Zien Ping Sung, who is wanted by the authorities. The judges informed the Military representatives to be present in Court on 30.5.30, when the extradition of the said prisoner will be discussed.

1:5:'20.

vg

Please file carefully.
This is a list of addresses where Communists are, according to information, in the habit of foregathering. They were raided on April 28 and 29, with the same success & and in short. The information about them came from the Chinese authorities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 1210.
Date 2 5 30.

1. No. 228 Ching Sing Li, Avenue Road.

Seizure : a large quantity of Communist literature and a printing press.

Arrests : 1.

2. 1066 San Yih Li, Yangchow Road. (Tramway Employes' Club)

Seizure : 1,500 Communist pamphlets and 300 copies of the Shanghai Pao.

Arrests : Nil.

3. Ming Lih Hospital, opposite the new Eastern Hotel, 364 Canton Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

4. No. 866 Yung Ping Li, Yalu Road. (Shanghai Power Co. Workers' Union).

Seizure : 700 copies of the Shanghai Pao and "Hung Chi" and a large quantity of Communist literature.

Arrests : 16.

5. 2nd house, 2nd alleyway, Markham Li, 843 Markham Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

6. No. 27 Tonquin Li, Tonquin Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

7. Kien Nan Middle School, Markham Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

8. No. 41 Ching Yu Li, Peiho Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

9. No. 1056 Hung Yuin Fong, Ward Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

10. No. 686 Teh Sing Fong, Kansuh Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

11. Tung Fang Middle and Primary School, San Teh Li, next door to the Sing Chung Yang Theatre, 133 Haining Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

12. No. 386 Foo Hwa Li, Burkill Road.

Seizure : Minutes of meeting.
Arrests: 9.

13. Mow Chang Co. near Chung Nan Hospital, Newchwang Road, near Lloyd Road.

Seizure : **Not Raided**
Arrests :

14. 4th house, Wei Teh Li, 217 Burkill Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

15. Human Moral Society, No. 102 Chun Shou Li, Bubbling Well Road.

Seizure : One large basket containing pamphlets.
Arrests : 1.

16. No. 1761 Yih Shou Li, Park Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

17. No. 2042 Hung Sui Li, Sinza Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

1. No. 226 Chin[illegible] ing [illegible] i, Avenue Road.

(Kitchen room, last house, 3rd alleyway, enter by back door) Alleyway near the market.

2. 1066 San Yih [illegible] i, Yangpoow Road.

(Downstairs room; a man named Ah Fung who is an important person, occupies this room).

3. Min [illegible] Hospital, opposite the new Eastern Hotel, Canton Road.

(This is a hospital opened by the Communists who are admitted free of charge. One Chou Kin Yen of this hospital is the resident correspondent of the hospital).

4. No. 836 Yang [illegible] ing Li, Yale Road.

(Shanghai Power Co. Workers' Union; Headquarters of the strikers of Power Co.)

5. 2nd house, and alleyway, Markham [illegible] li, Markham Road.

(kitchen room, Mr. Chen (female). Headquarters of eastern district Committee).

6. No. 17 Tonquin Li, Tonquin Road.

(Mr. Zhang, supervisor of Woo Yin Foya Group).

7. Kien Kan Middle School, Markham Road.

(Sung Yen, supervisor).

8. No. 41 Ching Yu [illegible] li, Burkill Road and [illegible] eino Road.

(Shanghai Central District Committee; premises occupied by Woo Yin Coal shop; the May 1 Celebration preparatory office is located in a downstairs room).

9. No. 1056 Kung Yuin Pang, Yard Road.

(Kitchen room, opposite the [illegible] i Core's godown near Jairen and Kinchow Roads; Eastern District Committee).

10. No. 686 Yen Ning Pang, Kansun Road.

(upstairs back room, Foundry workers Union, meetings every evening).

11. Tung Fang Middle and Primary School, [illegible] 30 Yen [illegible] i, next door to the Ming Chun Yang Theatre, Nam' Haining Road.

(Upstairs room, office of Propaganda Department of the Head organization?)

12. No. 386 Foo Kwa Li, corner of Burkill and Park Roads.

(premises occupied by Foh Chang Machinery shop. Upstairs back room occupied by Tan Yu Coal Shop. Between 7 and 9 a.m. everyday, members of the Provincial Committee meet and discuss matters).

13. New Chung Po. near Chun Kai Hospital, Sewchuan, Road near Hoyk Road.

(Between 9 and 11 a.m. representatives of the May 1 Celebration Preparatory Head Office consult with men from the various districts.

14. 4th House, Sai Yen Li, Parkhill Road.

(Upstairs room; enter by back door. This address is occupied by the Young Men's Literary Society and Min Sen News Agency.).

15. Kuomin Moral Society No. 109 Chun Chou Li, Parkhill Road.

(3rd house, last alleyway, enter by back door. This is an important office of the communists. Members of the Provincial Committee frequently assemble here for the purpose of discussing matters. The front door is never opened; the place is difficult to find. If you want to know whether there is anybody in the house, you can tell by observing if there is a white towel hanging outside the window of the kitchen room. The caller must knock twice on the window pane and then the man inside will open the door. If there is no white towel on the window, then there is nobody in the house, and a raid is not necessary.).

16. No. 1671 Yih Hou Li, Park Road.

(This is the place where representatives of labour unions from the Central District meet to discuss matters. The house is rented by a member of staff of the 3rd Department of the Public Safety Bureau and part of the house is sub-let to the Communists.).

17. No. 2042 Hung Mui Li, Inna Road.

(An important communication office. Kitchen room, enter by back door. At 7 p.m. everyday, representatives from various districts exchange information and receive orders at this place).

19:1:'33.

S2, Please note the persons mentioned in this file, the activities in which they were engaged, and the charges framed against them.

Yes instructions 19/1/33

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To C/C.I.D. Shanghai, 193

Sir, The station file and Vice Branch file attached. ZEE PING KUNG is the 11th accused under the name of Wong Lih Lung His statement in Court is flagged "X".

17/1/33. C.I.C.

C O P Y

Harbin Road Station.
April 30, 1930.

Crime Register No. 365.

Diary No. 2.

The 11 accused persons arrested during yesterday's raid at 866, Yoong Ping Li, E. Yalu Road, appeared before Judge Yih this a.m. April 30, and after Police evidence was submitted relative to the arrest of the 11 accused persons and Lok Ying Sung, 12th accused, whose arrest was effected at the Tonquin Road Sub-Station by Det. Supt. Conduit and detectives, the case was remanded indefinitely.

Lok's arrest was effected at the Tonquin Road Sub-Station and not Great Western Road Depot as is stated in my previous report.

During the proceedings, a representative of the Public Safety Bureau appeared in Court with a person whom they had in custody, named Ting Zier Cai, alleged communist, when the representative requested permission for his prisoner to view the accused persons in the 'dock', this request being acceded to.

The person, whom their prisoner came to identify was one Wong Li Sung, 11st arrest, but Ting denied knowing Wong.

The representative was acting on an information submitted by Ting, in which the latter implicated Wong, stating that he called him to a certain house in the Yoong Ping Li Valley, E. Yalu Road, No. unknown.

The representative, Ting and D.S. 165 Hill, later proceeded to the Yoong Ping Li, E. Yalu Road with a view to locating the house, the house in question was located which was found to be the premises raided by the Police on the morning of April 29.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C.I.D. REGISTRY
No. I.O.D. 1210.
Page 29 - 4 - 30.

April 29, 1930.

Raids on suspected Communistic bases.

The Municipal Police carried out the following raids on suspected communistic bases this morning:-

I066 Wetmore Road, where the following was seized:

I500 communistic pamphlets, 300 copies of the "Shanghai Pao", a communistic mosquito newspaper, I4 small books for recording work done by members during the day and a letter from the Tramway Employees' Club. No arrest.

228 Avenue Road, dwelling house, where a large quantity of Communistic literature, and a small printinting press were seized. One arrest.

I02 Burkill Road, where a large basket containing communistic pamphlets in Chinese and English were seized. One arrest.

386 Burkill Road, dwelling house, where nine persons were arrested in the act of holding a meeting. No literature seized.

686 Kansuh Road. Nothing of an incriminating nature was found

2042 Sinza Road. Nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

830 Pinglinng Road. No arrest and nothing seized.

Kien Nan Middle School, 33 Markham Road. Nothing of a communistic nature was found.

843 Markham Road, dwelling house. Nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

866 East Yalu Road, where 700 copies of Shanghai Pao, Hung Gee Pao, communistic papers, I length of iron piping, about 3 feet long. 2 long chisels, I6" long, I iron chain, I0 feet long and I "Roneo" printing press were seized. I6 arrests were made including Io employees of the Shanghai Power Co. These premises are occupied by the Shanghai Power Co. Employees' Union.

Copy forwarded to C.I.P.
29/4/30.

1. No. 228 Ching Sing Li, Avenue Road.

Seizure : a large quantity of Communist literature and a printing press.

Arrests : 1.

2. 1066 San Yih Li, Yangchow Road. (Tramway Employes' Club)

Seizure : 1,500 Communist pamphlets and 300 copies of the Shanghai Pao.

Arrests : Nil.

3. Ming Lih Hospital, opposite the new Eastern Hotel, 364 Canton Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

4. No. 866 Yung Ping Li, Yalu Road. (Shanghai Power Co. Workers' Union).

Seizure : 700 copies of the Shanghai Pao and "Hung Chi" and a large quantity of Communist literature.

Arrests : 16.

5. 2nd house, 2nd alleyway, Markham Li, 843 Markham Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

6. No. 27 Tonquin Li, Tonquin Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

7. Kien Nan Middle School, Markham Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

8. No. 41 Ching Yu Li, Peiho Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

9. No. 1056 Hung Yuin Fong, Ward Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

10. No. 686 Teh Sing Fong, Kansuh Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

11. Tung Fang Middle and Primary School, San Teh Li, next door to the Sing Chung Yang Theatre, 133 Haining Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

12. No. 386 Foo Hwa Li, Burkill Road.

Seizure : Minutes of meeting.
Arrests: 9.

13. Mow Chang Co. near Chung Nan Hospital, Newchwang Road, near Lloyd Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

14. 4th house, Wei Teh Li, 217 Burkill Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

15. Human Moral Society, No. 102 Chun Shou Li, Bubbling Well Road.

Seizure : One large basket containing pamphlets.
Arrests : 1.

16. No. 1761 Yih Shou Li, Park Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

17. No. 2042 Hung Sui Li, Sinza Road.

Seizure : Nil.
Arrests : Nil.

F. 22F

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"C" Division.

Harbin Road Police Station.

April 29, 19 30

CRIME REGISTER NO.: 365

Diary Number:— 1

Nature of Offence:— Possession of Communistic literature, etc.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	6 p.m. to 12 noon 29-4-30.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	866 .. Yulin Road Station.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Special Branch

On an information received meeting under authority of Search Warrant, No. 57, issued by the Shanghai District Court, Inspt. Holt, accompanied by D.I. Campbell and all available members of station staff, conducted an organised raid at premises 866, situated in the Kong Ping Lee alleyway, off . Yulin Road.

On an entry being effected, a number of persons, who appeared to be holding a meeting, attempted escape by means of the rear door of premises, but were prevented by members of raiding party, who were keeping watch in the rear alley. The persons congregated in this room were arrested. The search was continued in the upper rooms, which resulted in the arrest of another person.

1-R 30.4.30 J12

Of the 16 persons arrested, 10 of them were employees of the Shanghai Power Company. The premises, as far as can be ascertained , were used as a club for the Shanghai Power Company Employees Union.

The search was continued, which resulted in the following materials being seized:-

Piece of red cloth bearing a star, hammer and sickle.

Piece of red silk from Shanghai Pao.

A quantity of the communistic notice, No. 19.

A quantity of the Headquarters notification, No. 90.

A quantity of notices re regulations regarding

F. 22F

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" *Division.*

Harbin Road *Police Station.*

CRIME REGISTER NO.: 365

April 29, *19* 30

Diary Number:— 1

Nature of Offence:— Possession of Communistic literature, etc.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Places visited in course of investigation each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

the organisation of pickets in Shanghai.

A quantity of coloured hand bill copies.

A quantity of mosquito newspapers.

A quantity of Shanghai Pao newspapers.

A cash box containing account books and one bunch of keys.

22 wooden chops.

17 account books and several receipt books.

2 notice boards.

1 Morii Myriagraph printing press, together with 6 sheets of stnecil paper.

2 long steel chisels.

1 iron bar.

1 chain.

1 tin printing ink, etc.

Name, age, occupation, time employed and circumstances relating to the arrest of these persons are as follows:-

1. Mau Ah Zeu (毛阿壽), age 37, native of Kading, S.P.Co. carpenter, worked for 12 years, badge No.2, residing at No. 8, Nyi Ka Zah, Woo Ka Mo Jao, Chapei.

2. Vi Zai Kung (費才根), age 31, native of Zaushing, S.P.Co. coolie, worked for 10 years, badge No. 3, worked at Yangchow Road Depot, resides at Woo Ka Mo Jao, Chapei.

3. Kying Nyi Pau (金義寶), age 30, native of Shanghai, S.P.C. linesman, badge No. 15, worked for

F. 22F

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.

Harbin Road Police Station.

April 29, 19 30

CRIME REGISTER NO.: 365

Diary Number:— 1

Nature of Offence:— Possession of Communistic literature, etc.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Places visited in course of investigation each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

1 year, before worked for T.P.C. Cigarette Co., Baikal Road, resides at 452 Suchow Road.

4. Wong Ah Ts (王阿支), 24 years, Ningpo, brass-smith at S.P.C. Paiphong Road Depot, badge No. 29, worked for 9 years, resides at 31 Pee-hoong Road, Chapei.

5. Wang Zu Daung (方樹棠), 19 years, Ningpo, S.P.C. painter at Yangchow Road Depot, badge No. 24, worked for 1 year, resides at 3513 .. Yuhang Road.

6. Zau Ah Tung (趙阿文), 41 years, zaushing, lineman, S.P.C. yangchow Road Depot, badge 44, worked for 12 years resides at 21 Singkiang Road.

7. Wong Ngauh Di (王鶴弟), 26 years, Nompo, cable fitter, S.P.C. Pearon Road Depot, badge No. 9, worked for 3½ years, resides at 6 Tsung Ka Hong, Chapei.

8 Tsaung Vung Yau (莊文友), 25 years, Zaushing, coolie, S.P.C. Yangchow Road Depot, worked for 2 years, resides at 9 Veh Hwa Road, Chapei.

9. Yang Zung yung (楊成金), 19 years, Ningpo, coolie S.P.C. Paiphong Road Depot, worked for 10 months, reside at 7 Yuehtsai Road, Chapei.

10. Lok Li Sung (陸利生), 26 years, Ningpo carpenter, S.P.C. Pearon Depot, worked for 4 years, resides at 3 Loong Shing Road, Chapei.

11. Zi Ah San (徐阿三), 35 years, Pootung, unemployed butcher, resides at 866 E. Yalu Road.

12. Wong Lih Sung (王立生), 32 years, Shanghai, unemployed pawnshop assistant, resides in an unnumbered house at

F. 22F

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.

Harbin Road Police Station.

CRIME REGISTER NO.: 365

April 29, 19 30

Diary Number:— 1

Nature of Offence:— Possession of Communistic literature.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Places visited in course of investigation each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Tsang Ah Fah, Lunghwa. He slept in the room used by the S.P.C. workers where a large quantity of communistic literature was found underneath the table on which he was sleeping.

13. Sia Pau Tshoo (謝寶初), 40 years, Ningpo, cigarette box maker, 866 L. Yalu Road.

14. Tong Yuin Sen (王云三), 27 years, Ningpo, boatman, 866 L. Yalu Road.

15. Zien Ah Too (錢阿土), 16 years, apprentice, Ning o, 866 L. Yalu Road.

16. Ting Ling Da (丁林大), 52, Tungchow, tailor, resides in Tungchow.

The 13, 14, 15 and 16th arrests, he are residents at 866, were subsequently released as there was no evidence to show that they were in any way connected with this organisation.

In formation was given by Mau Ah Yeu, 1st accused, that their leader was a S.P.C. worker, No. 34, named Koo Fok Fok (吳福福). In consequence of this, D.S.I. Campbell accompanied by detectives in conjunction with a foreign employee of the S.P.C., proceeded to the Tsaren Road Depot to effect the arrest of Koo, but the latter could not be located it is surmised that he absconded on his learning that the club had been raided by the Police.

On further information given by Mau Ah Yeu that their assistant leader was an S.P.C. employee, No. 32, named Lok Ying Sung (陸云生), Lok's arrest was effected at the

F. 22F

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.

Harbin Road Police Station.

CRIME REGISTER NO.: 365

April 29. 19 30

Diary Number:— 1

Nature of Offence:— Possession of communistic literature etc.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

(九江路) Great Western Road by Det. Supt. Conduit and detectives.

Several of the papers seized gave a list of subscribers to the C.P.C. Union, also the names of workers dismissed by S.P.C.

List of subscriners:-

Mr. Taylor
Vice President & general manager of S.P.C would like a copy of this list.
R. Conduit
D. S. O. D.

Li Kying Fok (李錦福).
Li Ding Ching (李定卿).
Zia Ts We (謝志華).
C.U.X. 31.
C.U.X. 33.
C.U.X. 35.
C.U.X. 36.
C.U.X. 37.
C.U.X. 39
C.U.X. 40.
C.U.X. 42.
C.U.X. 44.
C.U.X. 46.
Tsang. .h Kaung (張阿才).
Wang Ah Tung (王阿根).
Lok Yuin Sung (陸云生 O.
Tsang Kung Zien (張根全).
Tan Siau Kying (戴小姐).
Yang Kauh Tau (楊学高).
Zi Kying Zai (徐全才).
S Yuin Fah (施云法).
Waung Ah Doo (王阿大).
Lien Ky ng Fok (名全福).

C.U.X. 71	C.U.X. 76.	C.U.X. 78.
C.U.X. 79.	C.U.X. 82.	C.U.X. 83.
C.U.X. 84.	C.U.X. 89.	C.U.X. 90.
C.U.X. 91.	C.U.X. 2.	C.U.X. 3
C.U.X. 6.	C.U.X. 8.	C.U.X. 9.
C.U.X. 13.	C.U.X. 15.	C.U.X. 17.
C.U.X. 21.	C.U.X. 21.	C.U.X. 21.
C.U.X. 26.	C.U.X. 95.	C.U.X. 98.
C.U.X. 109.	C.U.X. 117.	C.U.X. 180.
C.U.X. 118.	C.U.X. 119.	C.U.X. 121.
C.U.X. 123.	C.U.X. 141.	C.U.X. 185.
C.U.X. 150.	C.U.X. 151.	C.U.X. 152 or 153?
C.U.X. 154.	C.U.X. 155.	C.U.X. 156
C.U.X. 157.	C.U.X. 159.	C.U.X. 160.

Sung Boo Yuin (陳步云).
Yui Zien Khong (俞全康).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" *Division.*

Harbin Road *Police Station.*

CRIME REGISTER NO.: 365

April 29, *19* 30

Diary Number:— 1

Nature of Offence:— Possession of communistic literature etc.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Yui Zien Nyi (俞金新).
Sz Lei Hau (史立亮).
Daung Ming Nyi (唐明倪).
Kee Fok Dien (祁福田).
Sz Kau Laung (施九龍).
Zung Kying Sung (陳金生).
Tsang Kung Kiang (張松祥).
Tsaung Yui Ling (章余林).

List of dismissed members:-

Zung Kwei (陳貴).
Zau Ching (趙慶).
Yang Wei (楊偉).
Ping Kung (炳根).
Nyung Kwei (仁貴).
Kung Pau (根寶).
Ah Pau (阿寶).
Kung Ping (根炳).
Zau Pah Ling (曹伯祥).
Ong Doo (王大).
Siau Lai Zee (蕭麗祥).
No. 12.
Kyung Sai (金三).
Mau Mau (毛毛).
No. 10.

I suggest that attached copy be forwarded to the Vice president and Manager Mr. Taylor for his infromation.

L. H. Bramwell.
D. S. I.

D.D.O. "D" R. C.

D. C. (L. & Sh. B).

D-1211

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 12.12.
Date 29.4.30.

Appeal Is Made To Workers In Labor Day Message From The Government At Nanking

Danger Of Class Struggles Is Pointed Out And Need To Advance Welfare Of Nation As Whole Is Emphasized

(Kuo Min News Agency)

Nanking, April 27.—A Labor Day Message to the laboring classes throughout the country was issued last night by the Publicity Department of the Central Party Headquarters. It explains in detail the danger of class struggles and points out that the only profitable means of raising the status and promoting the welfare of all Chinese workers lies in the emancipation of the Country from the woes of Militarism and Feudalism and from the exploitation and oppression of Imperialism and Communism. The workers are advised to seek their own advancement by enhancing the well-being of the nation as a whole instead of creating trouble for themselves and causing inconvenience to the public. Following is a *resume* of the statement:—

Labor Day, the memorable occasion on which in the year 1866, American workmen in Chicago first started the struggle for their liberation and from which dated the emancipation of the Western laboring classes from the oppression of the Capitalists, is indeed an occasion well-deserving of our commemoration.

In commemorating this occasion, it behoves all our workmen however, firstly to understand fully the special circumstances in which they find themselves in China today and secondly, to make sure of the direction in which they should concentrate their exertions.

In the iron grip of Imperialism and bowed down by poverty and weakness, China occupies today a position not equal even to that of a vassal or "colony" of the Powers. The reason for this degrading position is to be found in the continued existence of the unequal treaties; and the entire masses of the country, especially the workers, should be cognizant of this humiliating position.

It is, therefore, obvious that in order to raise and elevate their own status, our workers must strive for the elevation of the position of the entire nation. Not particularly for the welfare of themselves, but rather, for that of the country as a whole should our workers carry on their struggle.

We should also realize that, industrially, our country is still far behind. Due to the competition and economic exploitation of foreign Capitalists, the employers, no less than the employees of the Handicraft Industry have been experiencing great hardships. As regards the manufacturing industry, even the so-called employers themselves are groaning under the oppression of foreign Capitalism. Far different are our employers from the Western Capitalists. There does not exist in China, as was clearly pointed out by the late Party Leader (Dr. Sun) any class analogous to the Capitalists in the West. Instead of causing trouble for our so-called "Capitalists," the workmen should give the fullest cooperation and work with them for the promotion of native industries and for the betterment of our material well-being. Unless our workmen realize this and act accordingly, they, together with their employers, will fall prey to the powerful foreign capitalists.

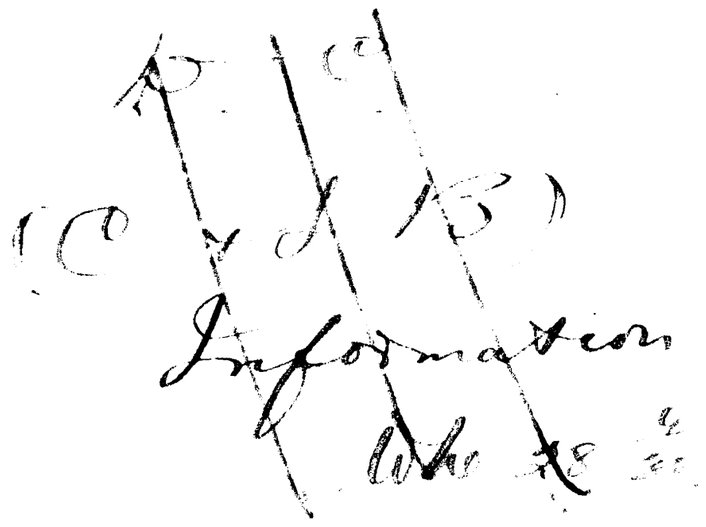
The main object of the Chinese Communists in instigating and inciting class-struggles and industrial strife, for from promoting the well-being of the workmen, is to utilize ignorant laborers to create a reign of terror and to disturb peace and order in the country. Being servile tools of the foreign Bolsheviks, they are forever ready to reap advantages for themselves at the expense of the laborers.

It is, indeed, needless to reiterate that the only way of emancipating our workmen is for them to promote the spirit of cooperation between Capital and Labor for the deliverance of the entire nation from foreign economic and political servitude.

The Kuomintang has always championed the cause of the oppressed people. It has never neglected the welfare of the workers. During the past few years, the Government has directed its efforts towards the abolition of unequal treaties, the restoration of tariff autonomy, the retrocession of foreign concessions and leased territories and, generally, the elevation of the country's status in the family of nations It has protected home industries, abolished likin, re-organized and readjusted taxation and promoted the use of native products. It must be obvious that all these activities of the Government directly and indirectly enhance the prestige of Labor.

In the drafting of various Labor Laws such as the Factory Law, Labor Union Law and the Law for the Settlement of Disputes between Capital and Labor, provisions have been made for the protection of the interests of the workers and every effort has also been made to promote workers' insurance, cooperative enterprises among workmen and other activities and enterprises calculated to increase the well-being of laborers.

The remnant Militarists have, however, repeatedly embroiled the country in disastrous civil wars, thereby increasing the sufferings of the workers. They should therefore strive, under the leadership of the Party, for the extermination of Militarism so that the Government may devote itself to National Reconstruction and the betterment of the lot of the workers in particular and the entire people in general.—



28:4:30.

Reg. Please file carefully

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 1211
Date 3 6 30

Chinese Ratepayers Laud Action Taken To Restore Foreign Concessions

Step Taken By Ministry Of Foreign Affairs To Form Special Committees To Delve Into Question Receives Support Of Local Body

The appointment of committees by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in preparation for the restoration of foreign concessions was lauded by the Chinese Ratepayers Association in the International Settlement here.

In a telegram addressed to the Ministry, supporting the new organization, the Association expressed its aspiration that the goal will be reached within the shortest possible moment.

The telegram reads:

"We are glad to learn from the newspapers that your Ministry is organizing special committees to effect the retrocession of the various foreign settlements in China.

"With a view to overthrowing Imperialistic invasion, the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen urged us to effect the restoration of our judicial rights, customs rights, and the foreign settlements.

"The judicial rights and customs rights have been partly restored through the strenuous efforts of your Ministry and they will be completely restored within a short time.

"We should hereafter make great efforts to take over the foreign settlements. As this is a matter of great importance, preparations should be made to carry out the negotiations and to arrange for the disposal of the settlements after their restoration.

"We appreciate the thoughtfulness of your Ministry in organizing special committees and devising ways and means to effect the restoration and we are sure that you will be able to satisfy the people.

"This Association, being an organization of the Chinese ratepayers of the International Settlement, is deep in its aspiration that you will strive to bring about the restoration in accordance with Dr. Sun's instructions within the shortest possible period."

The appointment of the committees was officially announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the afternoon of May 15, at Nanking.

The committee to make arrangements for taking over the British, French and Italian Concession comprises:—Mr. Hsu Mo (Chairman), Dr. F. S. Liu, Dr. Chod Wei, Mr. Wu Nan-ju and Mr. Yu Nen-mou.

The committee to make arrangement for taking over the International Concession is:—Mr. Frank Lee (Chairman), Dr. F. S. Liu, Mr. Li Chin-lin, Mr. Tang Shao-hua and Shu Yuan.

For taking over Japanese Concessions the committee is Mr. Wang Chia-ting (Chairman), Dr. F. S. Liu, Mr. Victor Hp, Mr. San Wen-chen, and Mr. Hsu Yan-chin.

D.b.(Br and Sp. Branches) ~~f/c Special Branch~~
for information and
favour of return. ~~Information~~
~~D.C.~~ 19.5.30
19.5.30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REGD
No. I. O. D. 12111
Date 29. 4. 30.

Chinese Ratepayers Make Temperate Reply To Mr. R. G. McDonald's Speech

Association Officially Declares It Stands For Sino-Foreign Co-operation; Questions Raised At Town Hall Meeting Answered

The temperate statement issued by the Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers' Association in reply to Mr. Ranald G. McDonald's speech at the ratepayers' meeting, which we give below, deserves the careful consideration of every foreigner in Shanghai. The Association asserts that it sponsors Sino-foreign co-operation and that Mr. McDonald's speech "tends to divide the population of the Settlement into two distinct and hostile camps" and "strikes at the root of amicable relations between the Chinese and the British which their Governments have laboured to foster." The Association declares that the increase of Chinese representation on the Municipal Council is a matter for official endorsement by the Chinese authorities and the Powers concerned; that the rejection of the resolution at the ratepayers' meeting took place on the spur of the moment "when reasoning was impossible at the height of human emotion"; and that the rejection has only caused embarrassment to all concerned. In conclusion it states that, actuated by a genuine desire for co-operation, it is content to wait for the foreign community's rectification of the mistake. The full statement reads:—

It is indeed regrettable not only to the Chinese but foreigners as well that the resolution introduced by the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai to increase Chinese representation was rejected by the foreign ratepayers on April 16, following a lengthy speech delivered by Mr. Ranald G. McDonald in opposition to the increase. It is needless to say that the rejection is a serious blow to the amicable friendship between the Chinese and the foreign communities in Shanghai which has been cherished for years and it is fraught with the gravest consequences for their future co-operation.

Desire Co-operation

This Association is rather reluctant to comment on a speech which evidently by ideas long since discarded and in which the whole frame of the argument is built on prejudices. But motivated by a genuine desire to further Sino-foreign co-operation, we deem it advisable to issue this statement to the public with the expectation that any misunderstandings that might possibly be caused in the foreign community following Mr. McDonald's speech will be dispersed. And at the outset, we have to reiterate our declaration made public a week ago to make explicit our stand:

> "The Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers' Association hereby declare that the foreign ratepayers of the International Settlement of Shanghai have no right whatsoever to discuss and decide upon anything affecting the rights and privileges of the Chinese ratepayers of the Settlement, and that the rejection on April 16, 1930, by the foreign ratepayers of the resolution to increase the number of Chinese seats on the Shanghai Municipal Council from three to five is ultra vires and therefore null and void."

Strikes At Friendship

It is plain to all that the utterances of Mr. McDonald are imbued with emotional appeals rather than logical reasoning and are fruitful of no other result than embarrassment to the foreign community and indignation of the Chinese people. The harangue, however eloquent, would have exerted no perceptible influence in a legislative assembly of a high order, but inasmuch as the meeting of the foreign ratepayers is more or less in the form of a mass meeting and the ratepayers present did not have intimate knowledge of the question at issue, they were carried away by an emotional eloquence and apparently forgot that they were sitting in a hall which was situated in Chinese territory and outside its four walls there was the mass of Chinese people who were the sovereign of the land. This Association further regrets that the move initiated by Mr. McDonald is disastrous in results as it not only tends to divide the population of the Settlement into two distinct and hostile camps, but strikes at the root of amicable relations between the Chinese and the British which their Governments have laboured to foster. It is a matter for sincere regret not only to the British community in Shanghai but to the British authorities as well.

National Interests

This Association is not in a position to answer the attacks Mr. McDonald directed towards the Municipal Council and the Councillors. But there are a few questions upon which he asks for enlightenment. As regards his contention that the Chinese Members of Council devote their energy to the furtherance of Chinese interests alone, we would like to point out that the Chinese Councillors will naturally stand for the interest of the Chinese community, for if such is not the case, the members of the Municipal Council should be elected irrespective of national-seats on the Council to national groups would be meaningless. Nevertheless it will be readily seen that the Chinese Councillors do not stand for Chinese interests alone and the foreign Councillors for the interests of all, if we only study the estimates of the Council to figure out for ourselves the amount of money appropriated for the welfare of the Chinese residents and that for the welfare of the foreign community. The Municipal Budget bespeaks the differences without reserve.

The May 30 Incident leaves a dark spot in the history of the Settlement, and actuated by a sincere desire for co-operation, the Chinese Councillors exerted whatever influence they possessed to bring the question of compassionate grant to an amicable settlement. The Martyrs Cemetery was constructed by the families of the deceased who voluntarily earmarked a portion of the grant totalling $20,000 for the purpose, and the balance was met by free contributions from the Chinese public for the memory of those who sacrificed their lives on the altar of justice and humanity. Indeed, to the Chinese people, the Cemetery is yet too small to commemorate this event.

Reg.
Please file carefully
28:4:'30

D.C.
(C.I.D.)
Information
28/4/30

Letter To Judge Feetham

As to the letter recently addressed to Judge Feetham by the Federation of the Street Unions, this Association observes that as the letter bespeaks the grievances of the Chinese residents in the Settlement in unequivocal terms, it naturally receives the support of every thinking Chinese and arouses the sympathy of every open-minded foreigner.

If the anti-foreign feeling among the Chinese community as alleged by Mr. MacDonald is in any way true, it is but a barometer with which to measure the degree of mistreatment they receive from the foreign community. The Chinese are a national people, and the calmness with which the Chinese ratepayers face the present acute situation proves to the contrary what the lawyer so vehemently accused them.

Election Of Chinese Members

Further in his speech, Mr. McDonald inquires into the system followed by this Association in the election of the Chinese Members of Council, the number of qualified Chinese voters, etc. We should point out that the method followed in the election of the Chinese Councillors and the names and the number of the Chinese voters are published in the vernacular papers prior to formal election every year, and this year the election system was reported in detail in the local foreign Press at the end of March. That Mr. McDonald asks for enlightenment on these matters merely shows that he does not even have a casual knowledge of what is going on in the Chinese community in Shanghai and that his utterances naturally reveal his ignorance of the evolution of the national life of China to-day. He says he has been staying in Shanghai for eight or nine years, and we wonder what will that help him even if he has been here ten times as long.

Unpleasant Reminder

That despicable anti-Chinese feeling which is felt throughout the whole of Mr. McDonald's speech is especially noticeable in quoting the mandate of Emperor Chien Lung to King George III of England in 1793, which is entirely irrelevant to the subject of his speech. The quotation is for no other purpose than to instill the same despicable anti-Chinese feeling in his audience. Here we recall the lawyer's wanton resort to history to support his stand by quoting several passages from a speech of an early-Victorian writer in praise of British imperialistic glory. Such quotations may have the effect of reminding the aggrieved nations of the grim countenance of imperialism which the Powers are making every conceivable effort to correct. They are lamentably incompatible with the statement of the British Government in 1927 which was meant to restore the goodwill of the Chinese people and are obviously damaging to the commercial edifice which has taken British traders years and years to build up in China.

In his concluding paragraphs, Mr. McDonald brings up five points for the consideration of his audience, and these we shall refute in the order named.

1.—It cannot be overlooked that the Chinese residents constitute 96 per cent. of the population in the settlement and their contributions towards the maintenance of the Municipality amount to more than 55 per cent. of the total Municipal revenue. Mr. McDonald's emphasis that the Council is described in the land regulations as "Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai" merely gives rise to the extreme Chinese view that the Chinese residents should form an independent Municipal Council for themselves.

2.—If the Chinese residents who are under obligation to pay taxes are entitled to the right of representation on an equal basis with foreign ratepayers that will afford ample justification even for the Chinese claim of 11 seats on the Council, not to speak of the proposed addition of two members to the existing three. The increase of Chinese representation will have the effect of furthering Sino-foreign co-operation in the interest of both the Chinese and the foreign communities and minimizing their differences arising from racial, linguistic and psychological dissimilarities. The benefits wrought by the Chinese participation in the Municipal Administration during the past two years are recognized in all responsible circles.

3.—The proposed increase of Chinese representation to fulfil a promise made as early as 1928 has nothing to do with the expected report of Mr. Justice Feetham, and still less with any proposal for a constitution for a Greater Shanghai which Mr. McDonald expects to be put forward by some responsible body. For what the report of Mr. Feetham will appear to be, we suppose, is still unknown to the Judge himself at this stage of his investigation, and the so-called concrete proposal for a Greater Shanghai is nothing more than a castle in the air. Furthermore, the Judge has through the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council voiced his approval of the resolution the adoption of which he considers to be in the general interest.

4.—To call the passage of the resolution in question "fawning sycophancy" is ridiculous. Has not Mr. McDonald noticed that the number of seats on the Municipal Council of the British Concession at Tientsin is equally divided among the Chinese and the foreign communities? And how shall he style this action of the British ratepayers in that port?

5.—As to Mr. MacDonald's apprehension that the increase of Chinese representation may lead to the complete Chinese control of the Administration, we have reason to believe that no sane foreigner ever entertains the hope of maintaining the status quo in Shanghai perpetually. That a change of the status of Shanghai is impending is fully appreciated by the Council as well as the foreign community in their engagement of Mr. Justice Feetham as expert advisor. What concerns the responsible elements in the settlement is how to effect the change with as little dislocation of local foreign interests as possible.

Defines Attitude

This Association avails itself of this opportunity to define to the public its attitude towards this unhappy event:

1.—This Association always sponsors the noble cause of Sino-foreign co-operation.

2.—The increase of Chinese representation on the Council is a matter for official endorsement by the Chinese authorities and the Powers concerned.

3.—The rejection of the resolution came on the spur of the moment when reasoning was impossible at the height of human emotion, thereby revealing the shortcomings of the present ratepayers' meeting.

4.—The rejection simply causes embarrassment to the foreign community and their respective Governments, and this Association actuated by a genuine desire for co-operation is content to wait for the foreign community's rectification of their past error and to render them assistance only in so far as is within legal and moral bounds.

SHANGHAI CHINESE RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION.

D-1213

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTE
No. I. O. D. 1213.
Date...29....4.-.30.

April 28, 30.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 38, dated April 26, 1930, regarding a gang of armed bandits, and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner of Police
(Crime & Special Branches.

Mr. Chu Yao Chun, 沈耀宗
Inspector i/c 1st District
of the Kiangsu Water Public Safety Bureau.

逕啟者接奉
尊處四月廿六第三八號公函內開
青浦重固鎮二案事係股匪流竄
等因附處仰即查照辦理等因奉此查此案相應函
沈耀宗偵緝隊長
請
訓練所第二區

1.0.D.1213.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of a letter No.38 from the 1st District of the Kiangsu Water Public Safety Bureau.

April 26, 1930.

Commissioner of Police,

British Police Force,

Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to inform you that on the 23rd of the present month a large gang of armed bandits entered Chun Ku Tseng, Tsingpo, surrounded the Public Safety Bureau and the Volunteer Corps, disarmed them, shot and killed some policemen, ransacked the shops and kidnapped two men named Wu Chi-wan and Chu Chi-chow. The gang then proceeded westward and ransacked Chao Tung Jao on their way. Strict steps should therefore be adopted to effect the arrest of the members of the gang. It is feared that the bandits may flee to and take refuge in Shanghai. Special attention should therefore be paid to suspicious characters in lodging houses. Whilst instructing our detectives to make confidential enquiries and to report to your Station for assistance when required I have to write this to request you to render assistance to our men when necessary.

Chu Chun-yao,
Inspector i/c District.

D - 1214
- ↓
1215

30:4:'30

Key.
Please return
W.D.L.B. (B. & L. Branches)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGIST.
No. I. O. D. 1210
Date 30.4.30

MESSAGE FORM.

To

2 Green Howards
1 Bore R
O.C. R.E.
R.A.S.C.
S.C.F.

7 Gen Hosp
Area Signals
D.A.D.O.S.
12 (HT) Coy
M.L.O.

D.A.P.M.
S.O.
Area Paymaster
Supply Depot

FROM C[illegible]ER, SHANGHAI AREA

3/45/4 29/4

All ranks Shanghai Area will be confined to barracks with effect from 0001 hours 1st May AAA ACK Added 2 Green Howards 1 Bore R O.C. R.E. R.A.S.C. 12 (HT) Coy Supply Depot 7 Gen Hosp Area Signals D.A.D.O.S. Area Paymaster S.C.F. M.L.O. D.A.P.M. S.O. Legrd C-in-C RMS KING Chief of Staff to C-in-C, RMS KING, Naval Int. Offr., HBM Consulate General, Commissioner of Police, Government S.I.C., "A" (Int).

1215. THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT AS UNCIPHERED BY ANY AUTHORITY

(Sd) H. Price-Williams
Major, A.A.

Copy for Information.

[signature]
for E.C.P. P.A

29/4/30.

O.C. (B) Sec
for Rear Gpl
JP

26:4:'30

D.S. (Cr. and Sp. Branches)

The attached paper was handed to me on April 26 by Lieut Jones who requested me to pass it to you.

P.S. I am sorry I have run out of regular memos.

SUBJECT: BOUNDS

URGENT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 10412/14
CR/4196/G
Date. 30.4.30.

O.C.R.E. , Shanghai
O.C., Area Signal Section,
2nd Bn The Green Howards
1st Bn The Worcestorshire Regiment,
R.A.S.C., Shanghai Area,
No. 7 Gen. Hospital,
Detachment, R.A.O.C.,
D.A.P.M.,
"G" (I).

O.C., R.E.P.S.
Det., R.A.P.C.
12 (MT) Coy.,
Supply Depot

Copy to S.N.O.
Naval Int.Offr.,
(for information)

With effect from today, no troops other than those on duty will be allowed East of THIBET ROAD between the hours of 12 midnight and 12 noon daily until further orders.

2. Troops quartered in the Area East of THIBET ROAD will be confined to barracks during these hours.

3. The number of personnel detailed for duty in the restricted area will be reduced to a minimum.

4. Troops walking out after 12 noon will move in parties of not less than two.

H. Rice-Williams
Major,
Brigade Major, Shanghai Area.

Shanghai,
26th April, 1930
WNC

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 1218
Date 30. 4. 30.

Minutes Of S.M.C. Council Meetings Open To Press

Notification Issued By Secretary Edwards

In spite of the defeat of the motion to allow Press representatives to attend Council meetings, this question has been thoroughly threshed out, and the secretary, Mr. S. M. Edwards, had despatched the following letter to the various newspapers affected, which provides means for the public and the press to obtain minutes of Council and Committee meetings forty-eight hours after such meetings.

The letter reads in full as follows:

Sir. At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on April 16, it was decided that the minutes of Council Meetings and Committee Meetings as approved thereat by the Council shall be placed at the disposal of the Press as soon as possible after each Council Meeting, excluding only such portions as in the interests of the Ratepayers it may be considered undesirable to disclose.

I have accordingly to inform you that arrangements have been made to notify you of the dates upon which Council Meetings will be held in future, and that ordinarily the Minutes of such Meetings and of Committee Meetings confirmed thereat will be available for the information of your representative forty-eight hours after the meeting upon his calling at the Secretariat.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. M. Edwards.
Secretary.

Reg
Please file
26:4:30.

(C + I B.)

Information
No 26 4/30

D-1216

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
File No. C.I.D. REGIST
No. I.O. D.1216.
Date 30.4.30

April 27, 1930.

The Chinese Authorities are in receipt of information that communists will demonstrate on April 27, 28 and 29.

Their plans are as follow.-

Western District.- Demonstration to be undertaken by students of the Great China University and the Anti-Imperialistic League.

French Concession.- Demonstration to be undertaken by the School of Arts and the Youth League.

International Settlement.- Demonstrations to be undertaken by the "Freedom League" and the "General Labour Union.

Eastern District (Yangtszepoo). Demonstrations to be undertaken by the Cotton Mill Workers' Union and the "Mutual Aid Association."

Chapei. Demonstrations to be undertaken by the Association of Arts and Anti-Imperialistic Boy Scouts.

Pootung. Demonstrations to be undertaken by delegates of the Peasants' Group.

General Supervision by the "Association of Arts" and the "Mortan" Performance Association.

On the forenoon of April 27 a meeting of delegates will be held on Avenue Edward VII (Chekiang Road corner) when demonstrators will separate and carry out these plans.

27:4:'30.

D.S. (Br. and Sp. Branches), for information.

27:4:'30.

D - 1217
+
1218

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 1217.
30. 4. 30.

London Derby Sweepstakes Are Now Restricted

Government's Views On Subject Cut Sale Of Tickets

(Wireless Through Reuter)

London, April 24.—The sweepstakes on the Derby this year are on a much restricted scale as the result of the declaration recently made by Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, setting forth the Government's views on the subject.

Mr. Clynes' statement was, in effect, a warning that sweepstakes must be conducted privately and that tickets must not be sold to the general public.

The Stock Exchange Sweepstake, which last year reached the enormous total of £1,600,000 owing to the participation of the public in all parts of the world, has this year reached only £7,000 tickets being sold only to stockbrokers.

The Smithfield meat markets sweepstake has been abandoned owing to the threat of proceedings by the police.

Reg. please keep

Information
Wh 26/4/30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. C. D. 1218.
Date 30 - 4 - 30.

April 30, 30.

Superintendent . Whiting,

Shanghai Special District Court.

I return herewith Summons No. 720, issued at the request of the Chinkiang District Court, as the person referred to cannot be located. It is reported that she has proceeded to Chinkiang.

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches).

29:4:'30

Reg. Please draft letter returning Summons to Court.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, April 29 1930

To Officer in Charge Police Court

Reference to the attached, the Bar Chong Yung Silk [illegible] formerly at [illegible] mentioned in the attached Summons No 729 cannot be located, she is reported to have gone to Changsha. I suggest the Summons be returned to Court.

[illegible]
Insp.
C.I.D.

"Copy"

2

Despatch Summons No. 720 Issued at Request

of Chinkiang District Court

Chinkiang District Court vs. Doen Nyi Sz (wife of Doen Ang Sun) c/o Dar Chong Tsung Silk Hong, 400 Hankow Road.

To appear at the Shanghai Special District Court at 10 a.m. on the 30-4-30 to answer certain interrogatories (re false pretences etc) in respect of a letter received by this Court from Chinkiang District Court.

D-1236

CONFIDENTIAL.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C.I.D. REGIST
File No.
No. L.O. D. 1276
Date 6.5.30

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Enquiries re F. Sgt. No. 27 E.G.H. Halwell attached to Recording Staff of the Municipal Advocates Office.

May 3rd., 1930.

Sir,

Acting on instructions received from Mr. R. C. Aiers D.C. (C. and S. Branches) per Det. Insp. J. Hunter on May 2nd 1930 enquiries were made by the undersigned, Det. Sgt. Barton and Det. Sgt. Unemoto for F. Sgt. Eustace George Hogan Halwell, who had been missing since April 30th 1930.

F. Sgt. Halwell's wife was interviewed by me at her home at No. 162, Sinza Road, on the morning of above date, and she informed me that she had last seen her husband about 1.30 p.m. on April 30th 1930. At this particular time he left home on his way to the Shanghai Special District Court. Previous to his departure then she discovered an "Advice" note, which had come in by post on same date, from the China Finance Corporation, 4 Hankow Road, and it was advising him that $85 was due on May 1st 1930 on the promissory note, which he had signed. This caused Mrs. Halwell to have a straight talk with him re his financial worries, because she had noticed he had been very moody and peculiar during the past fortnight. However, he had arranged to meet her shortly after 4 p.m. on same date, and go with her to the China Finance Corporation and square up the account for the aforementioned sum, and he left with his pay cheque. Since then she had not seen or heard of him.

Enquiries were made by the undersigned at the China Finance Corporation(Fed. Inc. U.S.A.) 4, Hankow Road, where Mr. H. A. Keays was interviewed. He admitted to me, in confidence, that F. Sgt. Halwell had got a loan of money from the concern and so far had not appeared to pay his first instalment. He had signed 12 promissary note for $1000 which had to be paid back at the rate of $85 per month from May 1930 to March 1931 and $65 on March 1931. He had actually borrowed $800 and the

$200 had been added on as interest. I saw the official papers at the office showing the $1000, but Mr. H. A. Keays did not state what the amount was tha F. Sgt. Halwell had been paid over to him as a loan; but Mr. Gee, an employee of above concern, told me that the actual amount paid out was $800. F. Sgt. Hallwell, according to the official papers seen, contracted the loan on March 7th 1930, and he mortgaged his house furniture and effects on same. Mr. Gee went to his home on March 10th 1930 and valued the property there at $855. A letter of introduction and guarantee, dated March 8th 1930, re Hallwell, written by Dr. O. Fischer of Musso Fischer and Welhelm, 71, Szechuen Road, was attached to the official papers also. During the period this loan was contracted, Mrs. Halwell was in Nanking with friends on holiday.

Det. Sgt. Barton made enquiries for F. Sgt. Halwell on May 2nd 1930 at the shipping companies, and Thomas Cook's Ltd's office, Nanking Road. No results. Enquiries were also made by Japanese Detective Sgt. Unemoto at the Japanese Shipping Companies, which proved abortive.

About 4 p.m. on May 2nd 1930 Supt. Yorke attached to the Municipal Advocates office informed me per phone that Halwell had returned. Later Mr. R. C. Aiers D.C.(C. and S.B.) instructed the undersigned to discontinue enquiries.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

Alexander Telfer.

D.S.I.

J.H. 3/5/30.

C. Information R. Aiers D.C. (C&SB)

3/5

MAY 5 1930

D-1242

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1242
Date 8 / 9 / 34

QUEER TALE OF ARMS FRAUD IN CHINA

Czecho-Slovak Citizen On Trial After 10 Years' Lapse

PRAGUE, Aug. 12.—A 41-year-old Hungarian, M. Max Glass, a citizen of Czecho-Slovakia, is being tried at Chrudim, Bohemia, in connection with a remarkable arms fraud on the Chinese Government.

It is alleged that M. Glass, while in Shanghai in 1924, undertook to supply arms and ammunition to the Southern (Canton) Government and received about £12,000 advance payment.

When the boxes supposed to contain the goods were unpacked they were found to contain nothing but scrap iron.

The Chinese complained to the Czecho-Slovak authorities, but owing to administrative disorders in China ten years passed before the necessary documents reached Prague. Then a warrant was issued for M. Glass's arrest.

M. Glass denies the charge declaring that someone must have made unauthorized use of his personal papers when he was in China to practice the fraud in his name.—Reuter.

-x- See also B.649

R E U T E R R:6

OLD IRON FOR MUNITIONS

ALLEGED FRAUD ON CHINESE GOVERNMENT

Prague, Aug. 12

A 41-year-old Hungarian, M. Max Glass, a citizen of Czechoslovakia, is being tried at Chrudim, Bohemia, in connection with a remarkable arms fraud on the Chinese government.

It is alleged that M. Glass, while in Shanghai in 1924, undertook to supply arms and ammunition to the Southern (Canton) government and received about £12,000 advance payment.

When the boxes supposed to contain the goods were unpacked they were found to contain nothing but scrap iron.

The Chinese complained to the Czechoslovak authorities, but owing to administrative disorders in China ten years passed before the necessary documents reached Prague. Then a warrant was issued for M. Glass's arrest.

M. Glass denies the charge declaring that someone must have made unauthorised use of his personal papers when he was in China to practice the fraud in his name.

-Reuter.

6/9/34

cd/ln

HOW THE SHANGHAI SPECTATOR BLACKMAILED THE ASIA REALTY COMPANY

Read about it in our
next week's issue.

The Shanghai Spectator has never proceeded by hypocritical innuendos. The Shanghai Spectator has never resorted to the practice of indicating people in order to be protected from recourse by not mentioning by full name those it was driving at. And furthermore dealing mainly with parties who know the English language this paper has been incorporated under American law in order to give every one a fair chance to get at us on their own grounds. And so, the Asia Realty Company now has the choice of two jurisdictions.

AND WE INVITE THE ASIA REALTY TO SUE! AND ALL THE THREATS, INTIMIDATION, AND OTHER METHODS THAT MIGHT BE CHOSEN AGAINST US NOW OR IN THE FUTURE, WILL NOT STOP US FROM HAVING OUR SAY-SO WHEN WE HAVE THE FACTS, WHEN WE ARE CONVINCED OF THE FAIRNESS OF OUR CRITICISM EVEN SHOULD THE SPECTATOR HAVE TO BE PUBLISHED ON A MIMEOGRAPH MACHINE. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE REMINDED HERE THAT WE HAVE ASKED THE ASIA REALTY COMPANY BEFORE WE WROTE OUR ARTICLE LAST WEEK TO EXPLAIN TO US HOW IT HAS PRODUCED THE ITEM OF $1,366,895.61 THAT FIGURES ON THE CREDIT SIDE OF ITS WORKING ACCOUNT WITHOUT A PLAUSIBLE EXPLANATION BEING AVAILABLE FOR THIS AMOUNT.

It is important for the public to know that the Asia Realty Company has not been able to answer nor has it, after our article appeared, used of its profuse means of publicity in order to make its answer known to the anxious investors.

It is important for the public to know that when Mrs. Bowen of the Comacrib Press requested us not to republish the Asia Realty article we suggested that the company should either explain this item or undertake not to sell any more chits to the public until its house had been cleaned. It must be interesting for the public to further note that Mrs. Bowen accepted this as a useful and constructive suggestion and was hopeful in acting as an intermediary to bring this understanding about. . . .

But alas, the Asia Realty could not see it that way. For cause. Alas.

Reg. Research attach. File re Sutherly and ours under Asia Realty Company.

JULY - 3 1933

Many statements entirely irrelevant to the subject matter have been made in defense of the Asia Realty Company's standing. The public will not be blinded by an artful sideshow or diversion.

But what the investing public is interested in at the present time are not spiritual discourses but facts simple plain down to earth facts. The public wants to know how about this $1,366,895.61 ?

The public also wants to know whether it is not true that the International Savings Society having had an investment of Tls. 1,200,000.00 in the Asia Realty Company, the I.S.S demanded early this year that these chits be reimbursed because the International Savings Society preferred to have its cash to the Asia Realty Debentures. And the public is also interested in knowing whether it is not true that, in order to avoid legal complications, the Asia Realty Company did comply with the wish of the I.S.S. and not having any cash at its disposal bartered properties against these chits. Is it not true also that early this year the Asia Realty whose income in our last week's article has been shown to be as low as 3.5 per cent (always provided that we accept the company's high valuation of its properties) went out in the open market, pressed for money, and borrowed over 1,000,000.00 at the exorbitant rate of 11% per year putting up as security some of its choicest lots?

It is regretable that due to the disturbance caused to us by the triple switch of printers we have not had time to prepare our second instalment of the Asia Realty analysis. This however, we will do in time to be published in our next issue. In this new financial department of the Spectator we will at no time hasten to rush into print and so by chance make statements which have not had the full benefit of reflection and check For those who were unable to secure last week's issue we have available on the streets today this week's issue with last week's main article inserted at the exceptional price of 0.40 for the Special Edition while the regular edition can be procured as usual at 0.20 per copy.

LOOK NEXT WEEK FOR MORE IMPORTANT FACTS

CONCERNING THE ASIA REALTY IN THE SHANGHAI SPECTATOR.

ARCO LOAN CERTIFICATE'S SECURITY AND LEGALITY EXAMINED.

S.B.D. 1242.
24.12.31.

December 24 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No.4089 of December 3, 1931 and to attach herewith a copy* of a report by a detective of the Special Branch regarding Ernst Borchers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner (Special Branch).

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

* Encl. 1.
24/XII-31 N.P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. D 1242.
Section 2, S.B. Station.
Date 24.12.31.
Date Dec. 23, 1931.

Subject (in full) Ernst Borchers

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

With reference to the letter of December 3, from the Netherlands Consulate-General on the subject of Ernst Borchers, this individual is a German, who speaks fluent Spanish, first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police shortly after arrival here in February, 1930. At this time he was living in the Hotel Plaza. At first it was stated that Borchers was connected with the firm Henry Krippendorf of Tientsin, who acts as agents for Feng Yu Hsiang, but it later transpired that he is the export manager of Spanish Firearms Mannfacturing Coy., Unceta and Company, Guernica, Spain. Nothing is known locally against this concern which is reported to hold contracts from the Spanish, Colombia, Eucador and San Salvador Governments for the supply of ASTRA automatic pistols and revolvers.

Shortly after arrival, Borchers through the medium of two suspected arms dealers named Bisbjerg and Krausz, entered into negotiations with a certain Li, a representative of Yen Shih Shan, for the sale of a consignment of Astra rifle pistols with a magazine capacity of 20 rounds each. The transaction called for a deposit of $20,000. which was to be paid at the conclusion of the provisional agreement concerning the arms which were to be delivered to the Tsehchow(澤州)Arsenal, Shansi, by Borchers personally. However, for some unknown reasons, the negotiations fell through but were later renewed through the mediation of a well known Russian Jew named A. G. Pisarevsky, who was formerly in the employ of "Siemssen & Co." 218 Kiangsi Road, where he acquired good connections with Chinese arms dealers who are said to trust him. Pisarevsky is at present working with Messrs. Marden & Company. It appears that Pisarevsky was also unable to bring about a satisfactory agreement

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

and that the transaction fell through. Regarding this business a British subject named S. A. Sayer was also involved but how deeply we have been unable to establish.

During April, 1930, Borchers proceeded to South China ostensibly on a business trip. He returned to Shanghai sometime later and again put up at the Plaza Hotel.

About July, 1930, the local Spanish Consul-General received a present of an Astra pistol direct from the makers in Spain.

Towards the later part of 1930, Borchers proceeded to Europe. Here he remained until the Spring of 1931 when he returned to Shanghai via South America.

On May 31, 1931, Borchers, upon registering at the Palace Hotel, stated that he had come from Nanking. Here he remained until June 9, and when he left he gave his destination as Nanking. In this connection it is interesting to note that Borchers registered at the Pension Leineman, No. 6 Medhurst Road on July 1, and when doing so remarked that he had just removed from the Palace Hotel.

On September 1, 1931, Borchers in company with a native of Shanghai named Koo Sz Tsao(顧士釗) alias Koo Lai Sung (顧蘭生), rented room 701, No. 6 Szechuen Road. A sign-board hanging outside this office bears the inscription "Astra China Company", in both English and Chinese. Koo poses as the manager of the firm and has in his employ three Chinese assistants. The cable address is "Astratrade" and the codes used include A.B.C. 6th edition, Bentley's and Mosse.

On November 11, Borchers left No. 6 Medhurst Road ostensibly to visit Tsingtao and Japan. He returned to the above

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

.....

Made by .....*Forwarded by*.....

address on December 11 and stated that he had just arrived from Japan. Efforts to trace his name among the various passenger lists, however, were unsuccessful.

On December 16, Borchers left Shanghai for Trieste by the Lloyd Triestine steamer "VENEZIA".

While in Shanghai Borchers appeared to make no attempt to conceal the nature of his business and during the course of a conversation with a certain public official in August, 1930, maintained that his business was perfectly legitimate and that he had then concluded a deal with the Nationalist Government at Nanking for the supply of 400 Astra Automatic Pistols, comprising 200, 20-shot and 200, 10-shot, and 400,000 rounds of 7.63 ammunition. The consignment he said had been shipped from Antwerp and that it was covered by "Huchao". During the course of this interview he strongly denied ever having supplied arms to any Northern clique.

In view of the foregoing and in spite of Borchers' claim that his business is perfectly legitimate, it would appear that he is an individual whose activities would bear watching.

D. I.

Copy for Netherlands Cons. Gen. enclosed

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FM. 1

C. & [illegible] POLICE

Memorandum. 1343
11-13-31

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 11: 12: 1931.

To S2,

Please expedite inquiries regarding Borchers and Burton-Danier. The Netherlands Consulate wants a reply about the matter as soon as possible.

Issued with

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 4089.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
D. D. 1242
F. 12. 7.

SHANGHAI, 3rd December 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that this morning Mr. Ernst Borchers a German subject, born at Magdeburg on November 7th 1898 and holder of passport No. 1107, issued by the German Consulate at Bilbao, Spain, on December 10th 1929, applied to this Consulate General for a visa to the Netherlands East Indies. He intends to leave in about a fortnight's time on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Mr. Borchers states to be connected with a German-Spanish factory of fire-arms at Guernica (Spain), represented in Shanghai by Messrs. Astra China Co., 6 Szechuen Road, with which concern he has been working during the last 9 months. His trip to Java is also for the purpose of getting into touch with firms there, who may be interested on the importation of his firm's manufactures. As his private address he mention the Pension Leinemann, 6 Medhurst Road.

I should feel greatly obliged to learn whether the Municipal Police is in possession of any information regarding this gentleman.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C.Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

S2,
For attention please
JHS 5:12:3

& S. RECD.
S. B. D. 1242.
7 - 9 - 30.

"Dad" Sutterle And Jr. Due Tomorrow

Arrivals tomorrow aboard the President Pierce, from America via Honolulu and Japan ports, will include Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Sr., and Mr. F. W Sutterle, Jr. The senior Mr. Sutterle has been absent from Shanghai for about six weeks and joined his son in Honolulu when the latter arrived there from the United States.

Mr. Sutterle, Jr. has been away or about six months and has been visiting various parts of the United States, where he made a study of the business and financial situation. He also toured Europe during his absence.

Officer i/c S.B.
Information.
Enclosure S.4351

Reg.
Please attach file.
5/9/30.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Date A

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1242
Date 23 8 30.

Re attached

Sir,

Mr. T. V. Soong, Chief Plenipotentiary of the Chinese Nationalist Government, is superintendent of the customs tariff, consequently is always in direct communication re the importing of arms and ammunition to Shanghai, and also releasing of same. He personally deals with all matters for the landing of explosives here, therefore, is in the position to enlighten us on enquiries referring to above particular goods, and also to be on the outlook for same on information we may obtain and extend to him. Since enquiries have commenced on the importation of arms and ammunition to Shanghai he has been interviewed by Chief Det. Insp. T. Hunter on the undersigned. Also he received the Huchoos for the importation of explosives for the Nationalists Government, and deals with the "Permit to land" and clearance of same. Huchoos of this particular nature before landing and clearing are mostly verified, although signed by T. V. Soong or his secretary, by long distant telephone calls to the Nationalists Government, Nanking. All necessary precautions are taken in the importations of explosives for the Government.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

Alexander Telfer.

D.S.I.

21/8/30.

Noted. WK 22/8/30.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Date August 19th., 1930

C. & S. HISTORY
No. S. B. D. 1242.
Date 21. 8. 30.

Re attached

Sir,

Acting on instructions given by Chief Detective Inspector J. Porter on August 19th., 1930, the information on attached memo was conveyed by the undersigned on same date to Mr. T. A. Sloan, Chief Treasurer of the Chinese Maritime Customs. He stated he would not see the Huchao for the arms referred to until the boat arrived with them and application made for "Permit to Land". Even then if the arms and ammunition were for the Nationalist Government the Huchao for same had to be signed by T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, or his secretary, and in nine cases out of ten was verified per phone by the Customs Authorities before granting permission to land.

J.H. 20/8/30.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Alexander Kelly.

T.I.T.

(C. & S B.) Office Notes

Date [illegible] Oct & 31., 1930.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. S. B. D. 1242.
Date 20. 8. 30.

Report on attached

Sir,

With reference to the attached, the undersigned has interviewed certain persons and has obtained information as follows.

At 8.45 a.m. on the 29-7-30 the undersigned proceeded to Gordon Road Depot and interviewed Insp. Stubbings and was informed by him that on about the 28-7-30 Mr. S. A. Sayer of the China Trading and Protection Agency, 36 Jinkee Road, and Mr. E. Borchers went to Gordon Road Depot and showed him a model of the Astra Rifle Pistol. On about the 27-7-30 Mr. Sayer and Mr. Borchers again went to Gordon Road Depot and this time they were in possession of 1 Astra Rifle Pistol which they asked Insp. Stubbings to test for them. They informed him that the pistol belonged to the Spanish Consul General, and that Mr. Borchers is the agent for them in China. Mr. Borchers gave Insp. Stubbings his card and the attached literature on Astra firearms. Insp. Stubbings tested the pistol. He is unable to give any information bearing on this subject apart from that which is set down above.

* See also D. 8.8.

At 9.55 a.m. 29-7-30 the undersigned proceeded to the Spanish Consulate intending to interview the Consul General, but no interview took place because the Consul General was absent from Shanghai.

At 10.30 a.m. 30-7-30 the undersigned proceeded to 36 Jinkee Road, Mr. Sayers office, ostensibly on a friendly visit. During conversation the present civil war in China was discussed, and the subject of arms came up. Mr. Sayer told the undersigned that a friend of his has secured a contract to supply the Northern Party with a quantity of Astra pistols. He produced from a drawer in his desk literature identical to the attached.

At 9.30 a.m. on the 13-8-30 the undersigned again attempted

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Date

(C. & S B.) Office Notes

<u>continued</u>

to interview the Spanish Consul General, but he was still away from Shanghai. His deputy Mr. V. Vizendanarich was interviewed instead. In reply to questions from the undersigned he states that the Consul General did own an Astra pistol and that it had been sent to him from Spain by the owners. He cleared it through the Customs for the Consul.

When questioned regarding E. Bercheis he stated that he came to Shanghai with excellent letters of introduction from the authorities at Madrid, and as far as he knew he intended to conduct his business in a proper manner. He suggested that the undersigned should interview E. Bercheis himself. At 11 a.m. 17-8-30 the undersigned went to the Plaza Hotel and interviewed E. Bercheis. He made no attempt to conceal the nature of his business. He stated that he had received an order from the Nationalist Government for 400 Astra Auto Pistols(200 twenty shot and 200 ten shot) and 400,000 of ammunition. He stated that the Vickers had been loaded and sent to Antwerp from which port the same will be shipped. He expects them to arrive in Shanghai in about two months time, but was unable to say which ship they will be shipped on, because he had not yet been informed. He denies ever having any dealings with the Northern Party.

C.I.O. Hunter has arranged with a Russian informer who is employed as a cook at the Mayfair Cafe, Bubbling Well Road, to keep a watch at that address with a view to obtaining information on this subject. To date he has learned nothing.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

Mortgoss
D.S.I.

17-8-30

C.I. Hunter.

Convey this information confidentially to C of Customs He should know if the deal is on proper lines & if so it is not our business unless there are bills in Settlement

o.200 cal 6.35 (.25)

ord UMYZA



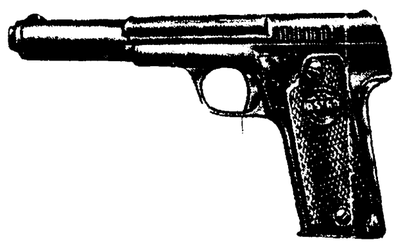
Shots..... 6
Length..... 110 mm.
Height..... 78 mm.
Length of barrel..... 56 mm.
Weight..... 330 grs.

(The most reduced and lightest pistol. Ideal pocket model. Triple safety. With indicator pin. Maximun of efficiency in Minimun of size.)

ASTRA, mod. 400 cal 9 mm. long (.38)

Codeword UNAAW

Muzzle Velocity 384 m/sec.

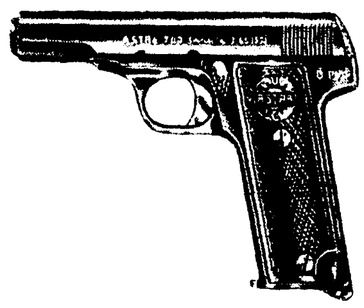


Shots..... 8
Length..... 22 cm.
Height..... 12 cm.
Length of barrel..... 15 cm.
Weight of pistol..... 1115 grs.
Whit Spare Magazine and Cleaning Rod.

(Declared sole ordinance model for the Army, Navy and military police force. Triple safety. All pieces are interchangeable. To dismount in less thar 30 seconds without need of tools. High precision - very elegant shape. - Evenly balanced in hand.)

ASTRA, mod. 700 Special, cal 7.65 (.32)

Codeword UMZIA



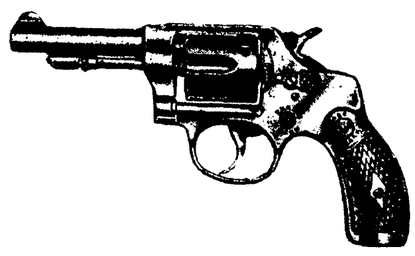
Shots..... 9
Length..... 160 mm.
Height..... 125 mm.
Length of barrel.... 95 mm.
Weight with magazine 725 grs.
With Spare Magazine.

(Excellent precision. Great shooting range. Simplicity of mechanism. Dismounting very easy.)

Double Action Revolvers «UNION»

Swing Out Cylinder. - Solid Frame. - Hammer.-Safety

UNION «A». *Type SMITH & WESSON* Cal/32



Length: 7 1/4, 8 1/4 and 10 in.

Length of barrel: 3 1/4 4 1/4 and 6 in.

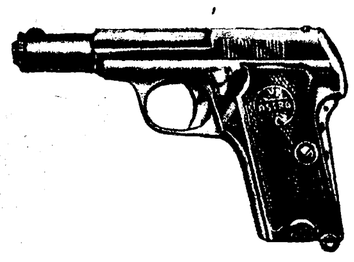
Weights (appr.): 510, 525 and 545 grs.

Penetration: 4 1/2 pinewood lables of 7/8 in.

ASTRA, mod. 300 cal 7.65 (.32) and 9 mm. short (.380)

Codeword UMZUX

Muzzle Velocity 255 m/sec.



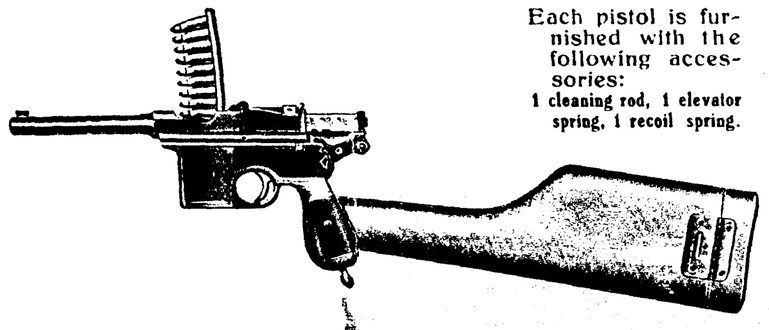
Shots..... 7
Length..... 156 mm.
Height..... 108 mm
Length of barrel..... 98 mm.
Weight..... 610 grs.
With Spare Magazine and Cleaning Rod.

(Declared sole ordinance model of Spain for the Navy and Prison-Guards.
Triple safety.)

ASTRA, mod. 900, cal 7.63 (.30)

Codeword UMZON

Muzzle Velocity 430 m/sec.



Each pistol is furnished with the following accessories:
1 cleaning rod, 1 elevator spring, 1 recoil spring.

Magazine holds.... 10 cartridges.
Length of pistol..... 290 mm.
Height..... 150 mm.
Length of barrel..... 140 mm.
Weight of pistol.. .... 1300 grs.
» **of holster-stock**.. 480 grs.

(The ASTRA 900 yields the maximum of precision shooting range, resistance and simplicity of mechanism. A holster stock of first-class nuttree wood, in few seconds can be attached to the pistol, transforming this into an automatic rifle, permitting precision-shots up to ranges attained only by Army Rifles.)
Maximum - Shooting Range: 2.000 m
Rearsight graduated up to 1.000 m.

P. O. B. 3

CABLE - ADDRESS "ASTRA"

ASTRA

UNCETA & COMPANY

FIREARMS MANUFACTORY

E. BORCHERS
EXPORT MANAGER

GUERNICA
(SPAIN)

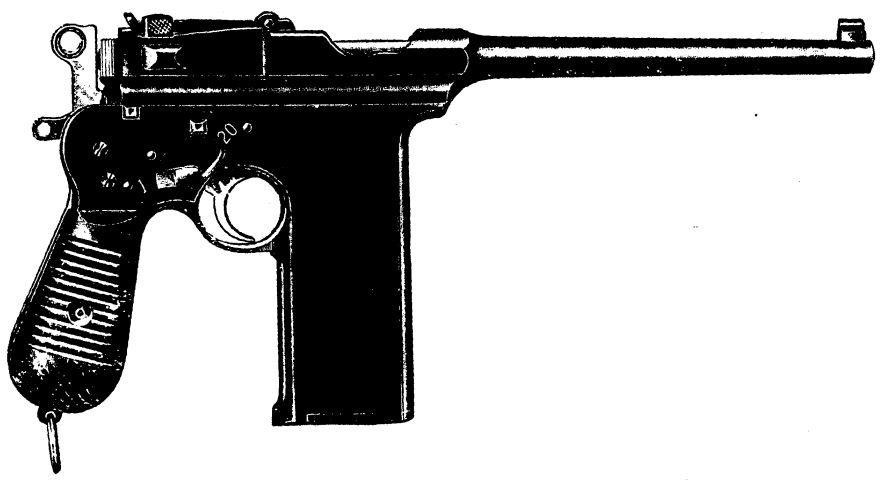
)EVICE FOR
HINE-FIRE

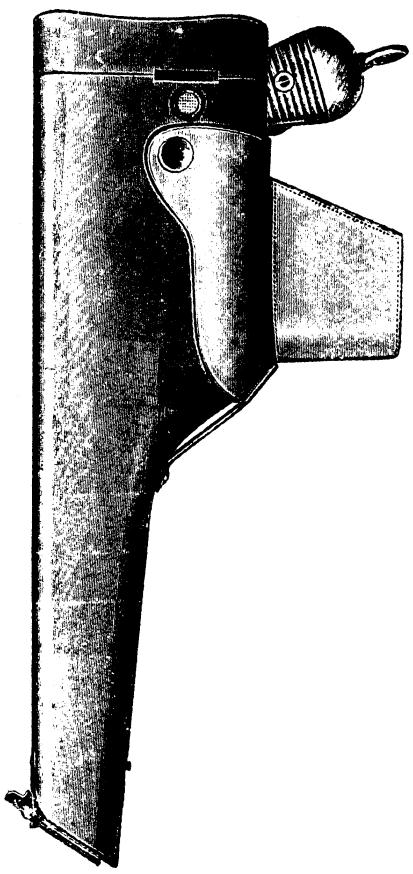
RIFLE PISTOL

SHOOTING CAPACITY OF
20 SHOTS

ASTRA MOD. 900

BARREL 180 mm.	**For MAUSER cartridges, cal. 7,63 mm.** **All pieces interchangeables.**	**Codeword: ULNYM**







CODES USED: A. B. C. 5 th Ed. Impr.
BENTLEY'S
MOSSE

UNCETA & COMPANY

GUERNICA-SPAIN

Cable Address:
«ASTRA» GUERNICA
P. O. B 3

CONTRACTORS OF THE SPANISH AND - FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS - MANUFACTURERS OF FIREARMS OF WARRANTED QUALITY

CONSTRUCTIVE DATA

Calibre		7,63 mm (300")
Length of pistol with holster attached		730 mm (28 3/4")
Length of pistol		330 mm (13")
Thickness of pistol		32 mm (1 1/4")
Height of pistol		150 mm (6")
Weight of pistol:	Magazine empty	1530 gr.
	Magazine filled	1728 gr.
Length of barrel		180 mm (7 1/5")
Number of grooves		6
Length of holster-stock		390 mm (15 1/2")
Weigth of holster-stock		600 gr.
Number of Cartridges in magazine		20

AMMUNITION

Mauser cartridges cal. 7,63 (.300).

BALLISTIC DATA

Muzzle velocity	480 m-s.
Sight graduated up to	1000 yards.
Reach of bullet	2200 yards.

Penetration on pine:

at 50 yards	24,25 cm (9 1/2")
at 200 yards	15,15 cm (6")

EMBALEMENT

Strong tinlined export-cases of 50 pistols each with accessories:
Brut weight 155 kg. Measures 118 x 52 x 47 cm.

EQUIPMENT

Each pistol is furnished with the following accessories:
1 cleaning road, 1 magazine spring and 1 bolt spring.

S.B. D/1242

Y COMMISSIONER

SPECIAL BRANCHES CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

S. M. P.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Telephone - - C. 743.

19

C.I. Hunter

Please Communicate
with C.I. Hall
re recent Egyptian
Student Disturbances and
Arrests in Settlement or
about to Take Place. Says
he Concerned in
Murder of Sheik

Lewis
DC (Ret'd)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. I. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1242
Date 11. 8. 30.

August 9, 30.

The Commissioner of Revenue.

With reference to attached it is understood that the applicant intends to run the establishment as a bona fide club.

(Sd) R.M.J. Martin.

Extra Commissioner of Police.

-30-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ____

Special Branch No. 2 Station,

REPORT

No. S. B. D. 1222/30

Date August 8, 1930.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Subject (in full) Mayfair Bridge Club.

Made by D.P.S. Moore. *Forwarded by* W/Inspector A.S.P.

Sir,

The above concern occupies two small rooms Nos. 104, 105 on the first floor at No. 151A Bubbling Well Road. These two rooms were furnished and opened a short while ago by Mrs. A.M. Morgan residing at No. 800 Kiachow Road, partly as a business venture and partly for the sake of the game itself. As a business venture it has failed hopelessly for although the place was introduced to the public via the advertisement columns of the leading foreign newspapers, it has no membership. The club is controlled entirely by the owner and the few persons who occasionally attend to play "bridge" are not allowed credit, everything being conducted on a cash basis.

The lady in question is a widow about 45/50 years of age, of independant means and a registered British subject. She arrived in Shanghai in February 1930 from Sydney, Australia.

From observations made by the undersigned it appears that the intention is to conduct the place as a bona-fide club.

W. Moore.
D. P. S.

D. C.

(C. & S. Branches)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1242
Date 11. 8. 30.

The Mayfair Bridge Club,
151A Bubbling Well Road,
July 31st 1930.

Revenue Department.

To the officer in charge.

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly inform me what mode of procedure I should take for obtaining a spirit licence for the above Club, and the charges, if any.

Thanking you in anticipation.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

(Sd) A.M. Morgan.

The Commissioner of Police.

Will you please comment on this? If the place is a bona fide club no licence is required from this office.

E.L. Allen
Commissioner of Revenue.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. & S. B. REGISTR
No. S. B. D. 1242.
ate 14-7-30.

THE MAYFAIR CAFE

New West-end Restaurant Becomes Immediately Popular

The new Mayfair Cafe, situated at 151a Bubbling Well Road, has quickly developed into a popular rendezvous for residents in this district and, indeed, many drop in for supper and the "last one" after the show of the "dogs." Tastefully decorated and entirely under foreign management, everything has been done to ensure the greatest comfort for diners and dancers. One of the latest radio-singing machines supplies the dance music, and it is difficult to distinguish the music dispensed from a full orchestra. Dainty waitresses are are very attentive to one's wants, and the whole shows a desire to please and entertain.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REC'D
No. D.1242.
Date 7.7.30.

The Shanghai Evening Post, Friday, June 27, 1930

F. W. Sutterle Off For United States On Pres. Lincoln

Dollar Liner Brings, Takes Residents

Passengers departing on the Lincoln for the United States were: Mr. F. W. Sutterle, of the China Realty Company; Mrs. A. P. Henningson and Misses Phyllis and Marjorie Henningson; Dr. and Mrs. Antonio L. Gomez, Miss E. A. Reuter, Mr. Ernest Lutz, Mr. F. C. Zillman, Miss Florence K. Foy. Miss Lillian R. Cromer, Miss A. E. Stewart and Mrs. M. R. T. Momber.

JR

Reg.
Please attach this file.
28:6:'30.

JR

30/6/30.

Reg.

Please pass to
Mr Brook Bruce
and then file
p. t.

Noted. 1/7/30 J.H.C.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Telephone - - 19600.

30/6 19

Sir,

For information

Yours
D.C. (S.B.)

O.C. (S.B.)
Mr Cook to be
to keep in view +
report again.
Noted. 1/7/30 J.H.C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIP... Special Branch REG. 5. Station, a I. O. D. 1242.

Date June 24, 1930.

Subject (in full) E. Borchers.

Made by Temp. Cl. Ass't Cook. Forwarded by

Supplementary to the attached report, it has been ascertained that James Augustus Thompson is a partner of the Mayfair Cafe at 151A Bubbling Well Road.

Krausz is working together with H. Peters, alias Heinz von Stetten, alias Von Stocken.

Both Krausz and Engstrom are being watched by T.V. Soong's agents on the matter of importation of arms for Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan.

F.W. Sutterle has left Shanghai for a time.

John S. Cook
Temp. C. A.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Noted. B. White. S.S.V. Senza. 28.6.30.

Noted. F.M. 29/6

Noted 30/6/30 W.N.K.

S. Det. for S. + B.W. For information + return. 28/6/30 W.N.K.

2
4-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. I. D. REGIST

Foreign Section, Station,

No. 1 O. D. 12442

Date May 6, 1930.

Date 9-5-30

Subject (in full) E. Borchers.

Made by Temp. Cl. Asst. Cook. *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson, Supt.

Information has been received that E. Borchers, whose business card is attached herewith, is a German, engaged in arms dealing. He speaks Spanish fluently. He arrived in Shanghai about the end of February 1930 and resided in the Plaza Hotel, Room 301.

At first, it was stated that he was connected with the firm Henry Krippendorf of Tientsin, who act as agents for General Feng Yu-hsiang and whose local agent- Mr. Engstrom- an American, resides at 39 Wonglo[illegible] Road.

It later transpired that Borchers is the export manager of the Spanish Firearms Manufacturing Company, Unceta & Co., Guernica, Spain.

Borchers entered into negotiations with a certain General Li, a representative of General Yen Shi-shan, for the sale of a consignment of an entirely new pattern of Mauser type rifle the magazine of which contains 20 rounds. The intermediate in this deal was Messrs Keeble & Co., which firm until recently had an office at No. 46A Peking Road, but later removed to No. 616 Avenue Road. The deal called for a deposit of $20,000 which General Li was to pay at the ~~in~~termination of the preliminary agreement for the supply of the arms to the Arsenal at Tehchow, at which place Borchers was to deliver the goods personally.

Borchers was introduced to General Li by Messrs Bjisberg and the well known Krausz, which latter was sent to Shanghai from Tientsin by Krippendorf. Bjisberg, who resided at 151c Bubbling Well Road during these negotiations, was formerly connected with well known arms firm, Heinzel, Ott & Co., who had offices at Tientsin and Shanghai. Ott is at present

Form N 2 / G. 20.000 / 30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

in London.

Bjisberg has also been conducting negotiations with an American, F.W. Sutterle, the Director of the China Finance Corporation, for the establishment of an arms factory in Shanghai. Sutterle, whose real name is Fred. Sylvester, arrived in Shanghai in 1897 from America, where he embezzled over G.$1,000,000 for which the American Government issued a warrant for his arrest. In 1898 at the outbreak of the Spanish American War, Sylvester had consignments of arms which he was shipping from Canton to the Phillippine Islands (via Singapore). The Canton Customs demanded a bond of $50,000 repayable on receipt of a statement from the Singapore Customs to the effect that the arms had been received there. He shipped a consignment of arms in the s.s. "Abbey" which was captured in the act of unloading on the shores of the Phillippine. The arms were confiscated by the American Government and the Canton Customs appropriated his bond for $50,000. He had been supplying arms to the rebel forces fighting against the American Government. After the expiration of the term of the warrant against him, Sylvester returned to Shanghai under the name of F.W. Sutterle, and started the firm called the Chinese Finance Corporation and also the China Realty Co.

Krausz resides at No. 4 Wongkashaw Gardens with a former detective of the Shanghai Police Force named H. Peters, who is known among local German circles as a Swede. He is at present a motor car salesman.

All the above dealing in arms was conducted at No. 151c Bubbling Well Road, formerly owned by Garcia, but now held by a half-caste British subject named Thompson.

Form G. 2 30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

- 3 -

Made by Forwarded by

The negotiations between Borchers and Yen Shi-shan's representative General Li fell through, but were renewed this time through the mediation of the well known Russian jew, A.G. Pisarevsky, formerly attached to the German firm, Siemssen & Co., 60 Kiangse Road, where he acquired good connections with the Chinese arms dealers, who trust him.

Pisarevsky is now employed by Messrs Marden & Co.

Borchers left Shanghai for the South of China on April 30th.

John T. Cook

T. C. A.

D. C.

(C. & S. Branches)

8: 5: 30.

v D.I. Duncan

Consult Insp Hunter & Cook with view to obtaining more Evidence of a Criminal nature & with a view to action by us. See files in C/R & C.I.B Regd re persons mentioned.

Noted J.H. 11/5/30.

9/5

D.C. (C.I.B)

CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINWOOO SHANGHAI"

CODES USED:
ALL STANDARD CODES

CHIN WOO MUTUAL TRADING CORPORATION

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES
OF
CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURERS
7 SHANTUNG ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CONTINENTAL DEPARTMENT

~~Svc No. 604 U. S. Post~~
From Nov. 16, 1922
REMOVED TO 64 Honan Road

Shanghai, 17th November, 1924.

Mr. Cai, Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

Confirming our conversation of this date we agree to deliver to you 1,000,000 (one million) rounds of 7.9 m.m. Rifle Ammunition of German make at Shanghai on or before November 25th. ~~1924~~.

You agree to pay us in full for this Ammunition on November 17th and we in turn agree to deposit with you two godown warrants for Machinery valued Tls. 45,000, which shall be foreclosed and re-[illegible] balance Tls. 15,[illegible] the Ammunition [illegible] hereinbefore above mentioned.

Purchase money received and warrants handed over.

按照本日所談結
果茲允交與
尊處德國七九來
福槍壹百萬個
準於十一月廿
二號商在南京交
貨
尊處允於十一月
十五號將貨價全
數交清做處將價
值四萬五千兩之
機器找單兩張作
保如貨到不符即
將證物沒收作抵
并賠償餘數壹萬
五千兩
當收貨價全數并
交找單式張

CHIN WOO MUTUAL TRADING CORPORATION
Continental Department

C. J. Glen

Witness:-

Photographic Copy of
Contract for Ammo deal.
(1 copy).

胡耀邦、馮佑之、陳如謙、齊宋華、
羅芹之、馮少山、林福元、郭楨一、
郭楨、馮孟原、黃煥南、黃車銀
行已到行長、奧係商業聯合會
以上
請卿委先生如不必先回香港
6.16.2
14.11.23

S.B.D 1242.

6762
4/11/25.

COPY

from Dr. F. Wilhelm

3 Ezra Road, Shanghai.

November, 12th 1925.

The Commissioner
Shanghai Municipal Police
PRESENT.

Sir,

On or about November 15th 1924 the Czechoslovak citizen Maxim GLAS entered into negotiations with representatives of Marshall Chi regarding the sale of arms and ammunition. It was arranged that the Chinese officers should pay to him M. $ 80,000 on a deal worth $ 165,000. Delivery should have been made within three days. As security for the proper execution of the contract on his behalf Glas handed over to the Chinese a number of godown orders for sundry goods which were at that time in his possession as representative of various German firms. Having received the bargain money GLAS absconded. No proceedings were taken by the Chinese, one reason being that Marshall Chi was defeated at that time. Natuarlly, the Chinese took possession of the sundry goods, which were worth about $ 12,000.

Investigations by one of the German firms, Messrs.Borchers & Firnhaber of Hamburg, revealed the address of GLAS who is now residing in Germany.

The same firm now instructs me to make further investigations in Shanghai, inorder to enable them to bring a charge of embezzlement against GLAS in the German Courts.

Presuming that the Shanghai Municipal Police is in possession of reports on this case I hereby beg to request you for copies of such reports which my clients would like to place into the hands of

6762
12/11/25

the Public Prosecutor in Germany.

Trusting that you will not refuse your assistance in this matter and help in bringing the proper puhishment upon a criminal, whose activity certainly did harm to the reputation of the Shanghai Foreign Community, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

D-1249

FM. 2
G. 55

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Pre No.
S. B. REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. S. B. D. 1249/6

C.S.6, Special Branch.

Date 23 / 41

REPORT

Date January 17, 1941.

Subject Foreign Criminals and Suspects Habitually Living at the Salvation Army Shelter Located at Yochow Road Corner of Chaoufoong Road.

Made by D.P.S. Danemanis, *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

The following criminals and suspects are at present registered at the Salvation Army Shelter, located at Yochow Road corner of Chaoufoong Road:-

1. ATANASOFF, Ignat Nikolaievich, alias NIKOLOFF, E.A., C.R.O. F-785, Hungarian,
2. PAVLOFF, Boris Jacob. Russian, C.R.O. F-2855.
3. VOGEL, Gerhard, German, C.R.O. F-3510.
4. WITTMANN, Rudolf, Austrian, C.R.O. F-3203.
5. KUZMIN, Nil Evanovitch, Russian, C.R.O. F-2856.
6. CARLOS, Eduardo, unrecognized Mexican, C.R.O. F-2660.
7. RUIKEVITCH, M.K. alias Michail Klementievitch, alias VENKEVITCH, M. , Russian Polish, C.R.O. F-1708.
8. SCHILLING, J. alias HERZOG WALTER, German, C.R.C.271.
9. EUSTAPHIEFF, Peter B. alias EUSTOFF, P.B., Russian (Polish), C.R.O. F-144.

P.A. (D.C. Crime)
For inclusion in D.S. if necessary.

D. P. S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Special Branch

A.C. (Special Branch).

Information Sheet No 3080
Date 22 / 1 / 1941

PERSONAL
18 JAN.
To Deputy Commissioner (Crime)

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. No. 1249
Date June 8, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.S.6, Special Branch, [illegible]
REPORT

Subject Foreign Criminals and Suspects Habitually Living at the Salvation Army Shelter, Amoy Road.

Made by D.S. Mischenko *Forwarded by* Inspector

The following criminals and suspects are at present registered at the Salvation Army Shelter, Amoy Road:-

1. ZAIROFF, H. alias Tusain ZAIROFF, alias ZAMIROFF, alias ZAGEROFF, Russian, C.R.O.F-161.
2. STRAJMICK, J.V. , Russian Jew, C.R.O.F-247.
3. GILBERT, G.F., British, C.R.O.F-1093.
4. MALGIN, S.P. alias Malguine, Etienne, alias S.Melgin, Russian, C.R.O. F-2827.
5. SALIBA, Umberto, Maltese, former fireman and trimmer on board the s.s. "Harburton". Sentenced to two weeks imprisonment for disobedience of orders from the master of the ship.
6. SHILO, V.I. alias Chyla, alias Shilia, alias Peshkoff, Russian, C.R.O. F-3048.
7. CHIANOFF, V.P. Russian, C.R.O. F-2910.
8. DUPONT, A, Hungarian, suspected thief and pickpocket.
9. SHISKIN, alias Sheskin, Russian, C.R.O. F-2344.
10. VINOKUROFF, V.A. alias Linguess, alias V.F. Linzes, alias Lingis, alias Victor Vinokuroff, Victor, Russian, C.R.O. F-1173.
11. LOCKHART, Charles, British (Unrecognised), C.R.C.2438.
12. MARKOFF, M, Russian, concerned in March, 1936, with the formation of the New Union Club.
13. DIMITRIEFF, Simeon Nikef, Russian, C.R.O.F-3023.
14. UGLANOFF, Victor, aliasUlianoff, B., alias Oulianoff, alias Nanilieff, Russian, C.R.O.289.
15. PETROVICH, V.S., Russian or Jugo-Slavian, C.R.O.F-2931

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

16. PEVELADOFF, A.G. alias Pereladoff, alias Veveladoff, C.R.O. F-311.

17. GILBERT, Isaak, Polish-Jew, C.R.C.1190.

18. THOMPSON, J, British, retired master mariner, suspected narcotic smuggler or dealer.

19. HANSON, Hans, Latvian, C.R.O. F-1.

20. ROBERTS, J.A. alias Roope, British Eurasian, former employee of "Kofa Drug Store" who was dismissed for embezzling several thousand dollars - not charged.

V. Mischenko.
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

FILE

for D.C. Crime.

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
8/6

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
8 JUNE 1939
To Deputy Commissioner (Crime)

6

File No. ...RY
No. S. B. D. 1249
30 9 39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date September 29, 1939.

Subject. Foreign Criminals and Suspects Habitually Living at the Salvation Army Shelter, Amoy Road.

Made by D.S. Mischenko *Forwarded by* D.S.I.

The following criminals and suspects are at present registered at the Salvation Army Shelter, Amoy Road:-

1. KOUHARSKY, Konstantine or Constantin, alias KOUHKARSKY, Kostia, alias KUKHARSKY, Constant, alias SUHARSKY, Constantine, alias SOUHARSKY, alias SUCHARSKY, Constantine, C.R.O. F-1636. Russian.
2. REICHART, Alois., Czechoslovakian, C.R.O. F-2150.
3. CHIANOFF, Vasily Petrovitch, Russian, C.R.O. F-2910.
4. BATNIKOFF, V.P.,Russian, C.R.O. F-2768.
5. SEDOFF, Victor. alias SEDOUFF, Victor D., Russian, C.R.O. F-2.
6. YATSENKO, M.N., alias YATZENKO, Russian, C.R.O. F-2841.
7. LISTZOFF, Dmitry P., alias LISTOFF, alias LISTSOFF, alias LISTROFF, alias LITSOFF and also LISTROFF, D. Russian, C.R.O. F-158.
8. EMLIN, Serge, alias VISOTSKY-EMLIN, Sergey A., Russian, C.R.O. F-2741.
9. DUSEEFF, Iskander, Russian Tartar, C.R.O. F-2882.
10. BLAU, Walter.,German, C.R.O. F-2610.
11. BELSKY, Stepan Stepanovitch, Russian, C.R.O.F-1219.
12. GILBERT, G.F.,British, C.R.O. F-1093.
13. GILBERT, Isaak, Polish Jew, C.R.C.1190.
14. VINOKUROFF, Vasily Abramovich, alias LINGUESS, alias LINZES, V.F. alias LINGIS, alias VINOKUROFF, Victor, Russian, C.R.O. F-1173.

DC Crim Information

SPECIAL BRANCH

FM - 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

15. BICHEVSKY, Rudolph, alias BEECHILISE, S. or BEESHELIS, S. alias SAPAJUIKOFF, R., Latvian, C.R.O. F-24.

16. RUIKEVITCH, M.K. alias VENKEVITCH, M. alias RINKEVICH, M.G., Russian Polish, C.R.O. F-1708.

17. BOUZANOFF, A.P. alias POUZANOFF, A.P. alias PETROVICH, alias PASANOFF, R., Russian, C.R.O.F-687.

18. DIMITRIEFF, Simeon Nikef, Russian, C.R.O. F-3023

19. LOCKHART, Charles, British (Unrecognised), C.R.C. 2438.

20. PEVELADOFF, Anatoly G. alias PERELADOFF, Anatoly, alias VEVELADOFF, Anatoly, alias PERDADOFF, Russian, C.R.O. F-311.

21. HANSON, Hans. alias HANSON, A. Latvian, C.R.O.F-1.

V. Minchenko.
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

FM 2
G. 90M 1.39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1244/6

C.S.6, Special Branch. Station.

REPORT

Date November 29, 19 39.

Subject. Foreign Lodging Houses No.91-97 Tearon Road - Cancellation of Licence.

Made by D.S. Mischenko *Forwarded by* D.S.I.

Mrs. K.V.SIMONOVA, the licensee of Houses No.91-97, Tearon Road, came to this office on November 28, 1939, and informed the undersigned of her intention to cancel the lodging house licence in respect of above premises. She stated that the houses are actually owned and operated by a Mrs. V.Gorskaya with whom she severed all connections.

Mrs. Varvara or Vera Gorskaya, naturalized Japanese subject of Russian origin, who is better known under the name of Viola Smith, C.R.O. F-1096, is a well known brothel keeper in Shanghai. She is at present operating brothels at 650 Wei Hai Wei Road, 50-52 Love Lane, 97 Tearon Road, and it is believed that another establishment numbering some 30 Korean girls, also owned by her, is operating on Boone Road, and is patronized mainly by the Japanese Military.

Following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities locally, Mrs. V.Gorskaya started a transport company and is reported to own about 30 motor-trucks which do business in the Japanese occupied areas. It is also reported that Mrs. V.Gorskaya is engaged in an import and export business and for this purpose she has an office in the Liza Hardoon Building, Nanking Road; the firm being known as the "Oriental Trans-Pacific Syndicates".

There is no definite proof as to the present national status of Mrs. V.Gorskaya available, but it should be mentioned that the records at the Finger Print Bureau show that on 18-4-35, she was charged at the 1st Shanghai Special District Court with keeping open a brothel and sentenced to 10 days detention.

Mrs. K.V.Simonova formerly the manageress of a

P. A. & D.C.(C) Information

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 30 NOV. 1939 (CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE)

FILE

FORM. NO. 3
2000-12-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject (in full) .....

.....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

brothel at 650 Wei Hai Wei Road is at present residing at 261 Gordon Road, With reference to the cancellation of the lodging house licence, in respect of premises at 91-97 Fearon Road, she was advised to attend the Revenue Department, S.M.C. personally.

V. Muchenko.
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch/Central Station.

S.B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 12496
Date 40

REPORT

Date April 10 1940.

Subject Foreign Criminals and Suspects Habitually Living at the Salvation Army Shelter Located at Yochow Road corner of Chaoufoong Road.

Made by D.S. Mischenko *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

The following criminals and suspects are at present registered at the Salvation Army Shelter, located at Yochow Road corner of Chaoufoong Road:-

1. BOIKO, Dmitry L., Russian, C.R.O. F-391.

2. DIMITRIEFF, Simeon Nikef, Russian, C.R.O. F-3023.

3. EUSTAFF, Leonid, alias EVSTAPHIEFF, Russian, C.R.C. 1887.

4. GILBERT, Isaak., Polish Jew, C.R.C. 1190.

5. GUINS, Alexander Alexandrovich, Russian, C.R.O. F-286.

6. LIMASOFF, Sergy Stepan Fedorovitch, alias LEMASOFF, Russian, C.R.O. F-2936.

7. PETROVICH, Vladimir Sergevitch, Russian, (Yugo-Slavian), C.R.C. F-2931.

8. RUIKEVITCH. M.K. (Michail Klementievitch), alias VENKEVITCH, M. alias RINKEVICH, M.G., Russian, C.R.O. F-1708.

9. SCHEGOLEFF, V.V. (Valentine Vasilievitch), alias CHIGOLEFF, alias SCHOGLEFF, alias SHEKALOFF, alias LOJKIN, alias SHESOLEFF, Russian, C.R.O. F-260.

10. TERENTIEFF, Michel I., Russian, C.R.O. F-136.

11. THOMPSON, J. (Captain), British, suspected narcotic

C5

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
11 APR.
To Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crime)

D.I.S. No. 2983
DATE 11/4/40
C.S.

INDEXED BY
(C.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 10/4/40

FORM. NO. 5
2000-12-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... *Station,*

Date *19*

- 2 -

Subject (in full) .....

.....

Made by ..... *Forwarded by* .....

smuggler.

12. WITTMANN, Rudolf, Austrian, C.R.O. F-3203.

V. Muchenko
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED CRIMINALS

JANUARY 1938

C.R.O.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
F-2788	POPOVA, Elizabeth. Russian female age 35.	N.F.A.	On 28-12-37 charged with 'Larceny" and on 10-1-38 sentenced to 30 days, suspended for 2 years.
F-2768	BATNIKOFF, V.P. Russian, age 34.	Salvation Army Shelter.	On 31-12-37 charged with "Larceny" and on 11-1-38 sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.
F- 107	RUJANSKY, Leon. alias ROJANSKY, Leonid alias ROJINSKY, alias ROUJANSKY, Leon. Polish, age 47.	64, Rte Pichon.	On 1-1-38 charged with "Attempted Larceny" and on 11-1-38 sentenced to one month imprisonment.
F-2562	KRAVCHENKO, P.A. alias SLAVCHENKO, P.A. Russian, age 33.	145 Rte Pere Robert.	On 1-1-38 charged with "Larceny"; sentenced to 4 months imprisonment on 11-1-38.
F-2775	GRIGORIEFF, Mihail. Russian, age 23.	1/785, Ave. Joffre.	On 4-1-38 charged with "Committing Lascivious Act"; sentenced to 3 years imprisonment on 13-1-38.
F-2774	MORDVINOFF, Nicolai D. Russian, age 45.	13/127-D, Rue Prosper Paris.	On 5-1-38 charged with "Breach-by-Law 36" (Driving motor-car without licence) Fined $15.00 on 6-1-38.
F-1708	RUIKEVITCH, M.K. alias VENKEVITCH, M. alias RINKEVICH, M.G. Russian, age 35.	N.F.A.	On 7-1-38 charged with "Soliciting for Alms" and sentenced to 5 days detention on 8-1-38.
F-2769	CHEKALOFF, V. Russian, age 29.	Rrench S.V.C Barracks.	On 8-1-38 charged with "Gambling"; found "Not Guilty".
F-2772	SHESTAKOVICH, V. Russian, age 36.	French S.V.C. Barracks.	do
F-2771	ZBRUIEFF, Raema. alias BLOHINA. Russian female, age 42.	9/188, Rte Vallon.	On 8-1-38 charged with "Gambling" and found "Not Guilty".

F-2770	GUSSEFF, V.I.. Russian, age 42.	642 Weihai-wei Road. "Sun Court" Flat 32.	On 7-1-38 charged with "Conducting a Gambling House" and sentenced to 2 months imprisonment on 8-1-38
F-2776	TANAEFF, Andrei Alexander. Russian, age 27.	100 Rte des Soeurs.	Arrested on 7-1-38 & charged with "Driving motor truck Without Licence"; on 8-1-38 fined $8. or 8 days.
F-2778	GOLANILOFF, Ivan. Russian, age 22.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 9-1-38 and charged with "Larceny"; sentenced to 8 months imprisonment on 20-1-38.
F-1345	HLIUSTOFF, Victor.alias SMIRNOFF, V. Russian, born 1909.	N.F.A.	On 9-1-38 charged with "Larceny"; sentenced to 1 year and 6 months imprisonment on 20-1-38.
F-2779	DAW,Alfred Joseph. Unrecognized British.	Oriental Hotel,Nanking Road.	On 10-1-38 charged with "Misappropriation"; on 25-1-38 sentenced to 3 years imprisonment or fine of $600 or 6 months labour.
F-2780	KOJEVNIKOFF, I.A. Russian, age 27.	15/220,Ave. du Roi Albert.	On 12-1-38 charged with "Looting" & sentenced to 2 months imprisonment on 17-1-38.
F-2782	HUDIAKOFF, Arkady Serge. alias HOUDIAKOFF,Arcadie S. " HOUKIAKOFF, A.K. " KOUDIAKOFF, Russian, born 1913.	N.F.A.	On 13-1-38 charged with "Burglary" & on 21-1-38 sentenced to 2 years imprisonment including recidive.
F-1437	BLINOFF, Fedor. alias BLINOFF, Theodor L. Russian, born 1905.	N.F.A.	On 12-1-38 charged with "Larceny" & on 17-1-38 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.
F-1350	KLIMOFF, G. Russian, born 1908	N.F.A.	On 12-1-38 charged with "Larceny" & on 17-1-38 found "Not Guilty".
F-2781	STREHOFF-BORSKY, Michael George. Russian, age 36.	5/682, Rue Bourgeat.	On 13-1-38 charged with "Larceny" & on 14-1-38 sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.

F-2783	MINGNEGOLIMOFF, Sungatula Karimoff, alias GALIMOFF, S.M. Russian, age 42.	N.F.A.	On 14-1-38 charged with "Larceny" & on 15-1-38 sentenced to 5 months imprisonment.
F-2784	KOLDENBERG, Fillip Maximovich, alias GOLDENBERG, F.M. Soviet Russian, age 40.	123 Rte Pere Robert.	ditto.
F- 301	KUZNETSOFF, Dmitry, alias KOUZNETSOFF, D. alias KAUZNETSOFF, D. Russian, born 1907.	N.F.A.	On 16-1-38 charged with "Looting" & on 17-1-38 sentenced to three months imprisonment.
F-2203	KACHANOFF, Vladimir;alias KATCHANOFF, Vlad. alias KALCHANOFF, V.A. alias KOLCHANOFF, V. Russian, born 1908.	N.F.A.	ditto.
F-2785	GRIDNEFF, Victor. German, age 28.	917 Ave. Joffre.	On 16-1-38 charged with "Assault Causing Bodily Harm" & sentenced to 40 days imprisonment on 18-1-38.
F- 166	YAKOVLEFF, Vladimir. alias YACHOVLEFF, alias CHISIKOFF, V.N. alias CHICHIKOFF, alias Gusseff, V.N. Russian, born 1910.	N.F.A.	On 17-1-38 charged with "Larceny" & sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.
F-2786	BRIKSHE, A. Russian, age 44.	N.F.A.	On 18-1-38 arrested on suspicion of "Looting." Released on 18-1-38.
F-2759	BELIAEFF, Peter Ivanovich. Russian, age 24.		On 18-1-38 charged with "Looting" & sentenced to 2 months imprisonment on 19-1-38.
F-2789	LOCH, Waldemar. alias LOCH, Vladimir. German, age 27.	4/569, Ave. du Roi Albert.	On 20-1-38 charged with "Fraud" & "Forgery" and sentenced to 5 months imprisonment suspended for 2 years on 21-1-38.
F-2787	KASHKIN, Evgeny Gavrilovich. Russian, age 30.	32 Rue Gaston Kahn.	On 21-1-38 charged with "Larceny" and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment on 22-1-38.
F-2568	MARCHENKO, V.P. alias MARTCHENKO, V.P. Russian, age 25.	N.F.A.	ditto

F-2791	YONON, Vladimir. Iranian, age 16.	241 Rte des Soeurs.	On 22-1-38 charged with "Looting" & sentenced on 24-1-38 to 2 months imprisonment.
F-1080	CHA, alias SHAHNAZAROFF, Naninon, Armenian, age 18.	925 Ave. Joffre.	ditto
F-2790	FILIPOFF, Valdimir Boris. Russian, age 14.	Salvation Army Shelter.	On 22-1-38 charged with "Looting" & on 24-1-38 sentenced to 2 months imprisonment.
F-2632	DORIAN, Isadore. Rumanian Jew, age 18.	N.F.A.	On 22-1-38 charged with "Looting" & on 24-1-38 sentenced to a fine of $30 or 15 days.
F- 373	IVANOFF, V.Y. alias CHERNYSHEFF, Victor. alias IVASHIN. Russian, born 1919.	N.F.A.	ditto
F-1704	GOLOSCHAPOFF, Ivan I.alias GOROVITCH, Russian, born 1888.		On 24-1-38 charged with "Larceny" and on 25-1-38 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.
F-2792	SAKIEVITCH, Evgenia Ivanovna. Russian female, age 47.	113, Joffre Terrace.	ditto
F- 391	BOIKO, Dmitry L. Russian, born 1909.	N.F.A.	On 25-1-38 charged with "Larceny" and on 26-1-38 sentenced to 5 months imprisonment.
F-2793	GURIKOFF, Fedor Fedorovich. Russian, age 33.	Salvation Army Shelter.	On 25-1-38 charged with "Larceny" and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.on 26-1-38.
F-2794	DAMIAN, George. Rumanian, age 26.	Salvation Army Hostel.	On 26-1-38 charged with "Larceny" and on 27-1-38 sentenced to 3 month imprisonment.
F-2773	TSIPRIS, Alexandre. Russian, age 22.	1/141, Ave. Haig.	On 5-1-38 charged with "Suspected Misappropriation". Released on 6-1-38. (French Police 3016).
F-2795	KOPITCHEVA, Valentina. Nickname "Valka". Russian female, age 29.	16/339, Soochow Road.	On 10-1-38 charged with "Receiving Stolen Property" & on 25-1-38 sentenced to 2 months imprisonment, suspended for 2 years.(French Police 3019)

F-2538	KOUZNETSOFF, Vladimir. alias CAPESTRANO, B.P. alias SARAPULOFF, alias JACKSON, nicknamed "Volodka-Kitaietz". Russian, age 20.	N.F.A.	On 11-1-38 charged with "Larceny". Case pending. (French Police 2039).
F- 251	OGLY, Abdulla O. alias AGLEEFF, alias OGNEEFF, alias OSMANOGLY, Russian, age 40.	145 Rte Pere Robert.	On 15-1-38 charged with "Pocketpicking". Case pending. (French Police 1624)
F- 42	VOLSKY, Vladimir. Russian, age 41.	3-A/569 Ave.du Roi Albert.	ditto. (French Police 2093)
	KAZANTSEFF, Nicolai. Russian, age 26.	9/1270 Ave. Joffre.	Arrested on 18-1-38 on suspicion of "Larceny". Released on 19-1-38. (French Police 3025).
	PANCHISHIN, Alexandre. Russian, age 28.	20/220 Ave.du Roi Albert.	ditto. (French Police 2224)
	GOURIEFF, Alexandre. Russian, age 21.	20/606 Avenue Joffre.	ditto. (French Police 2641)
	SAVCHENKO, Boris Georgievich, alias KLARCHENKO, P. Russian, born 1908.	343 Rue Cardinal Mercier.	ditto. (French Police 2834).
F- 609	DEMIDOFF, Vassily.alias DEMIDOFF, S. alias DENISOFF, Vassily. Russian, born 1894.	115 Rte. Pere Robert.	ditto. (French Police 2731).
F-2526	FIRSOFF, Vasily. alias FIRSOFF, Nasilieff Michael. Russian, age 33.		ditto. (French Police 1094).
	MOSSESIANTZ, George. Russian, age 17.	Rue Paul Henry.	On 20-1-38 arrested on suspicion of "Larceny". Case not entertained. (French Police 2825).
F-2364	POMORTSEFF, Nicolai. Russian, age 17.		On 28-1-38 charged with "Larceny"änd sentenc. to 30 days imprisonment. (French Police 2793).

F-1147	KORNILOFF, Victor P. Alias BORISENKO, alias KROTE, V. alias SHILOFF, alias SHISHIN, alias SCHNEIDER. Russian, born 1913.	Arrested on 31-1-38 and charged with "Attempted Murder" and "Larceny". Case pending (French Police 1977).
	MIHAI, Ishvan. Rumanian Gypsy,	On 28-1-38 charged with "Larceny" and on 14-2-38; sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, suspended for 2 years. (French Police).
	MIHAILOFF, Mihail. Rumanian Gypsy,	ditto.
	MIHAILOFF, Vassily. Rumanian Gypsy.	ditto.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
20 JAN 1938

D.C.S.B. 1249
D.B. 209/1.38

F. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED CRIMINALS

DECEMBER 1937

C.R.O.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
F-2668	PETROFF, Peter. Russian, age 25.	20 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 5-12-37 and charged with "Larceny"; sentenced to 30 days imprisonment on 13-12-37. (Gordon Road).
F-2758	CUSMENKO, Leonide Russian, age 23.	do	Arrested on 5-12-37 and charged with "Larceny"; found "Not Guilty" on 13-12-37. (Gordon Road).
F-2368	GRIGRIEFF alias GRIGORIEFF, Anatoly. Russian, age 17.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 7-12-37 and charged with "Larceny"; sentenced to 3 months imprisonment on 8-12-37. (Central).
F-2391	KALICH alias KALICH, Borislave, alias KALICH, Joseph, alias GALESH, Boris. Russian, age 16.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 7-12-37 and charged with "Larceny"; sentenced to 2 months plus 50 days imprisonment (on previous charge suspended) on 8-12-37. (Central)
F-2760	HARDEL, A.O. Norwegian, age 45.	Salvation Army, 7 Yang Terrace.	Arrested on 8-12-37 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced to $2 fine or one day detention. (Chengtu Road).
F-2761	MIHAILOFF, Boris Dm. Russian, age 24.	648 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested on 10-12-37 and charged with "Breach of Traffic Regulation", Art. 34-5. Sentenced to $15 fine or 15 days detention on 11-12-37. (Louza).
F-2765	RABIN, Nathan. American, age 26.	43 Weihai-wei Road.	On 10-12-37 was charged with "Driving Motor Car Without Licence" & "Contempt of Court"; fined $2. (U.S.Court for China).

F-2275	BLUM, David alias BLOM, David alias BARDER, David alias MANEVICH, Zarko. German Jew, born 1912.		Arrested on 8-12-37 and charged with "Larceny"; sentenced to one year imprisonment on 9-12-37. (Central).
F-2756	BARON, Morton Lawrence alias MORGENTHAU, Marcel Ludvig alias Lieutenant D.F.MORAN, alias WATSON alias CHANDLER, Howard; alias BARIN, Marcello alias DU PONT; alias NELSON. Unrecognized American (German), born on 25-7-15.		Arrested on 14-12-37 and charged with "Theft and Fraud"; sentenced to 3 years imprisonment on 28-12-37.(Bubbling Well).
F-2764	NIZIMOFF, Michael Borisovich, alias NAZIMOFF. Russian, age 22.	35/736 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 18-12-37 and charged with "Assault Causing Bodily Harm" and sentenced to 30 days imprisonment or $60 fine on 20-12-37.(Central).
F- 89	NORDVIND, I.alias NORDVED alias NORDVIN. Russian Jew, age 52.	French Concession.	Arrested on 23-12-37 and charged with "Loitering"; sentenced to 7 days on 24-12-37. (Central).
F-2358	MUSIN, alias MUSSIN, Leonide. Russian, age 39.	do	do
F- 138	DUBROVIN, Boris S. alias DOUBROVIN, Boris S. alias DROSDOFF, alias DRASDOFF. Russian, born 1917.	N.F.A.	On 3-12-37 charged with "Larceny" and on 24-12-37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.(Central).
F- 139	MIASNIKOFF, Stepan. alias MASHIKOFF, Stephen Basil, alias MYASSUKOFF, Steven. Russian, age 20.	N.F.A.	do
F-2166	NEDELSKY, alexander alias A. von TRACHTENBERG. Russian, born 1902.		Arrested on 28-12-37 and charged with "Looting" and on 29-12-37 sentenced to 5 months imprisonment. (Central).
F-2001	NEDELSKY, Ekaterina. Russian, born 1909.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 28-12-37 and charged with "Looting"; sentenced to 50 days imprisonment on 29-12-37. (Central).

F-2763	IVANOFF, Ivan Alexandrovich; alias IVANOFF, Igor. Russian, age 24.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 6-12-37 and charged with "Larceny"; sentenced to 10 days detention, suspended for 2 years on 9-12-37. (French Police.) Arrested on 28-12-37 and charged with "Looting" and on 29-12-37 sentenced to 50 days imprisonment.(Central).
F-2767	STEIN, Boris. Russian, age 46.	101/304 Hardoon Road.	Arrested and charged with "Misappropriation" on 30-12-37; sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, suspended for 2 years. (Central).
F-2766	ZORIN, Vlad. Maxim. alias ZORINE. Russian, age 25.	25 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 28-12-37 and charged with "Assault" and "Assault on Police"; sentenced to $80 fine or 80 days labour for "Causing Bodily Harm" on 30-12-37. (Central).
F- 42	VOLSKY, V.A. Russian, age 4[illegible]	59 Avenue du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 30-12-37 and charged with "Loitering"; sentenced to 7 days detention on 31-12-37. (Central).
F-2777	BERKOVICH, G.B. Russian Jew, age 29.	170 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 3-12-37 and charged with "Negligent Driving Causing Death"; sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and $500 fine on 31-12-37. (French Police.)
F-2653	DENISOFF, Constantine alias POLIANSKY, Mihail Vassilievich. Russian, age 52.	N.F.A.	Arrested on3-12-37 and charged with "Confidence Trick"; on 14-12-37 sentenced to 1 year and 2 months imprisonment.(French Police).
F- 104	NOVACHINSKY, Yanek alias NOVACHINSKY, Yan Theofile; alias NOVACHINSKY, Ivan Teofilovich; alias NOWACZYSKI, Yan. Polish, born 1888.	520 Route Vallon.	do
F-1982	TATISCHEFF, Vladimir. alias TATISHEFF, W. Russian, age 36.	N.F.A.	do

F- 166	YAKOVLEFF, Vlad. alias YACHOVLEFF; alias CHISIKOV, V.N. alias CHICHIKOFF, alias GUSSEFF,V.N. Russian, age 27.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 2-12-37 and charged with"Larceny Sentenced to 40 days imprisonment on 6-12-37. (French Police.)
F-1811	MOLOTILOFF, Stephan, alias MOLOTILOFF, Etien, Russian, age 38.	588 Avenue du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 2-12-37 and charged with "Larceny"; sentenced to 20 days detention, suspended for 2 years on 6-12-37. (French Police).
			Arrested on 29-12-37 and charged with "Larceny"; sentenced to 30 days imprisonment on 6-1-38. (French Police.)
F-1534	BRILOFF, Victor A. alias BRYLEFF, Victor A. alias BRIULEFF, alias ANDEYSKI, A. Russian, age 43.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 29-12-37 and charged with "Larceny"; sentenced to 30 days imprisonment on 6-1-38.(French Police).
F- 225	CHAINIKOFF, Leonid N. alias CHAINCHOFF, L. V. Russian, age 43.	1053 Avenue Foch.	Arrested on 10-12-37 and charged with "Misappropriation"; sentenced to 2 months imprisonment on 14-12-37.(French Police).
F- 295	BULYCHEFF,Grigory I. alias DENISOFF, I.V. alias DOBROHOTOFF, alias INSAROFF, alias VASILIEFF. Russian, age 53.		Arrested on 14-12-37 and charged with "Fraud" Sentenced to 4 months imprisonment on 21-12-37. (French Police).
F-2364	POMORTZEFF, Nicolas. Russian, age 17,	N.F.A.	Charged with "Misappropriation on 31-12-37; sentenced to 50 days detention suspended for 3 years on 6-1-38.

CASES PENDING FROM NOVEMBER 1937

F-2367	NEKLIUDOFF, Michael. alias NEHLUDOFF, alias SIMONOFF, Michael. Russian, age 16.	N.F.A.	Sentenced to 30 days on 6-12-37.(French Police).

F-2759	BELYAEFF, Peter Ivan alias BELIAEFF. Russian, age 20.	2/223, Route des Soeurs.	Sentenced to 30 days imprisonment on 29-11-37. (French Police).
F-1345	HLUSTOFF, Victor. alias HLIUSTOFF, Victor. alias SMIRNOFF, Victor. Russian, age 29.	13, Rue Gaston Kahn.	Sentenced to 30 days on 3-12-37. (French Police).
F-2762	KOURAKIEVITCH, Adolf. Russian, age 55.		Sentenced to $4 fine or four days on 4-12-37. (French Police).

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, January 7, *193*6.

To D. C. (Special Branch).

Sir,

For information.

Your obedient servant,

D. S. I.

DCR 7/1

SPECIAL BRANCH 8 JAN. 1937 FRENCH CONCESSION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

DECEMBER 1936

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
C.R.O. F-38	LEVIT, Haskell, alias HASKELL, Levit, alias HASKELL, Gevit, alias LEVIT, M., alias GEVIT, Michael, alias HATZKELL, alias GEVIT, Hatzkell Peisahovich, aged 33, Russian.	51/155 Chengtu Rd.	Arrested on 30.11.36 and charged with "Pocket-picking". Sentenced on 1.12.36 to 6 months imprisonment and recidive. (Ch. Rd. 793/36).
C.R.O. F-12	STEPANSKY, M., alias STEPENSKY, Boris Leibovich, alias STEPANOVSKY, aged 41, Russian.	-do-	-ditto-
C.R.O. F-1059	GERALD, Louise, alias GERARD, Louise, aged 31, female, unrecognised foreigner		Arrested on 30.11.36 and charged with "Nuisance". Sentenced on 1.12.36 to 5 days detention. (C. Misc. 495/36).
C.R.O. F-2372	SLABODONEVKIN, Paul, alias SLABODONEV, alias SLABODNICK, aged 28, Russian.		Arrested on 1.12.36 and charged with "Nuisance". Sentenced on 2.12.36 to 6 days detention. (C. 1185/36).
C.R.O. F-5	KORENEFF, Stephen, alias KORDUK, S. alias KORDINER, S, alias CORDINER, S. alias KAPSGROKE, alias CORDANOR, aged 43 Russian	N. F. A.	Arrested on 11.12.36 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced on 12.12.36 to 10 days detention. (C. 1128/36).
C.R.O. F-178	GREIT, Alexander, alias GRAIT, alias GRAIK, alias GRAIF, Alexander V., aged 37, Latvian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 11.12.36 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced on 12.12.36 to 6 days detention. (C. 1129/36).
C.R.O. F.129	LAKOOIKIN, Afanasy, alias LAKOMIN, A., alias LAKOMKIN, A., aged 36, Russian.	26 Boundary Road.	Arrested on 4.12.36 and charged with "Shopbreaking". Found not guilty on 24.12.36. (C. 1797/36).
C.R.O. F-2496	SCHAECHTER, Paul Henry, alias SCHACHTER, P.H.	Hanbury Inst Broadway.	Arrested on 9.12.36 and charged with "Misappropriation". Sentenced on 10.12.36 to 30 days detention. Suspended for 2 years. (K. Rd. 1090/36).

	DOUBOFF, Dimitry, alias KURILSKY, Ivan S., aged 52, Russian.	51 Kungping Road.	Arrested on 9.12.36 and charged with "Preparation to Commit Armed Robbery". Case Pending. (C. 2193/36).
	PANKOFF, Dimitry Stepanovich, aged 42, Russian.	5/15 Rue Lafayette	-ditto-
	KARDASHIANTS, Memikon, aged 47, Armenian.	664 Rue Lafayette	-ditto-
	BORODIN, Kousma, aged 43, Russian.	440 Range Road.	-ditto-
	BOURSEFF, Nikifor alias BOURTSEFF, N.A. aged 28, Russian.	140 Route Paul Henry	-ditto-
	BOURSEFF, Nicolas alias BOURTSEFF, M. Ant., aged 29, Russian.	440 Range Road.	-ditto-
	BOURSEFF, Antoin, aged 58, Russian.	440 Range Road.	-ditto-
C.R.O. F-2497	FREIDMAN, Mary, female, aged 36, Russian.	35 Wayside Road.	Arrested on 10.12.36 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 11.12.36 to a fine of $5.00 or 5 days detention. (H. 2781/36).
C.R.O. F-50	TEPPERS, Gustave Otto, alias LUND, F.O., alias Capt. NAPPY, alias LINDENBERG, Ulrich Von, aged 44, German.	453 Boone Road.	Arrested on 12.12.36 and charged with "False Pretences". Sentenced on 18.12.36 to 3 months imprisonment. (B'Well 1468/36).
C.R.O. F-2162	NETUPSKY, Michael, alias NETOUPSKY, M. aged 19, Russian.		Arrested on 13.12.36 and charged with "False Pretences". Sentenced on 21.12.36 to 3 months imprisonment. (W. 2269/36).
C.R.O. F-259	KOTTON, Boris, alias COTTON, B., aged 16, Russian.		Arrested on 13.12.36 and charged with "Burglary". Sentenced on 18.12.36 to 3 months imprisonment. (L. 3402/36).
C.R.O. F-33	KOMLEFF, Boris, I., alias COMLIFF, B. aged 24, Russian.	403 Tong-shan Road.	Arrested on 15.12.36 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 16.12.36 to 5 days detention. (H. 2835/36).

C.R.O. F-1171	KOUSHNIA, I.J., alias KIEVRENKO,S., alias KOUSHNIR, S.	Tongshan Road.	Arrested on 15.12.36 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 16.12.36 to 5 days detention. (H. 2834/36).
C.R.O. F-2500	LISSOVSKY, Sigiz.mund, K., alias LISSOVSKY, Sergei M., aged 56, Polish.	83 Wayside Road.	Arrested on 16.12.36 and charged with "Larceny". Found not guilty on 17.12.36. (W. 2340/36).
C.R.O. F-311	PERELADOFF, A.J., alias PEVELADOFF, Anatoly, alias VEVELADOFF, Anatoly, aged 27, Russian.	94 Macgregor Road.	Arrested on 16.12.36 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 17.12.36 to a fine of $5.00 or 5 days detention. (W. 6023/B).
C.R.O. 785	NIKOLOFF, E.A., alias ATANASOFF, I., aged 36, Bulgarian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 16.12.36 and charged with "Assault causing bodily harm". Sentenced on 4.1.37 to 50 days detention. (H. 3107/36).
C.R.O. F-2503	YASHKIN, Yivgani, alias YASHIN, E., aged 21, Russian.	45 Haskell Road.	Arrested on 21.12.36 and charged with "Godown-breaking". Sentenced on 29.12.36 to 6 months imprisonment. (H. 3150/36).
C.R.O. F-2502	YASHKIN, Vladimir, alias YASHIN, V., aged 32, Russian.	45 Haskell Road.	Arrested on 21.12.36 and charged with "Godown-breaking". Sentenced on 29.12.36 to 3 months imprisonment. (H. 3150/36).
C.R.O. F-762	AKIFIEFF, Ivan V., alias AKIFIEFF, Jean Vasilievich, aged 40, Russian.	River Rest Kiaochow Beach. 222/19 Ave. du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 22.12.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced on 23.12.36 to 3 months imprisonment. (B.W. 1518/36).
C.R.O. F-1436	ILIENICH, Antoine F., alias ILYNICH, alias HIENRICH, A. F., aged 26, Russian.	728 Tongshan Road.	Arrested on 22.12.36 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced on 23.12.36 to 5 days detention. (H. 2879/36).
C.R.O. F-158	LISTZOFF, D.P., alias LISTOFF, alias LISTSOFF, alias LISTROFF, alias LITSOFF, aged 48, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 25.12.36 and charged with "Malicious Damage". Case Pending. (Hongkew Station).

C.R.O. F-289	UGLANOFF, B.I., alias ULIANOFF, B., alias OOLIANOFF, B., alias UGLANOFF, V. I., alias ULIANOFF, V.I., alias OOLIANOFF, V.I., alias MANILIEFF, V., aged 35, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 22.12.36 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced on 23.12.36 to 6 days detention. (C. 1253/36).
C.R.O. F-2338	SEVASTIONOFF, S., alias SEVASTIONOFF, Y.N., aged 38, Russian.	68 Haskell Road.	Arrested on 28.12.36 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 29.12.36 to a fine of $5.00 or 5 days detention. (H. 2947/36).
C.R.C. 602	ARDATOFF, Cyril, alias CHERNICHIAN, Cyril, alias TCHERNICHOFF, C., aged 38, Russian		Arrested on 29.12.36 and charged with "Intimidation". Case Pending. (B.V. 1545/36).
C.R.O. F-923	KOUVAZIN, Feofil Feodor, alias KOOVERZIN, alias KOUVERZIN, F., alias KOUVAGIN, F., alias COOVENGIN, F.F., alias KUVERZIN, F.F., alias KOAVERZIN, F.F., aged 38, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 29.12.36 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 30.12.36 to a fine of $6.00 or 6 days detention. (H. 2953/36).
C.R.C. 1423	REISMAN, Abran, A., alias KARNAOUHIT, alias ABRASHKA MALY, aged 37, Russian.		Arrested on 30.12.36 and charged with "Shoplifting". Case Pending. (C. 1285/36).
C.R.O. F-318	PCHIHAIA, George, alias PICKSHAYA, G.L., alias PICKSHAYA, G.L., alias PITCHAIEFF, S., alias PITCHAIEFF, G., aged 24, Russian.	13/697 Ave. Joffre.	Arrested on 3.12.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced on 14.12.36 to 50 days detention. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-39	PASHINROFF, Alexander, alias PANCHISHIN, Geo., alias PANCHISHKIN, G.S., aged 23, Russian.	6 Jukong Road.	Arrested on 3.12.36 and charged with "Pocket-picking". Sentenced on 10.12.36 to 40 days detention. (French Police).
	SOSHNIKOFF, George, aged 16, Russian.	588 Ave. du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 4.12.36 and charged with "Larceny". Acquitted on 17.12.36. (French Police).

C.R.O. F-1441	YAMCHIKOFF, Pavel, alias YAMSCHIKOFF, Paul, alias MATVEYEVICH, alias SMOLENTSEFF, alias BOGDANOFF, P.M.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 27.12.36 and charged with "Larceny". Case Pending. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-1345	SMIRNOFF, Victor, alias HLIUSTOFF, V., aged 27, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 1.1.37 and charged with "Smoking Heroin & Escape". Case Pending. (French Police).

Cases Pending From November

C.R.O. F-318	PCHIHAIA, George, alias PICKSHAYA, G.L., alias PICKAHAYA, G L., alias PITCHAIEFF, G., aged 24, Russian.	N. F. A.	Released on 23.12.36. (French Police.
C.R.O. F- 1175	DOLGOFF, Evgueny, aged 15, Russian.	11/833 Ave. Joffre	Sentenced on 17.12.36 to 3 years and 2 months imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.O. F4078	CALMENS, Leonid, aged 13, Russian.	588 Ave. du Roi Albert.	Sentenced on 17.12.36 to 1 year and 10 months imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.C. 2464	CHTYRBA, Veniamin, alias CHTIRBA, aged 29, Russian.	19 Rue G. Kahn.	Sentenced on 28.12.36 to 3 months imprisonment. (French Police).

REC
D. 1249/3
7 / 37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

DECEMBER 1936

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
C.R.O. F-38	LEVIT, Haskell, alias HASKELL, Levit, alias HASKELL, Gevit, alias LEVIT, M., alias GEVIT, Michael, alias HATZKELL, alias GEVIT, Hatzkell Peisahovich, aged 33, Russian.	51/155 Chengtu Rd.	Arrested on 30.11.36 and charged with "Pocket-picking". Sentenced on 1.12.36 to 6 months imprisonment and recidive. (Ch. Rd. 793/36).
C.R.O. F-12	STEPANSKY, M., alias STEPENSKY, Boris Leibovich, alias STEPANOVSKY, aged 41, Russian.	-do-	-ditto-
C.R.O. F-1059	GERALD, Louise, alias GERARD, Louise, aged 31, female, unrecognised foreigner		Arrested on 30.11.36 and charged with "Nuisance". Sentenced on 1.12.36 to 5 days detention. (C. Misc. 495/36).
C.R.O. F-2372	SLABODONEVKIN, Paul, alias SLABODONEV, alias SLABODNICK, aged 28, Russian.		Arrested on 1.12.36 and charged with "Nuisance". Sentenced on 2.12.36 to 6 days detention. (C. 1185/36).
C.R.O. F-5	KORENEFF, Stephen, alias KORDUK, S. alias KORDINER, S, alias CORDINER, S. alias KAPSGROKE, alias CORDANOR, aged 43 Russian	N. F. A.	Arrested on 11.12.36 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced on 12.12.36 to 10 days detention. (C. 1128/36).
C.R.O. F-178	GREIT, Alexander, alias GRAIT, alias GRAIK, alias GRATE, Alexander V., aged 37, Latvian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 11.12.36 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced on 12.12.36 to 6 days detention. (C. 1129/36).
C.R.O. F.129	LAKOOIKIN, Afanasy, alias LAKOMIN, A., alias LAKOMKIN, A., aged 36, Russian.	26 Boundary Road.	Arrested on 4.12.36 and charged with "Shopbreaking". Found not guilty on 24.12.36. (C. 1797/36).
C.R.O. F-2496	SCHAECHTER, Paul Henry, alias SCHACHTER, P.H.	Hanbury Inst Broadway.	Arrested on 9.12.36 and charged with "Misappropriation". Sentenced on 10.12.36 to 30 days detention. Suspended for 2 years. (K. Rd. 1090/36).

	DOUBOFF, Dimitry, alias KURILSKY, Ivan S., aged 52, Russian.	51 Kungping Road.	Arrested on 9.12.36 and charged with "Preparation to Commit Armed Robbery". Case Pending. (C. 2193/36).
	PANKOFF, Dimitry Stepanovich, aged 42, Russian.	5/15 Rue Lafayette	-ditto-
	KARDASHIANTS, Memikon, aged 47, Armenian.	664 Rue Lafayette	-ditto-
	BORODIN, Kousma, aged 43, Russian.	440 Range Road.	-ditto-
	BOURSEFF, Nikifor alias BOURTSEFF, N.A. aged 28, Russian.	140 Route Paul Henry	-ditto-
	BOURSEFF, Nicolas alias BOURTSEFF, M. Ant., aged 29, Russian.	440 Range Road.	-ditto-
	BOURSEFF, Antoin, aged 58, Russian.	440 Range Road.	-ditto-
C.R.O. F-2497	FREIDMAN, Mary, female, aged 36, Russian.	35 Wayside Road.	Arrested on 10.12.36 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 11.12.36 to a fine of $5.00 or 5 days detention. (H. 2781/36).
C.R.O. F-50	TEPPERS, Gustave Otto, alias LUND, F.O., alias Capt. NAPPY, alias LINDENBERG, Ulrich Von, aged 44, German.	453 Boone Road.	Arrested on 12.12.36 and charged with "False Pretences". Sentensed on 18.12.36 to 3 months imprisonment. (B'Well 1468/36).
C.R.O. F-2162	NETUPSKY, Michael, alias NETOUPSKY, M. aged 19, Russian.		Arrested on 13.12.36 and charged with "False Pretences". Sentenced on 21.12.36 to 3 months imprisonment. (W. 2269/36).
C.R.O. F-259	KOTTON, Boris, alias COTTON, B., aged 16, Russian.		Arrested on 13.12.36 and charged with "Burglary". Sentenced on 18.12.36 to 3 months imprisonment. (L. 3402/36).
C.R.O. F-33	KOMLEFF, Boris, I., alias COMLIFF, B. aged 24, Russian.	403 Tong-shan Road.	Arrested on 15.12.36 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 16.12.36 to 5 days detention. (H. 2835/36).

C.R.O. F-1171	KOUSHNIA, I.J., alias KIEVRENKO,S., alias KOUSHNIR, S.	Tongshan Road.	Arrested on 15.12.36 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 16.12.36 to 5 days detention. (H. 2834/36).
C.R.O. F-2500	LISSOVSKY, Sigiz.mund, K., alias LISSOVSKY, Sergei M., aged 56, Polish.	83 Wayside Road.	Arrested on 16.12.36 and charged with "Larceny". Found not guilty on 17.12.36. (W. 2340/36).
C.R.O. F-311	PERELADOFF, A.J., alias PEVELADOFF, Anatoly, alias VEVELADOFF, Anatoly, aged 27, Russian.	94 Mcgregor Road.	Arrested on 16.12.36 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 17.12.36 to a fine of $5.00 or 5 days detention. (W. 6023/B).
C.R.O. 785	NIKOLOFF, E.A., alias ATANASOFF, I., aged 36, Bulgarian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 16.12.36 and charged with "Assault causing bodily harm". Sentenced on 4.1.37 to 50 days detention. (H. 3107/36).
C.R.O. F-2503	YASHKIN, Yivgani, alias YASHIN, E., aged 21, Russian.	45 Haskell Road.	Arrested on 21.12.36 and charged with "Godown-breaking". Sentenced on 29.12.36 to 6 months imprisonment. (H. 3150/36).
C.R.O. F-2502	YASHKIN, Vladimir, alias YASHIN, V., aged 32, Russian.	45 Haskell Road.	Arrested on 21.12.36 and charged with "Godown-breaking". Sentenced on 29.12.36 to 3 months imprisonment. (H. 3150/36).
C.R.O. F-762	AKIFIEFF, Ivan V., alias AKIFIEFF, Jean Vasilievich, aged 40, Russian.	River Rest Kiaochow Beach. 222/19 Ave. du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 22.12.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced on 23.12.36 to 3 months imprisonment. (B.W. 1518/36).
C.R.O. F-1436	ILIENICH, Antoine F., alias ILYNICH, alias HIENRICH, A. F., aged 26, Russian.	728 Tongshan Road.	Arrested on 22.12.36 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced on 23.12.36 to 5 days detention. (H. 2879/36).
C.R.O. F-158	LISTZOFF, D.P., alias LISTOFF, alias LISTSOFF, alias LISTROFF, alias LITSOFF, aged 48, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 25.12.36 and charged with "Malicious Damage". Case Pending. (Hongkew Station).

C.R.O. F-289	UGLANOFF, B.I., alias ULIANOFF, B., alias OOLIANOFF, B., alias UGLANOFF, V. I., alias ULIANOFF, V.I., alias OOLIANOFF, V.I., alias NANILIEFF, V., aged 35, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 22.12.36 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced on 23.12.36 to 6 days detention. (C. 1263/36).
C.R.O. F-2338	SEVASTIONOFF, S., alias SEVASTIONOFF, Y.N., aged 38, Russian.	68 Haskell Road.	Arrested on 28.12.36 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 29.12.36 to a fine of $5.00 or 5 days detention. (H. 2947/36).
C.R.C. 602	ARDATOFF, Cyril, alias CHERNICHIAN, Cyril, alias TCHERNICHOFF, C., aged 38, Russian		Arrested on 29.12.36 and charged with "Intimidation". Case Pending. (B.V. 1545/36).
C.R.O. F-923	KOUVAZIN, Feofil Feodor, alias KOOVERZIN, alias KOUVERZIN, F., alias KOUVAGIN, F., alias COOVENGIN, F.F., alias KUVERZIN, F.F., alias KOAVERZIN, F.F., aged 38, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 29.12.36 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 30.12.36 to a fine of $6.00 or 6 days detention. (H. 2953/36).
C.R.C. 1423	REISMAN, Abran, A., alias KARNAOUHIT, alias ABRASHKA MALY, aged 37, Russian.		Arrested on 30.12.36 and charged with "Shoplifting". Case Pending. (C. 1285/36).
C.R.O. F-318	PCHIHAIA, George, alias PICKSKAYA, G.L., alias PICKSHAYA, G.L., alias PITCHAIEFF, S., alias PITCHAIEFF, G., aged 24, Russian.	13/697 Ave. Joffre.	Arrested on 3.12.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced on 14.12.36 to 50 days detention. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-39	PASHINROFF, Alexander, alias PANCHISHIN, Geo., alias PANCHISHKIN, G.S., aged 23, Russian.	6 Jukong Road.	Arrested on 3.12.36 and charged with "Pocket-picking". Sentenced on 10.12.36 to 40 days detention. (French Police).
	SOSHNIKOFF, George, aged 16, Russian.	588 Ave. du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 4.12.36 and charged with "Larceny". Acquitted on 17.12.36. (French Police).

C.R.O. F-1441	YAMCHIKOFF, Pavel, alias YANSCHIKOFF, Paul, alias MATVEYENCH, alias SMOLENTSEFF, alias BOGDANOFF, P.M.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 27.12.36 and charged with "Larceny". Case Pending. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-1345	SMIRNOFF, Victor, alias HLIUSTOFF, V., aged 27, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 1.1.37 and charged with "Smoking Heroin & Escape". Case Pending. (French Police).

Cases Pending From November

C.R.O. F-318	PCHIHAIA, George, alias PICKSHAYA, G.L., alias PICKAHAYA, G L., alias PITCHAIEFF, G., aged 24, Russian.	N. F. A.	Released on 23.12.36. (French Police.
C.R.O. F- 1175	DOLGOFF, Evgueny, aged 15, Russian.	11/833 Ave. Joffre	Sentenced on 17.12.36 to 3 years and 2 months imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.O. F1078	CALIENS, Leonid, aged 13, Russian.	588 Ave. du Roi Albert.	Sentenced on 17.12.36 to 1 year and 10 months imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.C. 2464	CHTYRBA, Veniamin, alias CHTIRBA, aged 29, Russian.	19 Rue G. Kahn.	Sentenced on 28.12.36 to 3 months imprisonment. (French Police).

Fm. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, Dec. 4, 1936.

To D. C. Special Branch.

Sir,

For information.

Your obedient servant,

D. S. I.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

NOVEMBER 1936

NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED	
C.R.O. F-2393 PAUL, Max, aged 50, German.	29 Garden Bridge Rd.	Arrested on 31.10.36 and charged with "Misappropriation." Found not guilty on 9.11.36. (M.2590/36).
C.R.O. F-2485 STANESKO, Pavlena, alias CLARA MARIE, aged 25, Serbian or Greek Gypsy.	French Concession.	Arrested on 13.11.36 and charged with "Fraud". Sentenced on 14.11.36 to 30 days detention. (B.M.1363/36).
C.R.O. F-2484 PIHALOFF, Vladamir, aged 14, Russian.	Room 20, 462 Seymour Road.	Arrested on 24.11.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced on 27.11.36 to a fine of $50 or 30 days detention. (B.M.1397/36).
LITVINTSEFF, Victor Timofeevich, aged 22, Russian.	13/118 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 22.11.36 on suspicion of being concerned in Larceny. Released on 25.11.36 without being charged. (French Police).
SAVCHENKO, Boris Georgievich, aged 28, Russian.	343 Rue Cardinal Mercier.	- ditto -
	KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED	
C.R.O. F-172 BLINOVSKIH, Ivan P., alias BLINOVSKY, John L., aged 37, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 31.10.36 and charged with "Being drunk and disorderly". Sentenced on 2.11.36 to 6 days detention. (M.) Re-arrested on 21.11.36 and charged with a similar offence. Sentenced on 23.11.36 to 7 days detention. (M.)
C.R.O. F-2242 NESCHENKO, Pavel (Paul) I., aged 32, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 31.10.36 and charged with "Being drunk and disorderly". Sentenced on 2.11.36 to 5 days detention. (M.) Re-arrested on 9.11.36 and charged with a similar offence. Sentenced on 9.11.36 to a fine of $5 or 5 days detention. (M.)

C.R.O. F-1436	ILIENICH, Antoine F., alias ILYNICH, Anton, aged 26, Russian.	48 Tongshan Road.	Arrested on 31.10.36 and charged with "Soliciting for alms." Sentenced on 2.11.36 to a fine of $4 or 4 days detention.(D.V.)
C.R.O. F-2483	ELLIOT, Victor S., alias LORAINE, alias SMITH, A., alias GARY, aged 38, Unrecognized Eurasian.	11 Tushan Rd.	Arrested on 2.11.36 and charged with "Assisting in the sale of arms." Sentenced on 17.11.36 to 3 years imprisonment. (H.2615/36).
C.R.O. F-2438	MEDEN, Elio, alias MEVEN, E., aged 29, Italian.	25 Young Allen Court.	Arrested on 2.11.36 and charged with "Trafficking in arms." Accused was given benefit of doubt on 14.11.36.(H.2615/36).
C.R.O. F-2419	PERMIAKOFF, Alexander, aged 56, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 3.11.36 and charged with "Soliciting for alms." Sentenced on 4.11.36 to 5 days detention.(C.)
C.R.O. F-2362	ROUSANOFF, Pavel, alias POWELL, P., alias POOL, P., alias SHEREMETIEFF, P., aged 38, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 4.11.36 and charged with "Misappropriation." Sentenced on 5.11.36 to 40 days detention. (W.1839/36)
C.R.O. F-2431	GORNOSTAL, Fedor D., alias GORNASTAIEFF, aged 24, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 8.11.36 and charged with "Assault". Sentenced on 9.11.36 to 20 days detention. (H.2679/36)
C.R.O. F-547	KOSLOFF, Pavel, aged 28, Russian.	1247 Rue Lafayette.	Arrested on 16.11.36 and charged with "Being drunk and disorderly". Sentenced on 17.11.36 to a fine of $6 or 6 days. (Louza).
C.R.O. F-139	MIASNIKOFF, Stephan, aged 19, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 19.11.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced on 20.11.36 to 50 days detention. (H.2816/36).
C.R.O. F-324	MARTUMOFF, Burton (Platon), alias MARTINOFF, Constantinovich, aged 38, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 20.11.36 and charged with "Being drunk and disorderly".Sentenced on 21.11.36 to 5 days detention. (H.)
C.R.O. F-200	BOOLATOFF, V.P., aged 32, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 20.11.36 and charged with "Soliciting for alms." Sentenced on 21.11.36 to 5 days detention. (H.)

C.R.O. F-146	CHURKIN, Dmitry, aged 48, Russian.	86 Route Pere Robert.	Arrested on 1.11.36 and charged with "Shoplifting". Acquitted on 14.11.36. (French Police). Re-arrested on 22.11.36 and charged with "Larceny and recidive". Sentenced on 23.11.36 to 6 months imprisonment (L.361/36)
C.R.O. F-781	ATLASOFF, Alexander Grigorievich, aged 46, Russian.	631 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 1.11.36 and charged with "Shoplifting". Sentenced on 14.11.36 to 30 days detention (French Police)
C.R.O. F-549	DMITRIEFF, Vladimir Ivanovich, aged 18, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 4.11.36 and charged with "Theft and fighting". Sentenced on 23.11.36 to 35 days detention. (French Police)
C.R.O. F-2051	RUDNIK, Vasily, aged 33, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 4.11.36 and charged with "Malicious damage." Acquitted on 9.11.36. (French Police)
	KAZAKOFF, George, aged 23, Russian.	17/66 Rue Lorton.	Arrested on 9.11.36 and detained as a suspect in a case of arson. Handed over to Judicial Police of the 1st Special District Court. (French Police)
C.R.O. F-2353	ELIN, Nicolai Boris, aged 24, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 18.11.36 and charged with "Theft of a motor car". Sentenced on 25.11.36 to 2 months imprisonment (French Police)
C.R.C. 2369	RIBCHINSKY, Viacheslav Iosifovich, aged 24, without nationality.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 17.11.36 and charged with "Burglary". Sentenced on 30.11.36 to 4 months imprisonment. (French Police)
C.R.O. F-318	PCHIHAIA, George, alias PICKSHAVA, G.L., ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ alias PITCHAIEFF, G., aged 24, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 22.11.36 and detained on suspicion of being concerned in larceny. Released on 23.11.36 without being charged. Re-arrested on 27.11.36 and charged with "Theft". Case pending. (French Police)
C.R.O. F-1175	DOLGOFF, Evgeny, aged 15, Russian.	11/833 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 26.11.36 and charged with "Burglary and assault." Case pending. (French Police).

C.R.O. F-1078	CALMENS, Leonid, aged 13, Russian.	588 Avenue du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 26.11.36 and charged with "Burglary". Case pending (French Police)
C.R.C. 2464	CHTYRBA, Veniamin, alias CHTIRBA, aged 29, Russian.	19 Rue G. Kahn.	Arrested on 27.11.36 and charged with "Assault". Case pending. (French Police).

CASES PENDING FROM OCTOBER 1936

C.R.O. F-2482	FEARON, Frank Basil.	Sentenced on 20.11.36 to 9 months imprisonment.
C.R.O. F-2370	REBOUR-VACHNADZE, Nicolai Spiridonovich.	Sentenced on 30.11.36 to 6 months imprisonment.
C.R.O. F-75	BABICH, Michael, alias SAMBUR, M., alias BENKOFF, alias STAMBOURG, alias SAVKA.	On 10.11.36 was found not guilty but was ordered to furnish security during the period of appeal. Released on 16.11.36.
C.R.O. F-107	ROJANSKY, L., alias ROUJANSKY, Leon, alias ROJINSKY.	Released on 26.10.36.
C.R.O. F-38	LEVIT, Haskell, alias HASKELL, Levit, alias HATZKELL, alias GEVIT, H.P.	Released on 26.10.36.
	SHILOFF, Viacheslav.	Sentenced on 4.11.36 to 20 days detention, suspended for 2 years.

Fm.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, Nov. 10. *193*6.

To D. C. Special Branch.

Sir,

For information.

Your obedient servant,

C. Jones

D. S.

DBR. 10/11

SPECIAL BRANCH 10 NOV 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

1249
10 " 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1936 TO OCTOBER 31, 1936

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
C.R.O. F-2356	SVENSON, Kurt Alex.Y., Swedish, aged 25.	57 MacGregor Road.	Arrested on 30.9.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced on 30.9.36 to 4 months imprisonment.(W.)
	FEARON, Frank Basil, British, aged 34, accountant.		Arrested on 7.10.36 and charged with "Embezzlement". Case pending.(C.)
C.R.O. F-2370	BEBOUR-VACHNADZE, Nicolai Spiridonovich, Georgian, aged 36.		Arrested on 16.10.36 and charged with "Fraud". Case pending. (C)
C.R.O. F-2371	GERASIMOFF, Vasily, Russian,	52 Wayside Road.	Arrested on 16.10.36 and charged with "Housebreaking". Sentenced on 17.10.36 to 3 months imprisonment. (W)
C.R.O. F-2369	SALETSKY, Vladislav, Russian, aged 16.	N.F.A.	Arrested by French Police and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment. Handed over to S.M.P. and charged with "Attempted Larceny". Sentenced on 30.10.36 to combined sentence of 7 months imprisonment, preceded by one year detention in reformatory.
C.R.O. F-2378	MILLER, Bernhard, Russian, aged 19.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 21.10.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced on 22.10.36 to 30 days detention (H.)
C.R.O. F-2374	LOVEX, John, Norwegian.	8 Albury Lane.	Arrested on 16.10.36 and charged with"Being drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 17.10.36 to a fine of $3.(H).
C.R.O. F-2360	TOMINA, K.S. Russian female, aged 36.	5 Ward Rd.	Arrested on 7.10.36 and charged with "Being drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 8.10.36 to a fine of $5 or 5 days detention.(W).
C.R.O. F-2359	KOHEFF, Jacob, Russian, aged 38.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 2.10.36 and charged with "Soliciting for alms." Sentenced on 3.10.36 to 6 days detention. (C).

C.R.O. SOOROVESEFF,M.D., F-2357 Russian, aged 38.	1877 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 6.10.36 and charged with "Being drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 7.10.36 to 5 days detention or to a fine of $5. (H).
C.R.O. RUDAKOFF, N., F-2383 Russian, aged 39.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 23.10.36 and charged with "Being nuisance and drunk". Cautioned and released on 24.10.36.(B.W.)
COUNIAGIN,Stepan Emelianovich, Russian, aged 35.	1228 Rue Lafayette.	Arrested on 26.10.36 and charged with "Attempted Arson". Case pending. (C)
POLIVIN,Timothy Nikitich,Russian, aged 60.	228 Route Vallon.	- ditto -
OBROMPALSKY,Yiegold, alias LIUBITCH, Victor Victorovich, Polish, aged 55.	104 Joffre Terrace.	- ditto -
MARTZINKOVSKY, Joseph Felixovitch, Russian, aged 49.	326 Rue Cardinal Mercier.	- ditto -
LIVITSKY,Morris, Russian, aged 38.	9/15 Route Grouchy.	- ditto -
LIUBITCH-VINSKY, Romould Adolfovitch, Polish, aged 53.	1 Pacific Gardens.	- ditto -
HIRSCHORN, Itel Mozesof, Latvian, aged 52.	95 Wayside Rd.	- ditto -
SALETSKY,Vladislav, Russian, aged 17.	708 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 1.10.36 and charged with "Burglary". Sentenced on 17.10.36 to 6 months imprisonment. (French Police)
NIKOLAEFF,George, Russian, aged 20.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 3.10.36 and charged with "Smoking Heroin". Sentenced on 12.10.36 to 30 days detention. (French Police).
GRIGORIEFF,Leonid, Russian, aged 17.	23/606 Av. Joffre.	Arrested on 10.10.36 and charged with "Theft". Sentenced on 19.10.36 to 3 months imprisonment, suspended for 3 years. (French Police)
BOULATOFF,Vasily, Russian, aged 28.	79C Route Vallon.	Arrested on 17.10.36 and charged with "Shoplifting". Case pending (French Police).

GRANOVSKY, Alexander, alias GOLOVKO, Russian, aged 27.	24/210 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 17.10.36 and charged with "Shopbreaking". Case pending. (French Police)
BOIKO, Dimitry, Russian, aged 27.	N.F.A.	- ditto -
ZALEPEGIN, Ivan, Russian, aged 27.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 17.10.36 on suspicion of being concerned in Shopbreaking. Released on 18.10.36 without being charged. (French Police).
GOLUMBOVSKY, Joseph, Russian, aged 29.	640 Weihai-wei Road.	- ditto -
VASILENKO, Grigory, Russian, aged 34.	79 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 17.10.36 and charged with "Shopbreaking". Case pending (French Police)
SHILOFF, Viacheslav, Russian, aged 52.	20b Route Vallon.	Arrested on 28.10.36 and charged with "Theft". Case pending. (French Police).

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

C.R.O. BAGAREDDINOFF, Bany, F-1419 Russian, aged 41.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 30.9.36 and charged with "Soliciting for alms". Sentenced on 1.10.36 to 5 days detention. (W.)
C.R.O. GOLOVINSKY, Alexey. F-20	N.F.A.	Arrested on 13.10.36 and charged with "Soliciting for alms". Sentenced on 14.10.36 to 5 days detention. (W.)
C.R.O. ULIANOFF, Verely, F-289 Russian, aged 34.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 30.9.36 and charged with "Soliciting for alms". Sentenced on 1.10.36 to 5 days detention (W.).
C.R.O. SOKOLOFF, Eugene, F-601 Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 18.10.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced on 19.10.36 to 3 months imprisonment (H.)
C.R.O. SOKOLOFF, Alexander, F-688 Russian, aged 30.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 18.10.36 and charged with "Assault". Sentenced on 19.10.36 to 3 months imprisonment. (H.)
C.R.O. CHERNYSHEFF, Victor, F-373 Russian, aged 17.	N.F.A.	Handed over from French Police, having been sentenced for house-breaking on 17.10.36. Charged by S.M.P. with "Attempted burglary" and sentenced on 19.10.36 to 6 months imprisonment, the combined sentence amounting to 8 months imprisonment (C.).

C.R.O. F-2368	GRIGO IEFF, Anatoly, Russian, aged 16.	N.F.A.	Charged by French Police and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment for Attempted Burglary. Handed over to S.M.P. on 17.10.36. On 19.10.36 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, the combined sentence amounting to 7 months, preceded by one year detention in reformatory. (C.).
C.R.O. F-33	KOMLEFF, Boris, Russian, aged 24.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 19.10.36 and charged with "Receiving stolen property". Sentenced on 26.10.36 to 40 days detention (W.).
C.R.O. F-166	YACOVLEFF, Vladmir, Russian.	N.F.A.	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-1980	VERHOTUROFF, alias TELNYH, Genadie, alias PETROVITCH, alias TRAVNIKOFF, Russian, aged 40.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 21.10.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced on 22.10.36 to 6 months imprisonment (H.).
C.R.O. F-712	BRO, Morris, Russian Jew, aged 29.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 21.10.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced on 22.10.36 to 30 days detention. (H.).
C.R.O. F-75	BABICH, Michael, Russian, aged 36.		Arrested on 22.10.36 and charged with "Larceny." Case pending. (C.).
C.R.O. F-107	ROUJANSKY, Leon, Russian, aged 46.		- ditto -
C.R.O. F-1411	SELEMANOFF, F., Russian, aged 28.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 28.10.36 and charged with "Being drunk and disorderly and begging". Sentenced on 29.10.36 to 7 days detention. (B.W.).
C.R.O. F-159	STEPANENKO, R., Russian, aged 36.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 28.10.36 and charged with "Being drunk and disorderly". Sentenced on 29.10.36 to 7 days detention (B.W.).
C.R.O. F-5	CORDINOR, S., Austrian, aged 43.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 19.10.36 and charged with "Soliciting for alms". Sentenced on 20.10.36 to 5 days detention. (W.H.).
C.R.O. F-172	BLENOVSKY, Ivan, Russian, aged 37.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 21.10.36 and charged with "Soliciting for alms". Sentenced on 22.10.36 to 6 days detention. (W.).
C.R.O. F-38	LEVIT, Haskell, Russian Jew, aged 33.		Arrested on 22.10.36 and charged with "Larceny". Case pending. (C.).

C.R.O. VORONJETF, Mihail, F-13 Russian, aged 37.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 30.9.36 and charged with "Soliciting for alms". Sentenced on 1.10.36 to 5 days detention. (Wayside). Re-arrested on 22.10.36 and charged with similar offence. Sentenced on 23.10.36 to 7 days detention. (Wayside).
C.R.O. ZAIROFF, Tusain, F-161 Russian, aged 35.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 11.10.36 and charged with "Being drunk and disorderly". Sentenced on 12.10.36 to 5 days detention. (W).
C.R.O. GOLOVENSKY, Alexis, F-20 Russian, aged 31.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 13.10.36 and charged with "Being drunk and disorderly." Sentenced on 14.10.36 to 5 days detention. (W.).
C.R.O. MIHAVE, Alexander, F-1877 Russian, aged 45.	N.F.A.	- ditto -
C.R.O. KAUZNETSOFF, Dimitry, F-301 Russian, aged 30.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 3.10.36 and charged with "Soliciting for alms". Sentenced on 5.10.36 to 5 days detention. (Central).
C.R.O. KARRAS, A.D., F-1559 Greek, aged 27.	French Concession.	Arrested on 5.10.36 and charged with "Threats and causing bodily harm". Sentenced on 6.10.36 to 3 months imprisonment to be expelled from China (C.).
C.R.O. LUIDERS, E., F-1484 Russian female, aged 27.	1065 Bubbling Well Rd.	Arrested on 6.10.36 and charged with "Being drunk and disorderly." Sentenced on 6.10.36 to 5 days detention. (W.).
C.R.O. COOVENGIN, F.F., F-903 Russian, aged 37.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 7.10.36 and charged with "Being drunk and disorderly". Sentenced on 7.10.36 to 5 days detention. (W.).
C.R.O. IVANOVA, K., F-1329 Russian(female), aged 58.	1065 Bubbling Well Rd.	Arrested on 6.10.36 and charged with "Soliciting for prostitution". Cautioned and released on 7.10.36. (Wayside).
POMORTSETF, Nicolai, Russian, aged 17.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 3.10.36 and charged with "Smoking Heroin". Sentenced on 12.10.36 to 30 days detention. (French Police)

C.R.C. 1757	VOLKENSTEIN, Meyer Abramovich, Russian Jew, aged 45.	143 Route Pere Robert.	Arrested on 15.10.36 and charged with "Issuing worthless cheques". On 23.10.36 sentenced to a fine of $120 or 60 days detention. (French Police)
C.R.C. F-1417	STAVRINAKI, Elena, Polish female, aged 43.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 19.10.36 and charged with "Theft". Sentenced on 19.10.36 to 20 days detention. (French Police).
C.R.C. 1675	RUSANOFF, Pavel Vasilievich, Russian, aged 39.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 19.10.36 and charged with "Theft". Case pending. (French Police).

CASES PENDING FROM SEPTEMBER, 1936

C.R.O. F-2352	BARANOFF, Nikolai A., Russian, aged 12.	Found not guilty on 2.10.36 but was ordered to be sent to reformatory for one year. Released, however, on 15.10.36. (Sinza).
C.R.O. F-2175	PASCHENKO, C.V., Russian, aged 11.	Found not guilty on 2.10.36 but was ordered to be sent to reformatory for one year. (Sinza).
	PRIHOEKO, Rita.	Released on 14.10.36. (French Police).
	SAVCHIK, Georgy.	Sentenced on 5.10.36 to 3 years & 6 months imprisonment (French Police).
	LIKHOVIDOFF, J.V.	Acquitted. (French Police)
	ELIN, Nicolai.	Sentenced on 6.10.36 to 40 days detention, suspended for 2 years. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-250	ARONOVITCH, Y.	Acquitted on 28.10.36. (French Police).
	YARMOUSH, M.	Sentenced on 21.10.36 to 40 days detention. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-1175	DOLGOFF, E.,	Sentenced on 17.10.36 to one year imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-1078	CALMENS, L.	Acquitted on 17.10.36. (French Police)
	GRIGORIEFF, A.	Sentenced on 17.10.36 to 6 months imprisonment. (French Police).

C.R.O. CHERNYSHEFF, V. F-373	Sentenced on 17.10.36 to 8 months imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.O. MIHAILOFF, A., F-1024	Sentenced on 12.10.36 to 5 months imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.O. VOLKOFF, Peter. F-96	Sentenced on 12.10.36 to 4 months imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.O. KOUJANSKY, Leon. F-107	Sentenced on 6.10.36 to a fine of $50 or 30 days detention. (French Police)

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, October 5. *193* 6.

To Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sir,

For information.

Yu Lecc'

D. S. I.

1249
6 10 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

SEPTEMBER 1936.

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
	BARANOFF, Nikolai A., Russian, aged 12.	No.2, Lane 682, Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested on 25.9.36 and charged with "Larceny by Trick". Case pending. (Sinza)
C.R.O. F-2333	PRIMAKOFF, Gavrio G., Russian, aged 48.	Apartment 3, 306 Rue Cardinal Mercier.	Arrested on 19.9.36 and charged with "Interfering with the Lawful Discharge of Public Functions". Found not guilty on 21.9.36. (S.1547/36)
C.R.O. F-2334	PRIMAKOFF, Gregory G., Russian, aged 29.	-do-	Arrested on 19.9.36 and charged with "Interfering with the Lawful Discharge of Public Functions". Sentenced on 21.9.36 to 40 days detention, suspended for two years. (S.1547/36)
	KOTTON, Boris, Russian, aged 19.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 8.9.36 on suspicion of being concerned in theft. Released on 8.9.36 without being charged. (French Police)
	PRIHODKO, Rita, Russian, aged 17.	506 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 13.9.36 and charged with "Fighting". Case pending. (French Police)
	SAVCHIK, Georgy, Russian, aged 28.	24 Rue Paul Henry.	Arrested on 11.9.36 and charged with "Assault causing Death". Case pending. (French Police)
	KATAEFF, German, Russian, aged 34.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 13.9.36 and charged with "Attempted Burglary". Found not guilty on 21.9.36. (French Police)
	LIKHOVIDOFF, Jacob V., Russian, aged 36.		Arrested on 16.9.36 in Tientsin and charged with "Burglary". Case pending. (French Police)
	ELIN, Nicolai, Russian, aged 24.	290 Route Tenant de la Tour.	Arrested on 29.9.36 and charged with "Theft". Case pending (French Police)

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

C.R.O. F-311	PERELADOFF, Anatoly, alias PEVELADOFF, A., Russian, aged 25.	20 Scott Road.	Arrested on 2.9.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced on 3.9.36 to 2 months imprisonment, suspended for two years. (W.1645/36)
C.R.O. F-250	ARONOVITCH,Youseff, alias FISHER, alias POLSKY, alias ROSENSZWEIG,I., alias IOSKA, alias ARANOVITCH,Gershkevitch, Russian, aged 51.		Arrested on 4.9.36 and charged with "Burglary". Sentenced on 16.9.36 to 9 months imprisonment including recidive,and handed over to 2nd Special District Court on same date.(BW.66/36)
C.R.O. F-810	PIVOURHAK,Nicolas, alias PIVOVAICHICK, N.W., Russian, aged 32.	Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 4.9.36 and charged with "Breach of Bye-law 36". Sentenced on 5.9.36 to a fine of $10 or 10 days detention.
C.R.C. 1675	ROSANOFF, Paul, Russian, aged 38.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 10.9.36 and charged with "Larceny". Found not guilty on 18.9.36.(Ch.Rd.545/36).
C.R.C. 1252	MUSIN, Leonid, Russian, aged 28.	Yangtszepoo Road.	Arrested on 10.9.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced on 11.9.36 to 8 months imprisonment. (W.1749/36)
C.R.O. F-2290	MURPHY, James G., American, aged 25.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 7.9.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced on 9.9.36 to 60 days detention. (W.1729/36 & H.2117/36)
C.R.O. F-2175	PASCHENKO, Constantine V., alias PASCHENKOFF, K., Russian Gypsy, aged 11.	No.6,Lane 682, Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested on 25.9.36 and charged with "Larceny by Trick". Case pending. (Sinza)
C.R.O. F-1219	BELSKY, Stepan S., Unrecognized Pole, aged 49.	355 Woosung Rd.	Arrested on 28.9.36 and charged with "Loitering". Case pending.
C.R.O. F-937	SHATOHIN, Vassily, Russian, aged 28.	32 Rue Pere Robert.	Arrested on 11.9.36 and charged with "Fraud". Sentenced to 30 days detention on 18.9.36. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-2281	ABDIRKIN, Abram, Russian Jew, aged 25.	23/698 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 8.9.36 and charged with "Fighting". Sentenced on 12.9.36 to 10 days detention or to a fine of $10. (French Police).

C.R.O. F-250	ARONOVITCH, Y., Russian, aged 51.		On 16.9.36 extradited from 1st Special District Court to 2nd Special District Court and charged with "Fraud". Case pending. (French Police)
	YARMOUSh, Michael, Russian, aged 40.	96 Route Tenant de la Tour.	Arrested on 17.9.36 and charged with "Assault". Case pending. (French Police)
C.R.O. F-1175	DOLGOFF, Evgeny, Russian, aged 15.	11 Linda Terrace.	Arrested on 22.9.36 and charged with "Larceny". Case pending. (French Police)
C.R.O. F-1078	CALMENS, Leonid, Russian, aged 14.	19/1248 Rue Lafayette.	Arrested on 22.9.36 and charged with "Larceny". Case pending. (French Police)
	GRIGORIEFF, Anatoly, Russian, aged 15.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 23.9.36 and charged with "Sacrilege". Case pending. (French Police)
C.R.O. F-373	CHERNYSHEFF, Victor, Russian, aged 19.	N.F.A.	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-1024	MIHAILOFF, Alexander, Russian, aged 30.	33/49 Haskell Road.	Arrested on 27.9.36 and charged with "Larceny". Case pending. (French Police)
C.R.O. F-96	VOLKOFF, Peter, alias VOLKONSKY, Russian, aged 34.	Kashing Road.	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-107	ROUJANSKY, Leon, Russian, aged 45.	17/606 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 30.9.36 and charged with "Pocketpicking". Case pending. (French Police)

CASES PENDING FROM AUGUST 1936

LIKHOVIDOFF, Jacob Vasilievich, Russian, aged 36.	Sentenced on 16.9.36 by 1st Special District Court to 50 days detention. Handed over to 2nd Special District Court on same date (Central)
BURDI, G., Russian, aged 20.	Sentenced on 29.8.36 to 1 year and 3 months imprisonment (French Police)
DANILEVICH, V., Russian, aged 42.	Sentenced on 31.8.36 to 30 days detention. (French Police)

POMORTSEFF, N., Russian, aged 13.	Released on 28.8.36 (French Police).
ALEXANDROFF, S., Russian, aged 56.	Sentenced on 11.9.36 to 20 days detention. (French Police).
GALENKEVICH, D., Russian, aged 42.	- ditto -
HAIMOVICH, A., Unrecognized American, aged 35.	Sentenced on 2.9.36 to 4 months imprisonment and ordered to reimburse complainant with $2,000 plus 5% interest.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, Sept. 9, *193*6.

To Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sir,

For information.

Your obedient servant,

[illegible]
D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

AUGUST 1936

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
C.R.O. F-2171	PRONINA, Mary, Russian (female), aged 35.	697 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 1.8.36 and charged with being drunk and disorderly. Sentenced on 3.8.36 to a fine of $5 or 5 days detention (Wayside)
C.R.O. F-2175	PASHENKOFF, Konstantine, Russian Gypsy, aged 11.	7/130 Kungping Road.	Arrested on 5.8.36 and charged with larceny by trick. Found not guilty on 6.8.36 (C.1196/36).
C.R.O. F-2174	GORDENKO, Grigory, Russian, aged 17.	-do-	Arrested on 5.8.36 and charged with larceny by trick. Sentenced on 6.8.36 to a fine of $10 or 5 days detention (C.1196/36).
C.R.O. F-2176	KOPELOVOFF, John, Russian, aged 38.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 5.8.36 and charged with soliciting for alms. Sentenced on 6.8.36 to 5 days detention. (Wayside).
C.R.O. F-2201	PATLASOFF, Yacov, Russian, aged 40.	221 Tunsin Road.	Arrested on 9.8.36 and charged with assault. Sentenced on 10.8.36 to a fine of $30 or 15 days detention. (B.W. 925/36)
C.R.O. F-2212	PEDERSEN, Tage Uffelman, Danish, aged 24.	Navy Y.M.C.A.	Arrested on 13.8.36 and charged with fraud. On 14.8.36 was ordered to be deported to Denmark. Deported to Denmark on s.s. "Sever" on 18.8.36. (Central).
	NEKLIUDOFF, Michael, Russian, aged 13.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 15.8.36 and charged with larceny. On 17.8.36 found not guilty but ordered to be sent to reformatory for education for one year (H.1881/36).
	SMITH, George, Russian, aged 14.	4 Park Lane.	Arrested on 16.8.36 and charged with larceny. On 17.8.36 sentenced to 30 days detention, but prior to execution of sentence to be sent to reformatory for one year (H.1909/36).

C.R.O. F-2242	NESCHENKO, Paul D, Russian, aged 30.	640 Weihaiwei Rd.	Arrested on 18.8.36 and charged with malicious damage. Sentenced on 18.8.36 to 5 days detention(Ch.Rd.477/36).
	LIKHOVIDOFF,Jacob Vasilievich, Russian, aged 36.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 21.8.36 and charged with burglary. Case pending.
C.R.O. F-2254	ACHMEDOFF,E., alias AHMETOFF,Isher, Russian, aged 35.	164 Weihaiwei Rd.	Arrested on 21.8.36 and charged with being drunk and incapable. Sentenced on 22.8.36 to a fine of $4 or 4 days detention. (Wayside).
C.R.O. F-2266	ARSEMOFF,Nicolas V., Russian, aged 34.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 26.8.36 and charged with being drunk and incapable. Released with caution on 28.8.36 (Wayside).
C.R.O. F-2265	DREIMAN,Lidia Albertovna, Russian female, aged 25.	2/88 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 27.8.36 and charged with larceny. Exempted from criminal liability on 28.8.36. (S.1422/36).
C.R.O. F-2256	TAYARAK,Timerai, Russian Tartar, aged 49.	10/10 Route Remi.	Arrested on 3.8.36 and charged with sodomy. Sentenced on 21.8.36 to 2 months imprisonment (French Police).
	HARCHENKO,Vasily, Russian, aged 39.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 19.8.36 and charged with theft. Sentenced on 31.8.36 to 6 months imprisonment. (French Police).
	BURDI,Grigory, alias PETROVICH, Yugoslavian, aged 20.	43 Rue Lafayette.	Arrested on 19.8.36 and charged with attempted rape. Case pending. (French Police).
	ABDIRKIN,Abraham, Russian, aged 26.	23/468 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 20.8.36 and charged with being found on enclosed premises and attempted theft. Sentenced on 28.8.36 to a fine of $20 or 20 days detention (French Police)
	DANILEVICH, Vsevolod, Russian,aged 42.	566 Rue Ratard.	Arrested on 22.8.36 and charged with fighting. Case pending (French Police).
	HAIMOVICH,Alfred, Unrecognized American, aged 35.		Arrested in Hankow on 24.8.36 and charged with fraud. Case pending. (French Police).

POMORTSEFF, Nicolai, Russian, aged 16.	697 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 28.8.36 and charged with smoking heroine. Case pending. (French Police).
ALEXANDROFF, Sergey, Russian, aged 56.	9 Route Pershing.	Arrested on 28.8.36 and charged on suspicion of being concerned in theft. Investigation proceeding (French Police).
GALENKEVICH, Dimitry, Russian, aged 42.	-do-	- ditto -

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

C.R.O. F-2172	SHITNIKOFF, Ivan Ivanovich, Russian, aged 37.	220 Rue Chapsal.	Arrested on 2.8.36 and charged with being drunk and disorderly. On 3.8.36 sentenced to a fine of $5 or 5 days detention (Wayside).
C.R.O. F-172	BLINOVSKIH, Ivan, Russian, aged 37.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 2.8.36 and charged with being drunk and disorderly. On 3.8.36 sentenced to a fine of $7 or 7 days detention (Wayside).
C.R.O. F-1411	SALMANOFF, Fedor, alias SOLOMONOFF, F.S., Russian, aged 28.	N.F.A.	Arrested on .4.8.36 and charged with being drunk, disorderly and soliciting for alms. On 5.8.36 sentenced to a fine of $6 or 6 days detention. (Bubbling Well).
C.R.O. F-2173	NAIZEL, G.V., alias REIZEL, J., Russian, aged 35.	N.F.A.	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-2202	KOURAMSHEN, Mavlidiey, alias MUHUMEDINOFF, Russian, aged 44.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 11.8.36 and charged with begging. On 12.8.36 sentenced to 5 days detention (Bubbling Well).
C.R.O. F-170	KAROLICH, Alexander, alias BURTO, Mihai, alias GRISHA, alias KAMINSKY, alias SHOORKA, alias TSIGAN, alias MICHAIL, Russian, aged 44.	258 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 15.8.36 and charged with larceny. On 25.8.36 found not guilty. (C.1263/36).
C.R.O. F-21	KANAYEFF, Boris A., Russian, aged 30.	847 Weihai-wei Road.	Arrested on 22.8.36 and charged with theft. On 31.8.36 sentenced to 50 days detention. (W.1470/36).

C.P.O. F-518	KAMENSKY, M.K., Russian, aged 42.	50 Kungping Terrace.	Arrestedon 23.8.36 and charged with being drunk a... disorderly. On 24.8.36 sentenced to a fine of $5 or 5 days detention. (Wayside)
C.R.O. F-178	GRATE, Alexander V., alias GREIT, alias GRAIT, alias GREIK, Russian, aged 36.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 23.8.36 and charged with being drunk and incapable. On 24.8.36 sentenced to 5 days detention (Wayside).
C.R.O. F-289	UGLANOFF, Victor Ivanovich, alias ULIANOFF, Vasily Ivanovich, alias OOLIANOFF, V.I., alias NANILIEFF, Victor, Russian, aged 35.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 28.8.36 and charged with being drunk and disorderly. On 29.8.36 sentenced to 7 days detention (Central).
C.R.O. F-67	GUSSEFF, Ivan, Russian, aged 29.	34/68 Rue Pere Robert.	Arrested on 3.8.36 and charged with theft. On 14.8.36 sentenced to 8 months imprisonment (French Police).
	CHERMIANIN, Michael, Russian, aged 26.	83 Rue Moliere.	Arrested on 20.8.36 and charged with misappropriation. On 28.8,36 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, suspended for two years (French Police).

CASES PENDING FROM JULY 1936

C.R.O. F-1193	BOBRISCHEFF, I., alias BABICH, Russian, aged 30.	Sentenced to one year imprisonment on 15.7.36.
	RYBCHINSKY, B., Unrecognized Danish, aged 24.	Acquitted on 15.7.36.
	KALCHANOFF, V.A., Russian, aged 40.	Sentenced to 4 months imprisonment on 8.8.36.
	SHNIDMAN, J.S., Latvian, aged 39.	Sentenced to a fine of $10 or 10 days detention, suspended for 2 years, on 17.8.36.
C.R.C. 1462	OGLY, Alexey, Persian Gypsy, aged 27.	Acquitted on 17.8.36.
C.R.O. J-69	PANCHISKIN, G.S., Russian, aged 22.	Sentenced on 5.8.36 to 4 months imprisonment.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, Aug. 5, *193*6.

To Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sir,

For information.

Your obedient servant,

D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

JULY 1936

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
		NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED	
C.R.O. F-2006	OJAGAR SINGH (UJAGAR SINGH) son of NATHA SINGH, British Indian, born 1906.	North Yangtse Road.	Arrested on 1.7.36 and charged with Causing Bodily Harm. Case dismissed on 1.7.36. (Hongkew)
C.R.O. F-2151	TOIRSEN, Christian O., Danish, born 1909.	84 Wayside Rd.	Arrested on 20.7.36 and charged with Assault on Police. Severely cautioned and reprimanded (Dixwell Road)
C.R.O. F-2152	KELLERLEY, Arthur C., Danish, born 1912.	34 Hannen Rd.	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-2161	PISCHOLNIKOFF, Alexander, Russian, born 1899.	Bubbling Well Road.	Arrested on 24.7.36 and charged with Driving a Car Whilst Under the Influence of Liquor. Sentenced on 24.7.36 to a fine of $7 or 7 days detention. (Bubbling Well)
C.R.O. F-2165	KONCHENKO, Gerald, Russian, born 1886.	House 7, Lane 918, Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 27.7.36 and charged with Assault. Sentenced on 30.7.36 to 20 days detention, suspended for two years. (B.7. 866/36).
	NETOUPSKY, Michael, Russian, born 1917.	400 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested on 14.7.36 and charged with Theft and Fraud. Sentenced on 25.7.36 to 30 days detention (French Police).
	MOSSE, Leon, Russian, born 1888.	142 Route Des Secours.	Arrested on 23.7.36 and charged with Intimidation. Sentenced on 30.7.36 to 10 days detention. (French Police).
	SHNIDMAN, Jacob S., Latvian, born 1897.	173 Seymour Rd.	Arrested on 28.7.36 and charged with Issuing Worthless Cheques. Case pending. (French Police)

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

C.R.C. 2187	HARCHENKO, Vassily, Russian, born 1898.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 21.7.36 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced on 29.7.36 to 20 days detention. (French Police).
C.R.C. 1462	OGLY, Alexey, Persian Gypsy, born 1909.	91 Rte Vallon.	Arrested on 28.7.36 and charged with Larceny by Trick. Case pending. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-138	DOBROVIN, Boris, alias DRASDOFF, R.S., Russian, born 1913.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 2.7.36 and charged with Assault. Sentenced on 10.7.36 to 30 days detention. (H.1442/36).
C.R.O. F-458	COLACO, John, Portuguese, born 1911.	No.6, Lane 50, Ward Road.	Arrested on 3.7.36 and charged with Malicious Damage. Sentenced on 3.7.36 to a fine of $5 or 3 days detention. (Wayside).
C.R.O. F-137	ALEXANDROFF, V., alias MAROVITCH, V., Russian, born 1916.	616 Kashing Road.	Arrested on 10.7.36 and charged with Assault on Police. Found not guilty on 17.7.36. (C.1042/36).
C.R.O. F-326	HASSAN, Banjarulah, Unrecognized Netherlands subject, born 1911.	19 Broadway.	Arrested on 10.7.36 and charged with Assault Causing Bodily Harm. Sentenced on 17.7.36 to 2 months imprisonment. (C.1042/36).
C.R.O. F-24	BICHEVSKY, Rudolph, alias BEECHILISE, S., alias SAPJUIKOFF, R., Latvian, born 1904.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 15.7.36 and charged with Snatching. Sentenced on 16.7.36 to 3 months imprisonment, suspended for 2 years. (H.1596/36).
C.R.O. F-39	PANCHISKIN, George S., Russian, born 1914.	115 Rue Pere Robert.	Arrested on 28.7.36 and charged with Attempted Pocketpicking. Case pending.

CASES PENDING FROM JUNE, 1936.

LEBEDEFF, A., Russian, born 1908.	Sentenced on 22.7.36 to 4 years imprisonment. (French Police).
AJIHOVSKY, V.B., Polish, born 1912.	Sentenced to a fine of $10 or 10 days detention, suspended for two years. (French Police).
SIMONENKO, M., Russian, born 1910.	- ditto -

C.R.O. F-2005	MOSKVITIN, V., Russian, born 1914.	Sentenced to 4 months imprisonment or $2 equals one day.
C.R.O. F-2004	IGLIN, V., Russian, born 1904.	Found not guilty on 29.6.36. (C.856/36).
C.R.O. F-446	OGLY, V., Iranian, born 1908	Sentenced on 29.6.36 to 5 months imprisonment. (C.856/36).
C.R.O. F-762	AKIFIEFF, I., Russian, born 1897.	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-1193	BOBRISCHEFF, I., alias BABICH, Russian, born 1906.	Case still pending.
	RYBCHINSKY, B., Unrecognized Danish, born 1912.	- ditto -
	KALCHANOFF, V.A., Russian, born 1898.	- ditto -

FM.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, July 6, *193* 6.

To Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sir,

For information.

Your obedient servant,

D.S.I.

FM.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, July 6, *193* 6.

To Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sir,

For information.

Your obedient servant,

D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

JUNE 1936

NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED	
C.R.O. F-1982 TATISHEFF, W., Russian, age 34.	27 Carter Road.	Arrested on 3.6.36 and charged with Fraud. Sentenced on 11.6.36 to 2 months imprisonment. (Central 797/36).
MOSKVITIN, Vladimir, Russian, age 22.	505 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 8.6.36 and charged with Attempted Malicious Damage. Case pending.
C.R.O. F-1961 MANGOLD, Albert H., British, age 48.	113 Route Pere Robert.	Arrested on 15.6.36 and charged with Larceny and Uttering Forged Cheques. Sentenced on 16.6.36 to 18 months imprisonment. (C.601/36).
IGLIN, Victor, Russian, age 32.	7 Harmony Terrace, Av. Joffre.	Arrested on 17.6.36 and charged with Shoplifting. Case pending.
C.R.O. F-2001 NEDELSKY, Ekaterina, Russian, age 27, wife of NEDELSKY, A.	418/19 Miller Rd.	Arrested on 22.6.36 and charged with Possession of Heroin and Injecting Paraphernalia. Found not guilty on 24.6.36. (W.1201/36).
LEBEDEFF, Anatoly, Russian, age 28.	1295/23 Rue Lafayette.	Arrested on 21.6.36 and charged with Causing Death. Case pending. (French Police).
ROMANOFF, Semen, Russian, age 28.	3/38 Avenue Victor Emmanuel III.	Arrested on 23.6.36 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced on 27.6.36 to 4 months imprisonment. (French Police).
AJIHOVSKY, Vladislav Bronislavich, Polish, age 24.	1 Rue Tenant de la Tour.	Arrested on 26.6.36 and charged with Larceny. Case pending. (French Police).
SIMONENKO, Michael, Russian, age 26.	1140 Yang-tszepoo Rd.	Arrested on 26.6.36 and charged with Larceny. Case pending. (French Police).

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

C.R.O. F-746	ABOLNIK, Samson, Russian, age 30.	587 B'Well Road.	Arrested on 7.6.36 and charged with Fraud. Sentenced on 30.6.36 to 4 months imprisonment. (C.390/36).
C.R.O. F-688	SOKOLOFF, Alexander, Russian, age 30.	616/3 Woosung Rd.	Arrested on 17.6.36 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced on 19.6.36 to 20 days detention. (H.1231/36).
C.R.O. F-466	OGLY, V., Iranian, age 28.	91 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 13.6.36 and charged with Shoplifting. Case pending.
C.R.O. F-1980	TRAVNIKOFF, G., Russian, age 42.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 15.6.36 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced on 16.6.36 to 60 days detention. (W.1113/36).
C.R.O. F-1417	STAVRINAKI, E.A., alias STAVRINSKY, Russian, age 43.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 15.6.36 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced on 18.6.36 to 40 days detention. (C.864/36).
C.R.O. F-762	AKIFIEFF, Ivan, Russian, age 39.	30 Tsong-chow Road.	Arrested on 17.6.36 and charged with Shoplifting. Case pending.
C.R.C. 780.	NEDELSKY, A., Russian, age 37.	418/19 Miller Road.	Arrested on 22.6.36 and charged with Possession of Heroin and Injecting Paraphernalia. Sentenced on 24.6.36 to 3 months imprisonment (W.1201/36).
C.R.O. F-123	PINTO, V., Italian, age 40.	216 Range Road.	Arrested and charged with Fraud and Usury. Sentenced on 18.6.36 to 24 months imprisonment and fined 7,800 Lira. (C.1341/36).
C.R.O. F-470	CACCIOPOLI, A., Italian, age 41.	-do-	Arrested and charged with Fraud. Sentenced on 11.6.36 to 6 months imprisonment and fined 1,200 Lira, suspended for 5 years. (C.1341/36).
	SUVOROFF, Stepan, Russian, age 30.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 3.6.36 and charged with Possession of Heroin. Sentenced on 10.6.36 to 1 year and 6 months imprisonment. (French police).
	ERMAKOFF, Vladimir, Russian, age 27.	125 Route Remi.	- ditto -

C.R.C. 2159	GANTCHER, Mrs. Anita Julia, Russian, age 38.	566 Rue Ratard.	Arrested on 6.6.36 and charged with being Drunk & Disorderly and Malicious Damage. Sentenced on 8.6.36 to a fine of $20 or 10 days detention, suspended for 2 years. (French Police). Arrested on 19.6.36 and charged with being Drunk and Disorderly. Sentenced on 20.6.36 to a fine of $2 or 2 days detention. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-1193	BOBRISCHEFF, Ivan, alias BABICH, Russian, age 30.	3/220 Route Vallon.	Arrested during May 1936 and charged with Burglary. Case pending. (French Police).
	RYBCHINSKY, Benkhart, Unrecognized Danish, age 24.	63 Joffre Terrace.	- ditto -
	KALCHANOFF, V.A. Russian, age 38.	10/50 Wayside Rd.	Arrested on 21.6.36 and charged with Fraud. Case pending (French Police).

CASES PENDING FROM MAY 1936

C.R.O. F-1892	KELT, Vladimir A., Russian, age 28.	Sentenced on 6.6.36 to 50 days detention (L.296/36).
C.R.O. F-1890	KAZACHENKO, A.N., Russian, age 29.	Sentenced on 6.6.36 to 4 months imprisonment (L.296/36).
C.R.O. F-1889	JOHNSON, Che, alias KERT, Frank, alias CHEN, Frank, Chinese, age 33.	Sentenced on 6.6.36 to 7 months imprisonment (L.296/36).
	ZELMAN, Ilia, Russian, age 21.	Sentenced on 29.5.36 to 3 years imprisonment (French Police).
C.R.O. F-300	DENISOFF, V.N., Russian, age 30.	Found not guilty on 6.6.36 (L.1009/36).
C.R.O. F-121	LIZARAGA, Jose, unrecognized American, age 38.	Proceedings stayed. Prisoner sent back to 2nd Special District Court on 4.6.36 (Central Station).
	ZELINSKY, J., Polish, age 24.	Sentenced on 6.6.36 to 6 months imprisonment, suspended for 3 years (French Police).
C.R.O. F-85	GUSSEFF, F., Russian, age 23.	Sentenced on 20.6.36 to 9 months imprisonment (French Police).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTRY
S.B.D. 1249
Date 3 6 36

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

MAY 1936

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
	KAZACHENKO,A.N., Russian, age 29.	N.F.A.	Arrested 6.5.36. Charged with Forgery. Case pending. (Louza).
	KELT,Vladimir A., Russian, age 28.	N.F.A.	- ditto -
	JOHNSON, Che, alias Kert, Frank, alias CHEN, Frank, Chinese, age 33.	3 Woochang Road.	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-1709	LESNIKOFF,M.N., Russian, age 22.	N.F.A.	Arrested 7.5.36. Charged with Assault and sentenced on 8.5.36 to 7 days detention (W.860/36).
C.R.O. F-1808	PICAR, V., Russian (female), age 23.	12/5 Quinsan Gardens.	Arrested 15.5.36. Charged with "Performing Lascivious Performances". Sentenced to 2 months or $60.00 on 16.5.36. (fine paid) (H.1005/36).
C.R.O. F-1807	BURDUKOVA, K., Russian (female), age 35.	339/19 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested 15.5.36. Charged with "Performing Lascivious Performances". Sentenced to 30 days detention on 16.5.36. (H.1005/36).
C.R.O. F-1765	DAVIDSON, Helge, Norwegian, age 23.	N.F.A.	Arrested 18.5.36. Charged with possession of firearms. Sentenced to a fine of $5.00 (Wayside).
C.R.O. F-1842	MARCAL, F.R.(or F.L.),Portuguese, age 30.	18/245 N. Szechuen Road.	Arrested 28.5.36. Charged with False Pretences. Sentenced to 5 days detention on 28.5.36. (Central).
	GOLDFIELD,Benjamin, Russian Jew, age 42.	13/222 Avenue du Roi Albert.	Arrested 4.5.36. Charged with Rape. Sentenced to 2 years & 6 months imprisonment on 29.5.36.(French Police).
	SHTEMPELEFF, Vassily, Russian, age 22.	N.F.A.	Arrested 25.5.36. Charged with Larceny. Sentenced to 30 days detention on 26.5.36, suspended for 2 years. (French Police).
	ZEIMAN, Ilia, Russian, age 21.	9/639 Av. Joffre.	Arrested on 6.5.36. Case pending. (French Police).

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

C.R.O. F-116	PASDERSKAYA, Maria, Polish.	O.O.L.	Arrested 1.5.36. Charged with Shoplifting. Sentenced to 10 months imprisonment on 9.5.36. (H.882/36).
C.R.O. F-924	ZAKOVSKY, C., Polish.	N.F.A.	Arrested 5.5.36. Charged with Shoplifting. Sentenced to 10 months imprisonment on 9.5.36. (H.882/36).
C.R.O. F-28	AFANASIEFF, M. Russian, age 36.	N.F.A.	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-300	DENISOFF, V.N., Russian, age 30.	144 Route Vallon.	Arrested 14.5.36. Charged with making false seals. Case pending. (Louza).
C.R.O. F-754	ANOROFF, H. Russian, age 28.	12/5 Quinsan Gardens.	Arrested 15.5.36. Charged with "Publicly Conducting Lascivious Performances". Sentenced to 2 months imprisonment on 16.5.36. (H.1005/36).
C.R.O. F-66	PICKARD, G., Russian, age 36.	339/19 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested 15.5.36. Charged with "Publicly Conducting Lascivious Performances". Sentenced to 30 days imprisonment on 16.5.36. (H.1005/36).
C.R.O. F-1350	KLIMOFF, C., Russian, age 28.	N.F.A.	Arrested 18.5.36. Charged with Assault. Case not entertained.
C.R.O. F-703	ZAHOROFF, S.A., Russian, age 41.	Rue Lafayette.	Arrested 19.5.36. Charged with Larceny. Sentenced to 2 months imprisonment on 27.5.36, suspended for three years. (B.W. 497/36).
C.R.O. F-246	DOLLAR, Frank, unrecognized American, age 30.	N.F.A.	Arrested 19.5.36. Charged with Larceny. Found not guilty on 27.5.36. (W.245/36).
C.R.O. F-1806	DEGTIAREFF, P. Russian, age 25.	French Concession.	Arrested 20.5.36. Charged with Shoplifting. Sentenced to 3 months imprisonment on 21.5.36. (H.1035/36).
C.R.O. F-1805	GRAVITSKY, VADING ~~DEGTISKY~~, V.I., alias AFANATOVITCH, V., Russian, age 17.	652 Avenue Joffre.	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-165	BERG, Michael A., Russian, age 26.	N.F.A.	Arrested 23.5.36. Charged with Pocketpicking. Sentenced to 3 years imprisonment on 29.5.36. (S.837/36).
C.R.O. F-301	FLIEGAL, Joseff, Russian, age 52.	French Concession.	Arrested 23.5.36. Charged with Pocketpicking. Sentenced to 3 months imprisonment on 29.5.36. (S.837/36).
C.R.O. F-121	LIZARAGA, Jose, unrecognized American, age 38.		Taken over from French Police on 27.5.36. Charged with fraud. Case pending. (Central).

	VISHENSKY, Nicolas, Russian, age 25.	N.F.A.	Arrested 10.5.36. Charged with attempted larceny. Sentenced to 30 days detention on 22.5.36. (French Police).
C.R.C. 916	KAZAKOFF, Vassily, Russian, age 58.	405 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested 14.5.36. Charged with larceny. Acquitted on 25.5.36. (French Police).
	TRETIAKOVA, Vera, Russian, age 25.	-do-	- ditto -
	ERMAKOFF, Vladimir, Russian, age 27.	125 Rue Remi.	Arrested 14.5.36. Charged with larceny. Acquitted on 15.5.36. (French Police).
	KUZNETSOFF, George, Russian, age 25.	N.F.A.	Arrested 19.5.36. Charged with larceny. Sentenced to 30 days detention on 26.5.36, suspended for two years (French Police).
	ABOLNIK, Samson, Polish Jew.	457 B'well Road.	Arrested 22.5.36. Charged with issuing worthless cheques. Sentenced to 30 days detention or $30. (French Police).
	ZELINSKY, John, Polish, age 24.	N.F.A.	Arrested 30.5.36. Charged with larceny. Case pending. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-85.	GUSSEFF, Fedor, Russian, age 23.	N.F.A.	Arrested 30.5.36. Charged with shopbreaking. Case pending. (French Police).

CASES PENDING FROM APRIL 1936

	GOLOSCHAPOFF, I., Russian, age 48.	20 Linda Terrace.	Found not guilty on 4.5.36. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-121	LIZARAGA, Jose, unrecognized American, age 38.	205 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Sentenced to 3 years and a fine of $500 on 27.5.36. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-256	URIUPIN, V.S., Russian, age 25.	475 North Chekiang Road.	Sentenced to 30 days detention on 30.5.36. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-1709	LESNIKOFF, M.N., Russian, age 22.	51 Chusan Road.	Sentenced to 25 days detention on 21.5.36, suspended for 3 years (French Police).

MUNICIPAL
D. REGIS...
D. 12 4 9
6 5 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

APRIL 1936

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
C.R.O. F-1483	ABB, Karl, German, age 29.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 15.4.36 and charged with Malicious Damage. Fined $30 or 15 days, suspended for 2 years. (W.700/36)
C.R.O. F-1561	GONCHAROFF, Michael, Russian, age 30.	17/100 Rue Paul Henry.	Arrested by French Police on 15.4.36 and charged with Larceny. Case withdrawn by Police on 20.4.36.
	GOLOSCHAPOFF, Ivan, Russian, age 48.	20 Linda Terrace.	Arrested by French Police on 27.4.36 and charged with Assault. Case pending.
	MENSHIKOFF, Vladimir, Russian, age 20.	Route Frelupt.	Arrested by French Police on 20.4.36 and charged with Malicious Damage. Sentenced on 25.4.36 to 10 days detention.
	KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
C.R.O. F-1193	BABICH, Ivan, alias Bobrischeff, Russian, age 34.	19/222 Rue du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 8.4.36 and charged with Assault Causing Bodily Harm. Sentenced to 30 days detention. (Ch.Rd.172/36)
C.R.O. F-107	ROJANSKY, Leonid, alias Rojinsky, alias Rujansky, Polish, age 43.	613/17 Avenue Rd.	Arrested on 15.4.36 and charged with Larceny. Found not guilty on 30.4.36. (S.546/36)
C.R.O. F-75	BABICH, Michael, alias Sambour, Russian, age 36.	613/26 Avenue Rd.	Arrested on 15.4.36 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced to 8 months imprisonment on 30.4.36. (S.546/36)
C.R.C. 2216	SYCH, Prokopy, Latvian, age 34.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 16.4.36 and charged with Shopbreaking. Case pending. (B.W.372/36)
C.R.O. F-295	BULYCHEFF, G.I., Russian, age 51.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 22.4.36 and charged with Fraud. Sentenced to 3 months imprisonment on 23.4.36. (H.795/36)
C.R.O. F-1636	KOUHANSKY, Constantin.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 24.4.36 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced to 6 months imprisonment on 25.4.36. (W.652/36)

C.R.O. F-1348	KRAVCHENKO, S., alias Stashenko, Russian, age 25.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 27.4.36 and charged with Malicious Damage. Sentenced to 50 days imprisonment, suspended for 2 years, on 28.4.36. (H.857/36)
C.R.O. F-84	IVANOFF, Innokenty, Russian, age 25.	55 Woo-sung Rd.	Arrested by French Police on 1.4.36 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced to one year imprisonment on 6.4.36.
C.R.C. 2343	KOSIHR(Kosyh), Maria, Russian, age 23.	-do-	Arrested by French Police on 1.4.36 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced on 6.4.36 to a fine of $30 or 30 days, suspended for 2 years.
C.R.O. F-121	LIZARRAGO, Jose, alias Lizarra, alias Lizaga, unrecognized American, age 38.	205 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Arrested by French Police on 2.4.36 and charged with Fraud. Case pending.
C.R.O. F-250	ROZENZVEIG, Joseph, alias Fisher, alias Aronovitch, alias Gershkovitch, Polish, age 50.	17/222 Av. du Roi Albert.	Arrested by French Police on 5.4.36 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced on 20.4.36 to 8 months imprisonment.
C.R.C. 1661	DOODNIKOFF, Alexander, Russian, age 23.	518 Route Vallon.	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-256	URIUPIN(Ourupin), V.S., Russian, age 25.	475 North Chekiang Road.	Arrested by French Police on 25.4.36 and charged with Attempted Larceny. Case pending.

CASES PENDING FROM MARCH, 1936

	MATHEWSON, James Anthony, American, age 27.	N.F.A.	Released by order of U.S. Court on 10.4.36 on condition that he leave China, placed aboard s.s. "President Lincoln" the same day by the U.S. Court Marshal.
C.R.O. F-1437	BLINOFF, Theodor, Russian, age 31.	23/613 Av. Joffre.	Sentenced to 6 months imprisonment on a charge of Larceny on 3.4.36(Fr.Police).
	KOVACH, Andrey, Czechoslovakian, age 43.	2/66 Rue Lorton.	Arrested by French Police on 19.3.36 for being a suspected pickpocket. Acquitted on 19.4.36.
C.R.O. F-1447	HROLIULIN(Holiulin), Mimula, Russian,	516 Rte. Vallon.	Sentenced to 50 days on a charge of misappropriation on 4.4.36 (French Police).

C.R.C. 1273	SLADKOVSKY, Nicolas, Russian, age 29.		Sentenced to 9 months imprisonment on a charge of shopbreaking. (French Polish).
C.R.C. F-881	BOGOMIAKOFF, Michael, Russian, age 21.	512 Rte. Vallon.	Arrested by French Police on 19.3.36 on a charge of misappropriation. Acquitted on 4.4.36.

CASE BROUGHT FORWARD IN MARCH, 1936, BUT STILL PENDING

LESNIKOFF, Miam, Russian, age 22.	51 Chusan Road.	Arrested by French Police on 27.3.36 on a charge of assault. Case pending.

PRESENT ADDRESSES OF KNOWN CRIMINALS AND/OR SUSPECTS

C.R.O. F-724 — ACKERMAN, V.A., Russian, born 1905, thief, 106 Peking Road.

C.R.O. F-746 — ABOLNIK, S.N., Russian, born 1905, swindler, Flat 307B, Ascot Apartments, Bubbling Well Road.

C.R.C. 922 — ADAMSKY, J.S., alias S. Bugaeff, alias A. Doern, Polish, born 1891, arms and narcotics dealer, No.12, Passage 66, Rue Lorton.

C.R.O. F-336 — AKSMAN-GLOTZ, John, alias Glotz, alias Gloss, alias Aksman, Hungarian or Rumanian, general bad character, No.24, Lane 50, Ward Road, under the name of J.A. Paul Glosz.

C.R.O. F-754 — ANOROFF, A.A., general bad character, resides together with his paramour Liubchenko, V.A., alias Pickar, at 200 Quinsan Road.

C.R.O. F-303 — BENDERSKY, A.A., Russian, born 1907, swindler, No.10, Lane 41, Carter Road.

C.R.O. F-78 — BOUTAKOFF, V.N., alias Boutako, alias Vitorevsky, alias Peterson, alias Victoresco, Russian, born about 1905, general bad character, 847 Weihaiwei Road.

C.R.C. 2318 — DIETRICH, M., Polish, born 1907, swindler, left 12 Pacific Gardens off Seymour Road on 15.4.36 for an unknown address.

C.R.O. F-668 — DOMBROVSKY, L.M., Russian, born 1906, shopbreaker, 33/613, Avenue Joffre.

C.R.O. F-755 — ELLIOT, V.S., alias Loraine, V., alias Gary, alias Smith A., unrecognized Eurasian, born 1900, general bad character, removed from 17/250 Range Road to Chinese territory (vicinity of Foo Shun Road) on 27.4.36.

C.R.C. 1887 — EUSTAFF, L., alias Evstaphieff, unrecognized American, born 1914, thief, No.121, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road.

C.R.O. F-895 — ELLIS, F., aged 50, British, returned here from Kobe on 7.4.36 and gave his address as 839 Avenue Foch.

C.R.O. F-17 — FONAREFF, I.S., Russian, born 1898, professional gambler, 130 Hwakee Avenue.

C.R.O. F-310 — FLEGER, J.L., alias J. Vidor, Russian, born 1887, pickpocket, 137 Rue Pere Robert.

C.R.O. F-1120 — GOODWIN, S.H., aged 48, British, swindler, 214 Quinsan Rd.

C.R.O. F-1077 — HARIES, J.F., born 1915, British Indian, thief, left for Tientsin on 20.2.36 by steamer.

C.R.C. 214 — HUDAN, A., Persian Gipsy, born 1899, specialist in ringing the changes, No.16, Passage 967, Avenue Joffre.

C.R.O. F-77 — KAZAKOFF, C.I., Russian, born 1907, thief, No.25, Passage 682, Avenue Joffre.

C.R.O. F-1433 — LAURENCE, H.F., British, previously convicted in England and India for Larceny and fraud respectively, is now residing at Embassy Hotel, Carter Road.

C.R.C. 1759 — LEVITSKY, M., Russian, born 1896, swindler and professional blackmailer, has recently been using the aliases M.Levitz and M. Levit. His present whereabouts are unknown, his last address being 130 Hwakee Avenue which he left on 12.3.36.

C.R.C. 1252 — MUSSIN, L., Russian, born 1902, pickpocket, No.2, Passage 88, Route Vallon.

C.R.C. F-189 — MACK, A.C., British, born 1882, swindler, No.25, Passage 468, Avenue Joffre.

C.R.C. F-104 — NOVACHINSKY, Y.T., alias I. Novachinsky, Polish, born 1890, shoplifter, 520 Route Vallon.

C.R.C. 1373 — PICK, E., alias Klige, alias Kojevnikoff, V., alias Born, alias Morsky, alias Karsky, alias Raphael, Latvian, aged 41, removed together with his paramour Helen Babekashvilly from 4 Astor Terrace to 317 Rue Bourgeat on 19.4.36.

C.R.C. 1423 — REISMAN, nickname "Abrashka Maly" or "Karnaouhiy", Polish, born 1898, shoplifter and receiver of stolen property, No.4, Passage 256, Avenue Dubail.

C.R.C. F-88 — RAKITINA, Mrs.E.A., Russian, born 1899, shoplifter, is at present conducting a boarding house at No.1, Passage 223, Route des Seours.

SEGA, Leo, alias Liu, alias Jin, Uruguayan Jew, born 1894, suspected pickpocket and sneak thief, resides together with his wife Clara Sega at 348 Rue Bourgeat.

C.R.C. 2058 — SHELKRAW, M., nickname "Romka", Russian, born 1899, shoplifter, is at present residing together with his wife C. Shelkraw, C.R.C. 2076, at 316 Rue Cardinal Mercier.

C.R.C. F-149 — SOSNITSKY, D., Russian, born 1910, No.27, Terrace 764, Rue Bourgeat.

SPOONT, A., Russian, suspected crook, is now conducting a provision shop at No.712 Rue Bourgeat.

C.R.C. F-272 — TOOCHINSKY, I., Russian, born 1915, swindler, is at present employed at a shoe shop at No.829 Avenue Joffre.

C.R.C. F-110 — VELTMAN, J., alias Weltman, J.S., alias Slesser, F., Russian, general bad character, 45 Haskell Road.

C.R.C. F-176 — WIDLER, E., alias Dr.Barton, Swiss, born 1888, general crook, is now residing at 54 Great Western Road and is operating a business known as the "Machine Exchange" at No.9 Central Road.

C.R.C. 2073 — WENNHOLD, D., German, born 1909, swindler, may be found at the Salvation Army Hostel, 7-8 Yang Terrace off Weihaiwei Road.

C.R.C. 99 — ZASSOVIN, C., general bad character, was admitted to the General Hospital on 24.4.36.

C.R.C. F-50 — TEPPERS, G.O. (or E.), alias Ulrich Von LINDENBERG, alias LUND, F.O., alias Capt. NAPPY, German, aged 44, arrived here from Hankow on 17.4.36 and is at present residing with his paramour Evgenia Bolshago, Polish, at 483 Boone Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

MARCH 1936

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
	MATHEWSON, James Anthony, American, age 27.	N.F.A.	Arrested by U.S.Marshal on 12.3.36. Charged with Vagrancy. Case pending.
	BLINOFF, Theodor, Russian, age 31.	N.F.A.	Arrested by Central on 30.3.36. Charged with Larceny. Case pending. (C. 374/36)
C.R.O. F1430	DZEMIANKEVICH, George, Russian, age 36.	23/613 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 18.3.36 for Theft by French Police. Acquitted on 24.3.36.
	KOVACH, Andrey, Czechoslovakian, age 43.	2/66 Rue Lorton.	Arrested by French Police on 19.3.36 for suspected Pocketpicking. Case pending.
C.R.O. F1431	ORJIHR (or ORJIK), Leon, Russian Jew, age 33.	697 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested by French Police on 24.3.36 and charged with Assault. Sentenced on 24.3.36 to a fine of $50 or 25 days.
	HOLIULIN, Mimula, Russian Tartar, age 21.	516 Rue Vallon.	Arrested by French Police on 20.3.36 for Misappropriation. Case pending.
	GOLDMAN, Pierre, Russian Jew, age 42.	12/697 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 20.3.36 by French Police for Receiving Stolen Property. Sentenced on 26.3.36 to a fine of $30, suspended for two years.
	LESNIKOFF, Niam, Russian, age 22.	51 Chusan Road.	Arrested by French Police on 27.3.36 for Assault. Case pending.
	KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
C.R.O. F13	VORONGIN, Michael, alias Voronyeff, Russian, age 35.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 5.3.36 and charged with Snatching. Sentenced on 6.3.36 to six months imprisonment. (V. 459/36).
C.R.O. F1417	STAURINAKI, E, alias Stavrinsky.	23 Kung-ping Rd.	Arrested on 25.3.36 and charged with Fraud. Found not guilty on 26.3.36. (H.596/36).

C.R.C. 2221	ILYNICH, Anton, Russian, age 25.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 30.3.36 and charged with Larceny. Case pending.(C.374/36).
C.R.O. F139	MASHIKOFF, Stephen Basil, alias Myassukoff, alias Steven.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 30.3.36 and charged with Larceny. Case pending.(C.374/36)
C.R.C. 2017	MIHAILOFF, Boris, Russian, age 25.	11/515 Rue Vallon.	Arrested by French Police on 9.3.36 for theft. Sentenced on 20.3.36 to 3 months imprisonment.
C.R.O. F1412	ZAONEGUINE, Vsevolod, Russian, age 26.	5/638 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested by French Police on 10.3.36 for theft. Acquitted on 20.3.36.
C.R.C. 1273	SLADKOVSKY, Nicolas, Russian, age 29.		Arrested by French Police on 10.3.36 for shopbreaking. Case pending.
C.R.C. 1675	KUSAKOFF, Pavel, alias Powell, Russian, age 38.	N.F.A.	Arrested by French Police on 19.3.36 for theft. Sentenced to 4 months imprisonment on 26.3.36.
C.R.O. F881	BOGOMIAKOFF, Michael, Russian, age 21.	512 Rue Vallon.	Arrested by French Police on 19.3.36 for misappropriation. Case pending.

CASES PENDING FROM FEBRUARY 1936

C.R.O. F609	DENISOFF, alias DEMIDOFF.	23/613 Avenue Joffre.	Sentenced to 30 days on a charge of Larceny on 6.3.36.
C.R.O. F1432	SAFHRONOFF, Leonid.	1224 Rue Lafayette.	Sentenced to 30 days for being found on enclosed premises and malicious damage.
C.R.O. F158	LISTZOFF, Dmitry P.	N.F.A.	Sentenced to 2 months imprisonment for malicious damage on 13.3.36.

PRESENT ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS AND/OR SUSPECTS

C.R.O. F754	ANOROFF, Alexey Alexeievich, alias ANAROFF, Russian, age 29, swindler, left 6/15 Carter Road on 15.3.36. His present address is unknown.
C.R.O. F746	ABOLNIK, S.N., Russian Jew, age 31, 2/141 Seymour Road.
C.R.O. F938	BATTOG, Bienvenido, Filipino, age 24, 266 Range Road.
C.R.O. F878	BARLING, Fred W.J., British, general bad character, 125/8 Wayside Road.

C.R.C. 2318 — DIETRICH, M., age 29, Polish Jew, swindler, 12/13 Pacific Gardens, off Seymour Road.

C.R.O. F286 — GUINS, Alexander A., age 34, Russian, 104 Majestic Apartment, 882 Bubbling Well Road.

C.R.O. F1120 — GOODWIN, S.H., British, age 48, swindler, 453 Boone Road.

C.R.O. F191 — KIRSHROD, Aron, Russian Jew, born in 1864, expert pickpocket, 7/697 Avenue Joffre.

C.R.C. 2213 — LISSOVSKY, S.K., alias LISOVSKY, S.M., 5/133 Baikal Road.

C.R.O. F129 — LAKOMKIN, Afanasy, Russian, kidnapper, burglar and swindler, 10/697 Avenue Joffre.

C.R.C. 2330 — POPOFF, P.I., Russian, age 42, swindler, 115 MacGregor Rd.

C.R.C. 1057 — STEPENNOFF, V.V., alias STEPANOFF, V., Russian, age 25, thief, 8/125 Wayside Road.

SCRILEVETSKY, Abram, alias Hlamidnik, Russian Jew, age 48, a known abductor in Harbin, 89 Route Vallon.

C.R.C. 2226 — SHKLIAR, Jacob A., Russian Jew, born in 1896, receiver of stolen property, resides together with his wife SHKLIAR, E.P. (suspected shoplifter) at 8/925 Avenue Joffre.

UNKEL, Herman Heinrich John Hannibal, age 45, German, who is believed to be identical with UNKEL, H.J., narcotic smuggler; 775 Changping Road.

C.R.O. F83 — WACKER, Carl (Karl), German, age 46, swindler, 216 Range Road.

C.R.C. 2318 — DIETRICH, M., age 29, Polish Jew, swindler, 12/13 Pacific Gardens, off Seymour Road.

C.R.O. F286 — GUINS, Alexander A., age 34, Russian, 104 Majestic Apartment, 882 Bubbling Well Road.

C.R.O. F1120 — GOODWIN, S.H., British, age 48, swindler, 453 Boone Road.

C.R.O. F191 — KIRSHROD, Aron, Russian Jew, born in 1864, expert pickpocket, 7/697 Avenue Joffre.

C.R.C. 2213 — LISSOVSKY, S.K., alias LISOVSKY, S.M., 5/133 Baikal Road.

C.R.O. F129 — LAKOMKIN, Afanasy, Russian, kidnapper, burglar and swindler, 10/697 Avenue Joffre.

C.R.C. 2330 — POPOFF, P.I., Russian, age 42, swindler, 115 MacGregor Rd.

C.R.C. 1057 — STEPENNOFF, V.V., alias STEPANOFF, V., Russian, age 25, thief, 8/125 Wayside Road.

SCRILEVETSKY, Abram, alias Hlamidnik, Russian Jew, age 48, a known abductor in Harbin, 89 Route Vallon.

C.R.C. 2226 — SHKLIAR, Jacob A., Russian Jew, born in 1896, receiver of stolen property, resides together with his wife SHKLIAR, E.P. (suspected shoplifter) at 8/925 Avenue Joffre.

UNKEL, Herman Heinrich John Hannibal, age 45, German, who is believed to be identical with UNKEL, H.J., narcotic smuggler; 775 Changping Road.

C.R.O. F83 — WACKER, Carl (Karl), German, age 46, swindler, 216 Range Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

MARCH 1936

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
	MATHEWSON, James Anthony, American, age 27.	N.F.A.	Arrested by U.S.Marshal on 12.3.36. Charged with Vagrancy. Case pending.
	BLINOFF, Theodor, Russian, age 31.	N.F.A.	Arrested by Central on 30.3.36. Charged with Larceny. Case pending. (C. 374/36)
C.R.O. F1430	DZEMIARKEVICH, George, Russian, age 36.	23/613 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 18.3.36 for Theft by French Police. Acquitted on 24.3.36.
	KOVACH, Andrey, Czechoslovakian, age 43.	2/66 Rue Lorton.	Arrested by French Police on 19.3.36 for suspected Pocketpicking. Case pending.
C.R.O. F1431	ORJIHR (or ORJIK), Leon, Russian Jew, age 33.	697 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested by French Police on 24.3.36 and charged with Assault. Sentenced on 24.3.36 to a fine of $50 or 25 days.
	HOLIULIN, Mimula, Russian Tartar, age 21.	516 Rue Vallon.	Arrested by French Police on 20.3.36 for Misappropriation. Case pending.
	GOLDMAN, Pierre, Russian Jew, age 42.	12/697 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 20.3.36 by French Police for Receiving Stolen Property. Sentenced on 26.3.36 to a fine of $30, suspended for two years.
	LESNIKOFF, Miam, Russian, age 22.	51 Chusan Road.	Arrested by French Police on 27.3.36 for Assault. Case pending.
	KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
C.R.O. F13	VORONGIN, Michael, alias Voronyeff, Russian, age 35.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 5.3.36 and charged with Snatching. Sentenced on 6.3.36 to six months imprisonment. (V. 459/36).
C.R.O. F1417	STAURINAKI,E, alias Stavrinsky.	23 Kung-ping Rd.	Arrested on 25.3.36 and charged with Fraud. Found not guilty on 26.3.36.(H.596/36).

C.R.C. 2221	ILYNICH, Anton, Russian, age 25.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 30.3.36 and charged with Larceny. Case pending.(C.374/36).
C.R.O. F139	MASHIKOFF, Stephen Basil, alias Myassukoff, alias Steven.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 30.3.36 and charged with Larceny. Case pending.(C.374/36)
C.R.C. 2017	MIHAILOFF, Boris, Russian, age 25.	11/515 Rue Vallon.	Arrested by French Police on 9.3.36 for theft. Sentenced on 20.3.36 to 3 months imprisonment.
C.R.O. F1412	ZAONEGUINE, Vsevolod, Russian, age 26.	5/638 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested by French Police on 10.3.36 for theft. Acquitted on 20.3.36.
C.R.C. 1273	SLADKOVSKY, Nicolas, Russian, age 29.		Arrested by French Police on 10.3.36 for shopbreaking. Case pending.
C.R.C. 1675	KUSAKOFF, Pavel, alias Powell, Russian, age 38.	N.F.A.	Arrested by French Police on 19.3.36 for theft. Sentenced to 4 months imprisonment on 26.3.36.
C.R.O. F881	BOGOMIAKOFF, Michael, Russian, age 21.	512 Rue Vallon.	Arrested by French Police on 19.3.36 for misappropriation. Case pending.

CASES PENDING FROM FEBRUARY 1936

C.R.O. F609	DENISOFF, alias DEMIDOFF.	25/613 Avenue Joffre.	Sentenced to 30 days on a charge of Larceny on 6.3.36.
C.R.O. F1432	SAFHRONOFF, Leonid.	1224 Rue Lafayette.	Sentenced to 30 days for being found on enclosed premises and malicious damage.
C.R.O. F158	LISTZOFF, Dmitry P.	N.F.A.	Sentenced to 2 months imprisonment for malicious damage on 13.3.36.

PRESENT ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS AND/OR SUSPECTS

C.R.O. F754 — ANOROFF, Alexey Alexeievich, alias ANAROFF, Russian, age 29, swindler, left 6/15 Carter Road on 15.3.36. His present address is unknown.

C.R.O. F746 — ABOLNIK, S.N., Russian Jew, age 31, 2/141 Seymour Road.

C.R.O. F938 — BATTOG, Bienvenido, Filipino, age 24, 266 Range Road.

C.R.O. F878 — BARLING, Fred W.J., British, general bad character, 125/8 Wayside Road.

C.R.C. 2318 — DIETRICH, M., age 29, Polish Jew, swindler, 12/13 Pacific Gardens, off Seymour Road.

C.R.O. F286 — GUINS, Alexander A., age 34, Russian, 104 Majestic Apartment, 882 Bubbling Well Road.

C.R.O. F1120 — GOODWIN, S.H., British, age 48, swindler, 453 Boone Road.

C.R.O. F191 — KIRSHROD, Aron, Russian Jew, born in 1864, expert pickpocket, 7/697 Avenue Joffre.

C.R.C. 2213 — LISSOVSKY, S.K., alias LISOVSKY, S.M., 5/133 Baikal Road.

C.R.O. F129 — LAKOMKIN, Afanasy, Russian, kidnapper, burglar and swindler, 10/697 Avenue Joffre.

C.R.C. 2330 — POPOFF, P.I., Russian, age 42, swindler, 115 MacGregor Rd.

C.R.C. 1057 — STEPENNOFF, V.V., alias STEPANOFF, V., Russian, age 25, thief, 8/125 Wayside Road.

SCRILEVETSKY, Abram, alias Hlamidnik, Russian Jew, age 48, a known abductor in Harbin, 89 Route Vallon.

C.R.C. 2226 — SHKLIAR, Jacob A., Russian Jew, born in 1896, receiver of stolen propeity, resides together with his wife SHKLIAR, E.P. (suspected shoplifter) at 8/925 Avenue Joffre.

UNKEL, Herman Heinrich John Hannibal, age 45, German, who is believed to be identical with UNKEL, H.J., narcotic smuggler; 775 Changping Road.

C.R.O. F83 — WACKER, Carl (Karl), German, age 46, swindler, 216 Range Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

FEBRUARY 1936

NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
C.R.O.(F) 1053 RAVEN, Frank J., American, age 61		Sentenced on 3.2.36 to 5 years imprisonment on charges of EMBEZZLEMENT and FRAUD.
C.R.O.(F) 1054 BROWN, John W., American, age 46.		Sentenced on 3.2.36 to 2 years imprisonment on charges of EMBEZZLEMENT and FRAUD.
C.R.O.(F) 1138 BRINSON, Eugene, American, age 30.	49 Rue Vinling.	Sentenced on 10.2.36 to pay a fine of G$500 or to serve 6 months imprisonment, sentence suspended for 2 years, on a charge of AIDING and ABETTING in the ATTEMPTED RESCUE of a PRISONER.
C.R.O.(F) 1144 MOTYCHKA, Boris A., Czecho-Slovakian, age 24.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 12.2.36 and charged with AIDING and ABETTING in ALTERING OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS; sentenced on 13.2.36 to pay a fine of $100 or to serve 50 days imprisonment, sentence suspended for 2 years. (C.180/36).
C.R.O.(F) 1201 STAHANOFF, M.N., Russian, age 43.	7/613 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 18.2.36 and charged with FRAUD and FORGERY (2 counts); sentenced on 26.2.36 to 3 months imprisonment(C.219/36).
C.R.O.(F) 1141 ROMOSLAVSKY, Charles L., alias STURZ, Polish, age 51.	1/516 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested on 3.2.36 and charged with MISAPPROPRIATION; sentenced on 7.2.36 to 20 days imprisonment, sentence suspended for 2 years (French Police).

	DUDEVSKY, Alexey, Russian, age 41.	788 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested on 5.2.36 and charged with THEFT; sentenced on 10.2.36 to 50 days imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.O.(F) 1149	ALACH(or ALECK), Peter, Russian, age 24.	17/66 Rue Lorton.	Arrested on 8.2.36 and charged with THEFT; acquitted on 13.2.36 (French Police).
C.R.O.(F) 1148	BEREZOVSKY, Peter, Russian, age 21.	6/682 Rue Bourgeat.	-ditto-
C.R.O.(F) 1175.	DOLGOFF, Evgeny, Russian, age 15.	9 Linda Terrace.	Arrested on 13.2.36 and charged with THEFT; sentenced on 22.2.36 to 4 months imprisonment (French Police).
	BAYER, Leonid, Russian, age 41.	588 Avenue du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 20.2.36 and charged with FORGERY and EXTORTION; sentenced on 26.2.36 to 2 months imprisonment, sentence suspended for 2 years (French Police).
	DENISOFF, Vassily, alias DENIDOFF, Russian, age 42.	23/613 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 23.2.36 for THEFT; case pending (French Police).
	SAFRONOFF, Leonid, Russian, age 42.	1224 Rue Lafayette.	Arrested on 28.2.36 for MALICIOUS DAMAGE; case pending (French Police).

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

C.R.O.(F) 1078	CALMERS, Leonid, Russian, age 12.	12/1248 Rue Lafayette.	Arrested on 4.2.36 on charges of HOUSE-BREAKING, sentenced on 5.2.36 to 6 months reformatory. (B.V. 100/36).
C.R.O.(F) 134	OURALSKAYA, Olga, Latvian, age 45.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 19.2.36 and charged with ASSAULT CAUSING BODILY HARM; sentenced on 20.2.36 to 50 days imprisonment (Ch.Rd. 91/36).
C.R.O.(F) 158	LISTZOFF, Dmitry P., Russian, age 48.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 19.2.36 and charged with MALICIOUS DAMAGE; case pending. (H. 336/36).
C.R.O.(F) 754	ANOROFF, Alexis A., alias ANAROFF, Russian, age 28.	6/15 Carter Road.	Arrested on 24.2.36 and charged with MISAPPROPRIATION; sentenced on 25.2.36 to pay a fine of $20 or to serve 10 days imprisonment. (S.224/36)

	KUZNETSOFF, Vladimir, alias SARAPULOFF, alias JACKSON, Russian, age 18.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 10.2.36 and charged with THEFT; acquitted on 27.2.36 (French Police).
C.R.C. 2247.	HUDIAKOFF, Arkady S., Russian, age 23.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 11.2.36 and charged with ATTEMPTED BURGLARY; sentenced on 18.2.36 to 6 months imprisonment (French Police).
C.R.O.(F) 1211	YUJAKOFF, Vassily, alias OUJAKOFF, alias BELICHKIN Ivan, Russian, age 43.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 14.2.36 and charged with THEFT; sentenced on 15.2.36 to 7 days imprisonment (French Police).
C.R.C. 1305	NICHOLAEFF, Alexandre, alias ANISIMOFF, Leonid, Russian, age 26.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 22.2.36 and charged with MALICIOUS DAMAGE; sentenced on 22.2.36 to 30 days imprisonment (French Police).

CASES PENDING FROM JANUARY 1936

	ELSHIN, V.D.	Sentenced on 21.2.36 to one year's imprisonment and to pay $1 compensation.

PRESENT ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS AND/OR SUSPECTS

C.R.O.(F) 286 — GUINS, Alexander A., Russian, age 34, thief, 15/222 Avenue du Roi Albert.

C.R.O.(F) 66 — PICKARD (or PICKAR), George A., Russian, age 37, thief and burglar, 28/66 Rue Lorton.

C.R.C. 2213 — LISSOVSKY, Sigizmund K., alias LISSOVSKY, Sergei M., Polish, age 55, swindler, 5/24 Ward Road.

C.R.O.(F) 135 — STANOVITCH, B.A., alias STANVICK, alias STANVICH, alias STOYANOVITCH, Serbian, age 23, trafficker in arms, 8 Park Lane.

C.R.C. 755 — ELLIOTT, V.S., unrecognized Eurasian, age 36, swindler, No.17, Court 250, Range Road.

C.R.C. 1057 — STEPENOFF, V.V., alias STEPANOFF,V., Russian, age 25, thief, 26 Chusan Road.

C.R.O.(F) 270 — HELLOR, Charles R., Swedish, age 19, forger, 8 Quinsan Gardens.

C.R.O.(F) 724 — ACKERMAN, Victor A., Russian, age 31, thief, 690 Avenue Road.

C.R.O.(F) 43 — TSURKAN-VA, Ekaterina G., Russian, age 36, shoplifter, 485 North Szechuen Road, O.O.L., where she has opened the "City Bar".

C.R.O. (F) 954 ANOKOFF, Alexey A., alias ANAROFF, Russian, age 29, swindler, 6/15 Carter Road.

MEDEN, E., alias MEVEN, E., Italian, age 29, opium smuggler, 8 Quinsan Gardens.

SCRILEVETSKY, Aoram., alias HLAMIDNIK, Russian Jew, age 48, abductor, who recently arrived from Harbin, is now residing at 6/925 Avenue Joffre.

LAGORIO, Vladimir S., Russian, age 51, a suspected swindler, 12-13/697 Avenue Joffre.

BOULATOFF, Vassily, Russian, age 24, a suspected thief, 520 Route Vallon.

SMITH, Curt, German, age 47, suspected narcotic smuggler, arrived from Mukden on 9.2.36, is now residing at 370 Hart Road.

C.R.C. 1530 VICHINSKY, Nicolas A., Russian, age 24, thief, 520 Route Vallon.

C.R.C. 1214 TOLOKONSKY, Alexander G., Russian Jew, age 49, swindler, 6/925 Avenue Joffre.

C.R.O.(F) 28 NOVIKOFF, Michael I., alias AFANASIEFF, M.J., alias PRIVALOFF, alias VROVSKY, Russian, age 36, shoplifter and swindler, Room 7, 13/697, Avenue Joffre.

C.R.O.(F) 89 NORDVIND I., alias NORDVED, Russian Jew, age 32, pickpocket and general crook, 94 Route Vallon.

C.R.C. 1661 DUDNIKOFF, Alexander, alias SUCHAKIN, Russian, age 21, burglar, 518 Route Vallon.

C.R.C. 1731 MATVEEVA, Mrs. A.V., alias MARKOVSKAYA, Russian, age 35, shoplifter, 1021 Avenue Joffre.

C.R.O.(F) 471 CONNOLLY, Hugh J., alias O'CONNOLLY, British, age 35, left Shanghai for England on 8.2.36.

C.R.O.(F) 23 LUKIANCHENKO, Efrem J., Russian, age 32, burglar and general crook, now occupies the rear portion of 847 Weihaiwei Road.

FOREIGN CRIMINALS RELEASED FROM GAOL

C.R.O.(F) 295 BULYCHEFF, G.J., alias DENISOFF, alias DOBROBOTOFF, Russian, age 51, convicted on 1.3.35 for fraud, was released from gaol on 26.2.36. Present address not known.

S. B. D. 1249/3
14 2 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

JANUARY 1936

	Name	Address	Remarks
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
C.R.O. 943	SHREDCHIKOFF, Alexander, Russian, age 35.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 2.1.36 and charged with LARCENY; on 2.1.36 handed over to the River Police.
C.R.O. 1021	ANDERSON, John Harry, Unrecognized British, age 40.	Chinese Maritime Customs.	Arrested on 11.1.36 and charged with MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE; on 22.1.36 sentenced to 5 months imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 or 6 months imprisonment (M.99/36).
C.R.O. 1007	BEDRIN, Valter, Russian, age 20.	12/627 Avenue Foch.	Arrested on 18.1.36 and charged with SHOPBREAKING; found "Not Guilty" on 20.1.36. (B.M. 55/36).
C.R.O. 1009	KAPLAN, Boris, Russian, age 9.	27/627 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 18.1.36 and charged with SHOPBREAKING; found "Not Guilty" on 20.1.36. (B.M. 55/36).
C.R.O. 1052	ALTSCHULLER, Lazar, Russian, age 12.	15/130 Kungping Road.	Arrested on 26.1.36 and charged with LARCENY; on 28.1.36 found "Not Guilty" (M. 214/36).
C.R.O. 1051	WELLER, Joseph, Lithuanian, age 15.	916 East Seward Road.	Arrested on 26.1.36 and charged with LARCENY; on 28.1.36 sentenced to 20 days detention, suspended for 2 years (M. 214/36).
	ELSHIN, V.D., Russian, age 34.	37/141 Avenue Haig.	Arrested on 9.1.36 and charged with MALICIOUS DAMAGE; case pending.
	MORIYAMA, Hisagi, Japanese, age 29.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 6.12.35 and charged with TRAFFICKING IN ARMS; sentenced to 29 days detention on 17.1.36.
C.R.O. 1006	SHEVIKIN, Alexander, Russian, age 13.	206 Avenue du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 15.1.36 and charged with LARCENY; on 20.1.36 acquitted (French Police).

C.R.O. 1026	KUZMINSKY, Evgueny, Russian, age 18.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 20.1.36 and charged with LARCENY; sentenced to 15 days detention on 28.1.36 (French Police).
	SHAHNAZAROFF, Maminon, Armenian, age 17.	3/925 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 26.1.36 and charged with LARCENY; sentenced to 40 days imprisonment on 30.1.36. (French Police).

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

C.R.O. 2	SEDOFF, Victor D., Russian, age 23.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 2.1.36 and charged with LARCENY; handed over to the River Police on 2.1.36. Arrested on 18.1.36 and charged with LARCENY; sentenced to 5 months imprisonment on 18.1.36. (W. 150/36).
C.R.O. 137	ALEXANDROFF, Vladimir, alias ALEXANDROFF, Walter, alias MOROVITCH, Vladimir, Russian, age 20.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 18.1.36 and charged with LARCENY; sentenced to 4 months imprisonment on 18.1.36. (W. 150/36).
C.R.O. 55	FOOKS, L., alias FUCHS, L.A., alias FOX, L.A., Russian, age 39.	2/29 Route Pere Robert.	Arrested on 18.1.36 and charged with ATTEMPTED POCKETPICKING; sentenced to 6 months imprisonment on 22.1.36. (H. 137/36).
C.R.O. 41	GUREVITCH, Mark Borisovich, Russian Jew, age 34.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 21.1.36 and charged with SHOPLIFTING; on 29.1.36 sentenced to 5 months imprisonment (H.117/36).
C.R.O. 96	VOLKOFF, Peter (Pierre), alias VOLKONSKY, P., Russian, age 35.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 22.1.36 and charged with UNARMED ROBBERY; sentenced to 8 months imprisonment on 23.1.36 (W. 184/36).
C.R.O. 31	HOMIAKOFF, Fedor, Russian, age 42.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 22.1.36 and charged with UNARMED ROBBERY; sentenced to 6 months imprisonment on 23.1.36 (W. 184/36).
C.R.O. 1025	VELSKAYA, Maria, Russian, age 45.	N.F.A.	-ditto-
C.R.C. 999	TOUMBASOFF, Alexandre Nicolaievich, alias DUMBASOFF, Alexandre, Russian, age 39.	643 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 8.1.36 and charged with MALICIOUS DAMAGE; sentenced to 30 days imprisonment on 13.1.36 (French Police).

C.R.C. 833	GOLOSCHENKO, Peter, alias GOLOVTCHENKO, Russian, age 22.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 9.1.36 and charged with ASSAULT; on 17.1.36 sentenced to 15 days imprisonment (French Police).
C.R.C. 141	SAVCHUK, Pavel, Russian, age 29.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 15.1.36 and charged with LARCENY; on 22.1.36 sentenced to 6 months imprisonment (French Police).
C.R.C. 2457	CALMEIS, Leonid, Russian, age 12.	12/1248 Rue Lafayette.	Arrested on 25.1.36 and charged with LARCENY; on 20.1.36 acquitted (French Police).
	DOLGOFF, Evgueny, Russian, age 15.	3 Linda Terrace.	Arrested on 15.1.36 and charged with LARCENY; on 20.1.36 sentenced to 2 months imprisonment, suspended for two years. (French Police).

CASES PENDING FROM DECEMBER 1935

SOUVOROFF, Stepan Constantinovich, Russian, age 29. — Acquitted on 7.1.36.

KAMINTOVSKY, George, Russian, age 21. — Acquitted on 31.12.35.

MOVEMENTS OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS AND/OR SUSPECTS

C.R.C. 2218 — BARINOFF, Vassily, Russian, aged 36, known burglar, arrived here from Hankow on 16.12.35 and is residing at No.672 Avenue Joffre.

C.R.C. 131 — BAGIROFF, George, Russian Armenian, aged 43, kidnapper, is at present residing at No.3, Passage 697, Avenue Joffre.

C.R.C. 102 — ZILBERG, Solomon, Nickname "Solomoshka", Russian Jew, aged 44, known pickpocket, is now residing at No.4, Passage 256, Avenue Dubail.

C.R.C. 129 — LAKOMKIN, Afanasy, Russian, age 40, kidnapper, burglar and swindler, is residing at No.7, Passage 697, Avenue Joffre.

C.R.C. 1721 — TOSCAZE, Michael Javaho, alias TOSCAZE, M.J., Rumanian, aged 51, known utterer of worthless cheques, is residing at 690 Avenue Road.

C.R.C. 638 — IVANOFF, Fedor (Theodor) Pavlovich, Russian, aged 54, shop-lifter, is residing at No.12, Passage 697, Avenue Joffre.

C.R.C. 746 — ABOLNIK, S.W., alias ABOLNIK, Samson N., alias ABOLNIK, Samuil, Russian Jew, aged 31, is residing at No.5 Yang Terrace, off Weihaiwei Road.

C.R.C. 1372 — BEILIN, M.G., Russian Jew, aged 32, forger and swindler, is residing at No.44 Route Vallon.

C.R.O. 23 — LUKIANCHENKO, Efrem Joseph, alias KOMIN O., Russian, aged 33, burglar, removed from 138 Love Lane to an unknown address in the vicinity of Yates and Weihaiwei Roads.

C.R.O. 471 — CONNOLLY, Hugh, British, aged [illegible], suspicious character, has removed from 7 Peitaino Lane to 214 Quinsan Road on 11.1.36.

C.R.O. 250 — GERSHKOVITCH, Joseph Borisovich, alias ARONOVITCH, alias FISCHER, alias POLSKY, alias ROSENZWEIG I., alias YOUSOFF, nickname "Ioska", Polish Jew, aged 51, known burglar, is residing at No.17 Avenue du Roi Albert.

C.R.O. 303 — REIDERSKY, Anatoly A., Russian Jew, aged 28, embezzler, is residing at No.141, Lane 59, Bubbling Well Road.

STRZESZAK, Dora (or Dorothy), Polish, aged 38, suspected drug smuggler and associate of criminals, is residing at No.61, Lane 1025, Bubbling Well Road.

O'BRIAN, Michael, alias STEVENSON, Robert, alias RAGAN, alias OSSINING, unrecognized American, aged 41, general crook, at present bar tender at Frisco Cafe, is residing at No.59 Chusan Road.

MIKOULINSKY, Abraham, Czechoslovakian, aged 52, suspected receiver of stolen property, is at present residing at the "Mexica Cafe" on Rue Chu Pao San, French Concession.

KROTOVSKY, Vladimir, nickname"VOLODKA GOUDOK", Russian, aged 41, known in Harbin as a swindler and thief, is at present residing at No.12-13, Passage 697, Avenue Joffre.

FOREIGN CRIMINALS RELEASED FROM GAOL

C.R.O. 710 — SPENCER, W.H., British, aged 36, tried in Amoy for forgery, was released from Shanghai Municipal Gaol on 20.1.36. His present address is 236 Rue Porte de l'Ouest.

C.R.O. 238 — THUNDER, E.D., British, aged 28, tried in Tientsin for larceny, was released from Shanghai Municipal Gaol on 21.1.36.

C.R.O. 75 — SAMBUR, Michail Isakovich, alias BABICH, alias BERKOFF, alias STAMBOURG, nickname "SAVKA", Russian Jew, aged 34, pickpocket, was released on 1.2.36.

S.M.P.
S.B. R.C.C.
B. D. 1249/3
10 1 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

DECEMBER 1935

	Name	Address	Remarks
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
C.R.O. 925	BAGH Singh, British Indian, age 29.	270 Darroch Rd.	Arrested on 5.12.35 and charged with ASSAULT; on 5.12.35 sentenced to three months imprisonment. (Hongkew Station).
C.R.O. 926	GAJJAN Singh, British Indian, age 31.	Embankment Building.	ditto.
C.R.O. 933	GRENOVA, Tatiana, Russian, age 38.	18/118 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 6.12.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 7.12.35 sentenced to a fine of $20 or 10 days detention. (French Police).
C.R.O. 937	SHATOKHIN, Basil, alias CHATOKHIN, Valentine Vassilievich, Russian, age 28.	20/569 Avenue Roi Albert.	Arrested on 16.12.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 20.12.35 acquitted. (French Police).
C.R.O. 929	VARMINSKY, Leon, Russian, age 23.	586 Avenue Roi Albert.	Arrested on 18.12.35 and charged with MISAPPROPRIATION; on 26.12.35 sentenced to 12 days detention. (French Police).
	OCHERETIN, Kusma, Russian (Soviet), age 43.	3 Route Pere Robert.	Arrested on 1.12.35 and charged with UTTERING WORTHLESS CHEQUES; on 31.12.35 acquitted. (French Police).
	BLOHIN, Vassily Petrovich, Russian, Artist-Singer, age 65.	808-B Rue Lafayette.	Arrested on 9.12.35 and charged with MISAPPROPRIATION; case pending. (French Police).

	TRETI:KOVA, Vera, Russian, female, age 25.	37/736 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 18.12.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 30.12.35 sentenced to a fine of $20 or 20 days detention. (French Police).
C.R.O. 963	SOUV ROVA, Vassilisa, Russian, female, mother of V. TRETI:KOVA, age 47.	7/897 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 19.12.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 30.12.35 sentenced to a fine of $20 or 20 days detention. (French Police).
	SOUVOROFF, Stepan Constantinovich, Russian, age 29.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 22.12.35 and charged with MISAPPROPRIATION; case pending. (French Police).
	KAMINTOVSKY, George, Russian, age 21.	631 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 23.12.35 and charged with LARCENY; case pending. (French Police).
C.R.O. 962	VOINICH, Vladimir, Russian, age 30.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 27.12.35 and charged with SMOKING HEROIN ; on 28.12.35 sentenced to 10 days detention. (French Police).
C.R.O. 961	ZAGORSKAYA, Nina, Russian, female, age 32.	1360 Yu Yuen Road.	Arrested on 27.12.35 and charged with SMOKING HEROIN ; on 28.12.35 sentenced to 10 days detention. (French Police).
	BELOKONOVA, Appolinaria, Russian, female, age 27.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 27.12.35 and charged with SMOKING HEROIN ; on 28.12.35 sentenced to 10 days detention. (French Police).

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

C.R.O. 195	SHISHLO, Adam, alias SHISLO, Polish, age 23.	133 Hankow Rd., Flat 3.	Arrested on 2.12.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 2.12.35 sentenced to a fine of $80 and released on security. (C. 1784/35).

C.R.C. 924	ZAKOVSKY, Caesar Ludvigovish, alias SAKOVSKY, alias "Yanik", Polish, age 46.	Lane 50, House 8, Ward Road.	Arrested on 5.12.35 and charged with SHOPLIFTING; on 12.12.35 sentenced to 4 months imprisonment. (L. 2410/35).
C.R.O. 116	PASDERSKAYA, Eva Maria, Polish, female, age 46.	Lane 50, House 8, Ward Road.	ditto.
C.R.O. 152	TRAVNIKOFF, Nicolas, alias KOTOFF, Nicolai Vasilievich, nickname "Kolika Tsigan", Russian, age 28.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 4.12.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 18.12.35 sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. (H. 2691/35).
C.R.O. 934	DUDNIKOFF, Anatoly alias Goulchevitch.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 11.12.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 18.12.35 sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. (H.2691/35).
C.R.O. 84	IVANOFF, Innokenty, Russian, age 25.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 21.12.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 24.12.35 sentenced to 2 months imprisonment. (H. 2642/35).
C.R.O. 104	NOVACHINSKY, Yan Teofil, alias NOVACHINSKY, I., alias NOVACHINSKY, Yanek, Polish age 45.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 21.12.35 and charged with SHOPLIFTING; on 24.12.35 sentenced to 8 months imprisonment. (C. 1901/35).
C.R.O. 146	CHUPKIN, Dmitry A., alias CHUZKIN, nickname "Mitka Kosoy", Russian, age 46.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 21.12.35 and charged with SHOPLIFTING; on 24.12.35 sentenced to 8 months imprisonment. (C. 1901/35).
C.R.C. 2251	WAGNER, Vatzlav, Polish, age 68.	Y.3/855 Avenue Joffre.	On 27.12.35 handed over by the French Police and charged with FRAUD; on 27.12.35 sentenced to 6 months imprisonment. (B.W. 1105/35 and Chengtu Rd. 603/35).
C.R.C. 1398	NEMIRA, H.J., alias NEMIROFF, Henry J., Polish Jew, age 39.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 15.12.35 and charged with POCKETPICKING; on 23.12.35 sentenced to 40 days imprisonment. (French Police).

C.R.C. 2194	CHERNOUHOFF, Nicolas alias CHERNOZUBOFF, Russian, age 22.	479 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 14.12.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 19.12.35 sentenced to 30 days imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.C. 371	TIKANOFF, Dmitry Dmitrievich, alias TIHONOFF, D. Russian, age 35.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 21.12.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 30.12.35 sentenced to 40 days imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.C. 1721	TOSCAZE, Michael Javaho, alias TOCAZE, M.J. Rumanian, age 50.	690 Avenue Rd.	Arrested on 22.12.35 and charged with ISSUING WORTHLESS CHEQUES; case pending. (French Police).
C.R.C. 334	SOROGIN, V., alias SOROKIN, Valery, Russian, age 24.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 23.12.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 27.12.35 sentenced to 40 days imprisonment. (French Police).

CASES PENDING FROM NOVEMBER 1935

C.R.O. 139	MIASNIKOFF, Stephan, Russian, age 18.	On 3.12.35 acquitted.
C.R.O. 20	GOLOVINSKY, Alexey, alias GOLNINSKY, alias FILIPOFF, alias HOLOVINSKY, Russian, age 30.	On 3.12.35 sentenced to 8 months imprisonment.
C.R.O. 931	BAGARIANTZ, Ovanes N., Armenian, age 48.	Sentenced to 12 years imprisonment on 7.12.35 (French Police).
C.R.C. 2251	WAGNER, Vatzlav Y., Russian, age 66.	Sentenced to 8 months imprisonment on 24.12.35. (French Police).
C.R.C. 916	KAZAKOFF, Vassily Georgievich, Russian, age 47.	On 2.12.35 acquitted (French Police).

MOVEMENTS OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS AND/OR SUSPECTS

C.R.C. 99 ZASSOVIN, Constantine alias SASOVIN, nickname "Kotik", Russian Jew, age 52, swindler and shoplifter, is at present residing at 29 Route Pere Robert, above the restaurant "Maytop".

RABINOVITCH, Abraham O., nickname "Kuritza", Russian Jew, age 56, receiver of stolen property, arrived in Shanghai from Harbin via Dairen on board the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru" on 8.12.35. His present address is 7/697 Avenue Joffre.

C.R.C.1905 ANAIEFF, Victor I., Russian, age 33, known pickpocket, left Shanghai in the s.s. "Daviken" for Hongkong and Canton on 4.12.35.

C.R.O.363 KORNILTSOFF, Ivan P., Russian age 34, convicted on a charge of homicide, is now residing at No.13, Lane 24, Ward Road.

C.R.C.1024 MIHAILOFF, Alexander S., Russian, age 29, shopbreaker, is now residing at 50 Haskell Road.

C.R.O. 21 KANAEFF, Boris A., Russian, age 29, thief and swindler, is now residing at 24-25 Peace Terrace, Avenue Joffre.

FOREIGN CRIMINALS RELEASED FROM GAOL

C.R.O. 256 URUPIN, Victor S., alias Ourupin, alias Sniasemsky, V., Russian, age 23, thief. Released on 5.12.35.

C.R.O. 706 ANDREIEFF, Innokenty P., alias Galanchukoff, alias Vochaien, alias Kema, A., Rumanian Gypsy, age 17, thief. Released on 5.12.35.

C.R.O. 362 ZELEVICH, Isaak Normovich, Russian, age 30, thief, Released on 7.12.35.

C.R.O. 609 DEMIDOFF, Vasily J., Russian, age 31, thief. Released on 17.12.35.

C.R.O. 921 HULBERT, George Raymond, British, age 36, thief. Released on 19.12.35.

C.R.O. 286 GUINS, Alexander A., Russian, age 33, thief. Released on 22.12.35.

C.R.O. 135 STANOVICK, B.A., alias Stoyanovitch alias Bozo, Hungarian or Serbian, age 34, swindler. Released on 13.12.35.

D. 1249/3
14 12 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

NOVEMBER 1935

	Name	Address	Remarks
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
C.R.O. 921	HULBERT, George Raymond, British, age 36.	8/8 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 8.11.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 20.11.35 sentenced to one month imprisonment. (C.1630/35)
C.R.O. 139	MIASNIKOFF, Stephan, Russian, age 18.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 26.11.35 and charged with LARCENY; case pending. (W.1953/35).
C.R.O. 723	PODRESKY, Jean, Russian, age 31.	2/141 Avenue Haig.	Arrested on 4.11.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 5.11.35 sentenced to 30 days imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.O. 881	BOGOMIASKOFF, Michael, Russian, age 20.	445 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested on 12.11.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 16.11.35 sentenced to 30 days imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.O. 818	OGOUZOFF, Alexandre Matveievich, Russian, age 24.	4/569 Avenue du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 14.11.35 and charged with POSSESSION OF ARMS WITHOUT LICENCE; on 14.11.35 sentenced to a fine of $5. (French Police).
C.R.O. 882	MORAVSKY, Valerian, Russian, age 53.	9/15 Route de Grouchy.	Arrested on 16.11.35 and charged with ISSUEING A WORTHLESS CHEQUE; sentenced on 16.11.35 to a fine of $3 or 3 days imprisonment. (French Police).
	BAGARIANTZ, Ovanes N., Armenian, age 48.	224 Avenue du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 27.11.35 and charged with MURDER; case pending. (French Police).

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

C.R.O. 20	GOLOVINSKY, Alexey alias GOLNINSKY alias FILIPOFF alias HOLOVINSKY, Russian, age 30.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 26.11.35 and charged with LARCENY; case pending (W.1953/35).
C.R.C. 2320	BITCHKOFF, Dmitry Michailovich, Russian, age 25.	188 Route Tenant de la Tour.	Arrested on 11.11.35 and charged with LARCENY; on 18.11.35 sentenced to 5 months imprisonment (French Police).
C.R.C. 2251	WAGNER, Vatzlav Yonovich, Russian, age 66.	3/855 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 15.11.35 and charged with EMBEZZLEMENT; case pending (French Police).
C.R.C. 916	KAZAKOFF, Vassily Georgievich, Russian, age 47.	405 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested on 27.11.35 and charged with ILLEGAL DETENTION; case pending. (French Police).

CASE PENDING FROM OCTOBER 1935

C.R.C. 1608	DOLJIKOFF, Nicolas, Russian, age 34.	On 4.11.35 sentenced to 50 days imprisonment. (French Police).

MOVEMENTS OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS AND/OR SUSPECTS

MEDEN, Eliotoro alias MEVEN, Eliodoro, Italian, age 28, opium smuggler, removed from 360 Rue Bourgeat and is residing at 14/393 Range Road.

C.R.O. 43 — TSURKANOVA, Ekaterina G., alias Yanis alias Yanous alias Harlamova, Russian female, age 35, shoplifter, removed from 220 Route des Soeurs and is residing at 14/393 Range Road.

C.R.O. 270 — MELLOR, Charles Robert, Swedish, age 19, forger, removed from 6 Kungping Terrace and is residing at 14/393 Range Road.

C.R.O. 163 — PRELEVSKY, Alexey G., alias Prilevsky, Russian, age 33, burglar, is residing at 62 Wayside Road.

C.R.O. 116 — PASDERSKAYA, Eva Maria, Polish female, age 46, shoplifter, arrived from Hankow on 25.10.35, and is residing at 8/50 Ward Road.

C.R.C. 52 — ZAKOVSKY, Caesar L., alias Sakovsky, Polish, age 46, expert shoplifter, arrived from Hankow on 25.10.35, and is residing at 8/50 Ward Road.

C.R.C. 1661	DUDNIKOFF, Alexander, Russian, age 20, thief.	Resides at a Chinese lodging-house at No.3/616 Woosung Road.
C.R.C. 1773	DUDNIKOFF, Anatoly, Russian, burglar.	- ditto -
C.R.O. 85	GUSSEFF, Fedor alias GUSSEFF Theodor, Russian, age 22, burglar.	- ditto -
C.R.C. 1994	MALGIN, Ethien S., Russian, age 25, shoplifter and card-sharper.	- ditto -
C.R.O. 335	Akchurin, Victor, Russian, age 35, thief.	- ditto -
C.R.C. 2196	MOLCHANOFF, Vladimir alias Anderson alias Shermak, Russian, age 39, swindler and opium smoker.	- ditto -

C.R.O. 107 ROJANSKY, Leonid alias Roujansky L., alias Roginsky, Polish, age 47, expert pickpocket, is residing at 606 Avenue Joffre.

C.R.O. 191 KIRSHROD, Aron, nickname "Uchitel", Russian Jew, age 71, expert pickpocket, is residing at 606 Avenue Joffre.

C.R.O. 250 GERSHKOVITCH, Joseph B., alias Aronovitch, alias Fisher, alias Polsky, alias Rosenzweig I., nickname "Ioska", Polish Jew, age 50, burglar, is residing at 222 Avenue du Roi Albert.

FOREIGN CRIMINALS RELEASED FROM GAOL

C.R.O. 137. ALEXANDROFF, Walter alias MAROVITCH, Vladimir, swindler, Released on 22.11.35.

C.R.O. 703 ZAHAROFF, Serge A., thief. Released on 28.11.35.

C.R.O. 668 DOMBROVSKY, Leonid M., shopbreaker. Released on 29.11.35.

C.R.O. 12 STEPANSKY, Boris L., pickpocket and thief. Released on 1.12.35.

S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 1249/3
11 11 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

OCTOBER 1935

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
C.R.O. 703	ZAHAROFF, Serge A, Russian, age 40.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 9.10.35 and charged with LARCENY; sentenced to 50 days imprisonment on 18.10.35. (B.W. 816/35).
C.R.O. 704	KOVALEVSKY, Ivan E, Russian, age 37.	316 Route Frelupt.	Arrested on 8.10.35 and charged with LARCENY; sentenced to 2 months imprisonment on 18.10.35. (French Police).
C.R.O. 716	TOLPAROFF, Savely S, Russian, age 35.	Poste Chateau d'Eau.	Arrested on 3.10.35 and charged with ASSAULT inflicting great bodily harm; sentenced on 3.10.35 to 8 months imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.C. 1477	PAVLOVSKY, Vladimir, Russian, age 39.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 9.10.35 and charged with LARCENY; sentenced to 12 days imprisonment on 18.10.35. (French Police).
	PIVOVAROFF, Valentin S, Russian, age 35.	22/222, Avenue du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 15.10.35 and charged with ASSAULT and ASSAULT ON POLICE; sentenced to 50 days imprisonment on 23.10.35. (French Police).
C.R.O. 708	TERESCHENKO, Alexandre A, Russian, age 27.	24/613 Avenue Jaffre.	Arrested on 18.10.35 and charged with FRAUD; sentenced to 50 days imprisonment on 23.10.35. (French Police).
C.R.O. 712	BRO, Maurice, Russian, age 27.	498 Rue Cardinal Mercier.	Arrested on 22.10.35 and charged with FRAUD; sentenced to 50 days imprisonment on 26.10.35. (French Police).

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

C.R.O. 691	JANCHEN, Erich H, German, age 41.	4 Scott Road.	Arrested on 1.10.35 and charged with FRAUD; on 1.10.35 sentenced to a fine of $150 or 75 days imprisonment. (C. 1388/35).
C.R.O. 75	SAMBOUR,Michael I, alias Babich, alias Berkoff, alias Stambourg, nick-name "Savka".	62 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 1.10.35 and charged with POCKETPICK-ING; sentenced to 4 months imprisonment on 14.10.35. (L. 1975/35).
C.R.O. 12.	STEPANSKY, Boris L, Russian, age 40.	31 Chusan Road.	Arrested on 1.10.35 and charged with POCKETPICK-ING; sentenced to 2 months imprisonment on 14.10.35. (L. 1975/35),
C.R.O. 119	SHMOROVIN, Innokenty alias Marin, Nicolas I, Russian, age 42.	35 Hwakee Avenue.	On 3.10.35 handed over to Settlement Police and charged with FRAUD; sentenced to 2 years imprisonment on 18.10.35. (B.W. 266/35).
C.R.O. 137	ALEXANDROFF,Walter alias Marovitch, Vladimir.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 3.10.35 and charged with MISAPPROPRIATION; sentenced to 50 days imprisonment on 4.10.35. (H.2172/35).
C.R.O. 706 & C.R.C. 1813	ANDREIEFF, Innokenty P alias Andreieff, Kema alias Galsntchukoff I alias Vochaien, Rumanian Gipsy, age 17.	21 Rue Lafayette.	Arrested on 16.10.35 and charged with LARCENY; sentenced to 50 days detention on 17.10.35. (C. 1514/35).
C.R.O. 256	OURUPIN,Victor alias Urupin, V. alias Sniasemsky,V.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 16.10.35 and charged with LARCENY; sentenced to 50 days detention on 17.10.35. (H. 2270/35).
C.R.O. 609	DEMIDOFF,Vassily, Russian, age 31.	588 Avenue du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 29.10.35 and charged with LARCENY; sentenced to 50 days imprisonment on 30.10.35 (B.W. 1047/35).

C.R.O. 605	KROUKOVSKY, Sergi A. Russian, Age 27.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 18.10.35 and charged with LARCENY; sentenced to 3 months imprisonment on 23.10.35. (French Police)
C.R.C. 1608	DOLJIKOFF, Nicolas, Russian, Age 34.	313 Yulin Road.	Arrested on 26.10.35 and charged with FRAUD; case pending. (French Police).

CASES PENDING FROM SEPTEMBER 1935

C.R.C. 833	GOLOVTCHENKO, Peter.	Sentenced to 20 days imprisonment on 11.10.35.
C.R.O. 134	OURALSKAYA, Olga.	Sentenced to 30 days detention on 30.9.35.
C.R.C. 2281	VIATKIN, Valentin P.	Sentenced to 6 months imprisonment on 3.10.35.

MOVEMENTS OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS AND/OR SUSPECTS

BRIMBERG, Samuel Moisha, Polish Jew, age 53, suspected trafficker in narcotics, returned from Diaren per s.s. "Hoten Maru" on 30.9.35 and is now residing at 146-A Route des Soeurs.

C.R.O.23 LUKIANCHENKO,Efrem J, Russian, age 33, known criminal, removed from 71 Wayside Road on 1.9.35 and is residing at H.3, Lane 24, Ward Road.

C.R.C. 1388 GOYAS, Jacob, Uraguayan, age 36, pickpocket and general thief, arrived from Tsingtao. His present address is not known.

C.R.C. 215 PARSHEKOFF, Sergei F, Russian, age 31, removed from 66 Route de Grouchi to Lane 24, House 3, Ward Road on 27.9.35.

C.R.O. 10 MIROLIUBOFF, Alexandre,P, Russian, age 35, pickpocket, removed from 11/130 Kungping Road on 17.9.35 and is residing at 82 Wayside Road.

C.R.O. 58 FOOTLIK I, Russian Jew, age 27, pickpocket and thief, arrived in Shanghai from Singapore per s.s. "Hakozaki Maru" on 14.10.35. His address in the French Concession is not yet known.

C.R.O. 303 BENDERSKY, Anatol A, Russian, age 27, swindler, removed from 162 Route Vallon on 3.10.35 and is residing at 178/591 Bubbling Well Road.

C.R.C. 760 ACKERMAN, Victor A, Russian, age 30, thief, removed from the French Concession on 7.10.35, and is residing at Ter. 15, H.2, Carter Road.

C.R.O. 64 PERTSOVSKY, Shepshel H, alias Pentgovsky, nickname "Samson", Russian Jew, age 47, shop-breaker, removed from 71 Wayside Road on 15.9.35, and is residing at 21/130 Kungping Road.

C.R.O. 325 CHEETHAM, James alias Hiroshi Kiro alias Kazumi Satsuda, Eurasian, unrecognized British, age 43, forger, removed from 20/586 Woosung Road and is residing at 10 Quinsan Gardens.

C.R.C. 2213 LISSOWSKY, S.K., Polish, age 53, Swindler, removed from Route de Grouchy, and is residing at 45 North Haining Road.

C.R.C. 2181 HALCHENKO, Vasily alias Bouchenko, Russian, age 37, thief, removed from 101 Seymour Road on 30.9.35, and is residing at 3/24 Ward Road.

FOREIGN CRIMINALS RELEASED FROM GAOL

C.R.O. 363 KORMILTZOFF, Ivan,	Murderer.	Released on	2.10.35.
C.R.O. 40 BINKIN, Zinovy.	Pickpocket.	"	" 27.10.35.
C.R.O. 77 KAZAKOFF, C.I.	Thief.	"	" 7.10.35.
C.R.O. 189 MACK, A.C.	Forger	"	" 9.10.35.
C.R.O. 734 OURALSKAYA, Olga		"	" 30.10.35.

Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1249/3
Date 6 9 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

AUGUST 1935

NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
NEW CRIMINAL ARRESTED		
ROCHE, Francis Arthur, British, age 23.	N. .A.	Arrested on 2/8/35 and charged with FRAUD. Found guilty and discharged on recognisance of $100.00 and security of $100.00, to be of good behaviour and to come up for conviction if called upon during a period of 2 years. 9/8/35 (C.Misc. 354/35).
DOMINGO, Theodoro Santo, alias LEON, Arturo de Filipino, age 37.	266 Range Rd.	Arrested on 16/8/35 on a charge of EMBEZZLEMENT and extradited to Manila on 4/9/35 (C. Misc. 363).
DOUBROVSKY, Gleb Alexandrovitch. Russian, age 27.	H.II, Pass1248, Rue Lafayette	Arrested on 8/8/35 and charged with OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENCES; Sentenced on 12/8/35 to 10 days imprisonment or a fine of $10.00 (French Police).
VIELICHKING, Leonid. Russian, age 41.	300 Route Cardinal Mercier	Arrested on 27/8/35 and charged with OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENCES. Case pending (French Police).
KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
Ogly, Abdulla, alias AGLEEF alias OGNEEF alias OSMANOGLY, Russian Tartar, age 37.	87 Route Gazi Khan	Arrested on 17/8/35 and charged with POCKET-PICKING; Sentenced to one year and 6 months imprisonment on 19/8/35 (C.R.538/35)

SOURKOFF, Stephan. Russian, age 19.	114 Rte. Dupleix	Arrested on 4/8/35 and charged with THEFT; Sentenced on 23/8/35 to 5 months imprisonment (French Police)
NOVIKOFF, Eugene. Russian, age 21.	114 Rte. Dupleix	Arrested on 4/8/35 and charged with THEFT and VIOLENCE; Sentenced on 23/8/35 to 6 months imprisonment (French Police).
GOURIKOFF, Fedor Fedorovitch. Russian, age 31	21 Linda Terr.	Arrested on 7/8/35 and charged with THREATENING DEATH and CARRYING ARMS; sentenced on 16/8/35 to 25 days imprisonment or a fine of $50.00. (French Police).
LAKOMKIN, Afanasy. Russian, age 35.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 11/8/35 and charged with FORGERY, ATT. FRAUD, USURPING THE POWERS OF A PUBLIC OFFICER, ASSAULT AND MALICIOUS DAMAGE; sentenced on 29/8/35 to 40 days imprisonment (French Police).
DENISOFF, Constantin. Russian, age 50.	N.F.A.	-ditto-
LITVINOVA, Olga. Russian, age 25.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 20/8/35 and charged with THEFT; sentenced on 28/8/35 to 15 days detention. (French Police)
GERSHKOVITCH Joseph alias ARONOVITCH, alias Youssof, alias POLSKY, alias ROSENTZWEIG, alias FISHER.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 20/8/35 and charged with ATT. BURGLARY; sentenced on 30/8/35 to 30 days imprisonment (French Police).
AVDEIFF, Alexandre, Russian, age 42.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 22/8/35 and charged with ATT. BURGLARY; sentenced on 28/8/35 to 3 months imprisonment. Suspended for 2 years (French Police).

NOVIKOFF, Michael alias AFANASSIEFF alias PRIVALOFF. Russian age 34.	24 Luck Terrace	Arrested on 23/8/35 and charged with THEFT. Case pending (French Police)
KROUKOVSKY, Serge Anastassievitch. Russian, age 27.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 25/8/35 and charged with ATT. THEFT; sentenced on 29/8/35 to 4 days imprisonment (French Police).
TROITSKY, Nicolas. Russian, age 28.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 28/8/35 and charged with THEFT; case pending (French Police).

CASES PENDING FROM JULY, 1935

VELSKAYA, Maria.	Sentenced on 10/8/35 to 3 months imprisonment (Suspended for 2 years).

MOVEMENTS OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS

BAHR, Henry. German (Eurasian), age 34, a confidence trickster, returned from Dairen on 29/8/35 and is residing at 745 Dixwell Road.

SCHWARTZ, Joseph Davydovitch. Russian Jew, age 50, smuggler of arms and narcotics, returned to Shanghai from Tsingtao on 28/8/35 and is residing at 1/130, Kungping Road.

CRIMINALS RELEASED FROM AMOY ROAD GAOL

CHICHIKOFF, Vladimir	Thief	Released on 22/8/35.

S. I. REGD.
B. D. 1249
8 8 /35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

JULY 1935

C.S.6. SER.NO.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
314.	PAVLOVSKY George Vladimirovitch, Russian, age 21.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 1.7.35 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced to 50 days imprisonment on 12.7.35 (French Police)
318	ORINKO Alexis, Russian, age 16.	704 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on 20.7.35 and charged with Larceny. Found guilty but handed to parents on 26.7.35 (French Police)
319	CALMENS Leonid, Russian, age 12.	700 Avenue Joffre.	ditto.
334	SOBOLEVSKY Benjamin (Veniamin), Russian, age 12.	220/7 Route Vallon	ditto.
	VELSKAYA Maria, Russian, age 44.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 26.7.35 and charged with Fraud. Case pending (French Police)
	KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
401	Kazakoff. Cyril.I. Russian, age 25.	682 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested 7.7.35 charged shoplifting sentenced 1 year and 6 months 8.7.35 (L.1493/35).
295	Dalder. Leo. Polish, age 20.	4 Park Lane.	Arrested 23.7.35 charged office-breaking. Sentenced to 6 months on 31.7.35 (C.1061/35).

86.	Ogly. Abdulla alias Agleef, Ogneef, Osmanogly. Russian, age 37.	12 Route Pere Robert.	Arrested 23.7.35 Charged loitering Sentenced 5 days Detention. 24.7.35. (W.1167/35).
695.	Ogli Alexandre, alias Tsourigo Vladislaff, Persian, age 24.	51 Joffre Terrace.	Arrested 26.6.35 Charged fraud and attempted fraud. Found not guilty released 10.7.35. (S811/35 and S831/35) 831/35)
593.	Volkenshtein, Meyer Abramovitch. Russian Jew, age 26.	215 Route des Seours	Arrested on 25.7.35 and charged with Uttering a Worthless Cheque. Sentenced to a fine of $40.00 or 20 days on 26.7.35. (French Police)

MOVEMENTS OF KNOWN FOREIGN CRIMINALS

523. Stepennoff. Victor Vasilievich, Russian, age 25, a known thief is now residing at No.20 Chusan Road.

688 Brimberg. Samuel Moisha, age 53, trafficker in narcotics. Returned from Dairen per the s.s. Hoten Maru on 17.7.35 and is now residing at No.146 Route Des Soeurs.

43. Abramovitch. Shornick Mendal, Russian Jew, age 52. Receiver of Stolen Property. Returned to Shanghai from Harbin per the s.s. Tsingtao on 19.7.35 and is now residing at No.49 Kungping Road.

CRIMINALS RELEASED FROM AMOY ROAD GAOL

Chernyshoff.	Thief.	Released on 6.7.35.
Lorenz. E.B.	Thief.	Released on 11.7.35
Litvinoff, Olga.	Thief.	Released on 27.7.35.

CASES PENDING FROM JUNE, 1935

738.	Vishnevsky. G.	115 Joffre Terrace.	Arrested on 26.6.35 and charged with Attempted Fraud and Fraud (S. 811/35 and S.831/35) Found not guilty 10.7.35.
739.	Vishnevsky. A.	115 Joffre Terrace.	As above.
740.	Wasserman Eger, Bertha. N.	257 Avenue Du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 19.6.35 on behalf of Tientsin Police for Fraud. (E.113) Released on Security and ordered to surrender herself to the Tientsin District Court 28.6.35.

741.	Fuks. E.M.	31 Tracey Terrace.	Arrested on 21.6.35 on behalf of the Tientsin Police on a charge of Fraud. (E.113). Released on Security and ordered to surrender himself to the Tientsin District Court 28.6.35.
742.	Broque. Samuel Morris.	Room 55, Savoy Hotel. ~~£x870/35~~	Arrested on 25.6.35 and charged with False Pretense (C.870/35) Sentenced to 15 days 2.7.35.
743.	Singer. L.S.	Flat 11 651 Weihaiwei Rd.	Arrested 22.6.35 and charged with False Report to Police (C.845/35 and 975/35) Fined $300.00 or 150days 9.7.35.
112.	Skvirsky. Jacob. N.	265 Gordon Rd.	Arrested on 19.6.35 on behalf of Tientsin Police on charge of Fraud. (E.113) Handed over to the Tientsin Procurate on 28.6.35.
483.	Vishnevsky. Paul.	115 Joffre Ter.	Arrested on 26.6.35 and charged with Attempted Fraud and Fraud. (S.811/35 & S.831/35). Sentenced to a fine of $50.00 or 25 days detention 10/7/35.
326.	Ogly. Vladimir J.T.	115 Joffre Ter.	Arrested 26.6.35 and charged with Attempted Fraud and Fraud. (S.811/35 and S.831/35). Sentenced to a fine of $60.00 or 30 days detention 10.7.35.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1241/3
Date 10/7/35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

JUNE 1935

C.S.6. SER.NO.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
738.	G. VISHNEVSKY, Persian, age 17.	115 Joffre Terrace.	Arrested on 26.6.35 and charged with Attempted Fraud and Fraud. Case pending. (S.811/35 and S.831/35)
739.	A. VISHNEVSKY, Persian, age 14.	ditto	ditto
740.	Bertha N. Wasserman EGER, Russian Jewess, age 29.	257 Av. du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 19.6.35 on behalf of Tientsin Police for Fraud. Case pending. (E.113)
741.	E.M. FUKS, Russian Jew, age 42.	31 Tracey Terrace.	Arrested on 21.6.35 on behalf of Tientsin Police for Fraud. Case pending. (E.113)
742.	Samuel Morris BROQUE, American (unrecognized), age 31.	Room 55, Savoy Hotel.	Arrested on 25.6.35 and charged with False Pretences. Case pending. (C.870/35)
743.	L.S. SINGER, Russian, age 48.	Flat 11, 651 Weihaiwei Rd.	Arrested on 22.6.35 and charged with False Report to Police. Case pending. (C.846/35)
744.	V. AKCHURIN, Russian, age 35.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 6.6.35 and charged with Larceny (3 counts). Sentenced to one year imprisonment on 18.6.35. (H.1156/35 G.R.244/35 and G.R.250/35)
745.	Erich Barnhard LORENZ, German, age 19.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 20.6.35 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced to a fine of $30.00 or 20 days imprisonment on 21.6.35. (H.1294/35)

748.	Charles LOCKHART, British (unrecognized), age 26.	37 North Haining Rd.	Arrested on 2.6.35 and charged with Fraud. Sentenced to 2 months imprisonment on 12.6.35. (French Police)
749.	Boris Dim KARNAUHOFF, Russian, age 33.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 4.6.35 and charged with Issuing Worthless Cheque. Sentenced to $10.00 fine or 10 days on 4.6.35. (French Police)
750.	Alexander Zah PETROSIANTZ, Armenian, age 54.	4 Rue Gaston Kahn.	Arrested on 5.6.35 and charged with Misappropriation. Sentenced to $15.00 fine or 15 days on 17.6.35. (French Police)

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

700.	James CHEETHAM, alias Hiroshi KITO, alias Kazumi SATSUDA, Eurasian, age 43.	586/20 Woosung Rd.	Arrested on 6.6.35 and charged with Fraud. Sentenced to 3 months imprisonment on 19.6.35. (C.780/35)
112.	Jacob N. SKVIRSKY, Russian Jew, age 41.	265 Gordon Road.	Arrested on 19.6.35 on behalf of Tientsin Police for Fraud. Case pending. (E.113)
124.	Michail F. PARSHEKOFF, Russian, age 35.	66 Rte de Grouchy.	Arrested on 3.6.35 and charged with Wilful Damage. Sentenced to 5 days imprisonment, suspended for 2 years. (French Police)
679.	Ivan Ivanovitch DENISOFF, Russian, age 35.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 8.6.35 and charged with Found on Enclosed Premises. Sentenced to $15.00 fine or 15 days. (French Police)
746.	G.L. ZELEVITCH, Russian, age 30.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 6.6.35 and charged with Larceny (3 counts). Sentenced to one year imprisonment on 18.6.35. (H.1156/35 G.R.244/35 and G.R.250/35)

747.	V. SOROGIN, Russian, age 24.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 6.6.35 and charged with Assisting in the Disposal of Stolen Property. Sentenced to $30.00 fine or 15 days imprisonment on 18.6.35. (H.1226/35)
483.	Paul VISHNEVSKY, Persian, age 16.	115 Joffre Terrace.	Arrested on 26.6.35 and charged with Attempted Fraud and Fraud. Case pending. (S.811/35 and S.831/35)
326.	Vladimir J.T. OGLY Persian, age 22.	ditto	ditto

MOVEMENTS OF KNOWN CRIMINALS

17. Leonid MUSSIN, Russian, age 35, pickpocket, left Shanghai for Dairen on 11.6.35.

688. Samuel Mosha BRIMBERG, alias BRINBERG, Polish Jew, age 53, suspected trafficker in narcotics, arrived in Shanghai from Dairen on 14.6.35 and is now residing in Passage 146, House 1, Route des Soeurs.

376. Henry BAHR, German (Eurasian), age 33, Confidence Trickster, arrived in Shanghai from Dairen on 9.6.35 and is now residing at 745 Dixwell Road.

437. Naum M. DROOS, Russian, age 38, known Swindler, removed from 89, Hwakee Avenue, on 18.6.35 and is now residing at 427, Yu Yuen Road.

443. Rudolf LORENSEN, German, age 26, Narcotic Dealer, left Shanghai for Nanking on 14.6.35.

CRIMINALS RELEASED FROM AMOY ROAD GAOL

381.	V. SNIASEMSKY, alias V. URUPIN, alias Victor OURUPIN.	Thief & Assailant.	Released on 4.6.35.
469.	Boris A. KANAIEFF.	Swindler.	" " 5.6.35.
729.	A. PERELADOFF.	Thief.	" " 9.6.35.
178.	Leonid A. YARKOVSKY alias YURKOVSKY, alias ERKOVSKY.	Pickpocket.	" " 12.6.35.
56.	Anastasia BUCHEK, alias A. BOOCHEK.	"	" " 13.6.35.
341.	Joseph FLEGER, alias Joseph VIDOR.	"	" " 16.6.35.
288.	Boris S. DUBROVIN, alias DROSDOFF.	"	" " 22.6.35.

295.	Leon DALDER.	Thief.	Released on 29.6.35.
454.	Gennady KROOPINSKY, alias Henry KROOP.	Swindler.	" " 29.6.35.

CASE PENDING FROM LAST MONTH

25. L.A. FOX, alias Looser A. FOOKS, alias FUCHS, sentenced to three months imprisonment on 8.6.35.

736. Innokenty P. ANDREIEFF, alias GALANTCHOUKOFF, alias VOCHAIEN, sentenced to 20 days imprisonment on 3.6.35.

737. Michail PASCHENKOFF, sentenced to 30 days imprisonment on 3.6.35.

D 1249/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

MAY 1935

C.S.6. SER.NO.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
729.	Anatoly PERELADOFF, Russian, age 25.	444 East Hanbury Road.	Arrested on 9.5.35 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced to 30 days detention on 10.5.35. (W.719/35)
730.	Harry LARSON, American, age 37.	Hanbury Institute.	Arrested on 10.5.35 and charged with Larceny. Placed on probation for the remainder of his stay in Shanghai, 13.5.35. (H.1035/35)
731.	Simon M. MEDVEDIEFF, Russian, age 30.	697 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 2.5.35 and charged with Fraud. Sentenced to 20 days imprisonment on 7.5.35. (French Police)
732.	Victor F. SITKOVSKY, Russian, age 25.	334 Avenue du Roi Albert.	Arrested on 7.5.35 and charged with Possession of Narcotics. Fined $10 on 8.5.35. (French Police)
733.	Ivan P. GAMONILOFF, Russian, age 20.	801 Avenue Joffre.	ditto.
734.	Nina MARITCH, Russian, age 15.	1226 Rue Lafayette	Arrested on 10.5.35 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced to $20 fine, suspended for 2 years. (French Police)
735.	Alexei ORINKO, Russian, age 14.	704/2 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested on 22.5.35 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, suspended for 3 years. (French Police)

736.	Innokenty P. ANDREIEFF, alias GALANTCHOUKOFF, Russian, age 17.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 25.5.35 and charged with Snatching. Case pending. (French Police)
737.	Michail PASCHENKOFF, Russian, age 16.	N.F.A.	ditto.

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

626.	Olga LITVINOVA, Russian, age 26.	266 Range Road.	Arrested on 26.5.35 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced to two months imprisonment on 27.5.35. (H.1137/35)
25.	L.A. FOX, alias Looser A. FOOKS, alias FUCHS, Russian, age 28.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 31.5.35 anc charged with pocket-picking. Case pending. (S.713/35)
1.	Herman AUSLANDER, Rumanian Jew, age 61.	83 Peking Road.	Charged with permitting gambling in licensed boarding house at 286 Range Road on April 12, 1935. Fined $10 on 1.5.35. (H.842/35)
719.	Isai Y. SHKOLNIKOFF, Russian Jew, age 25.	N.F.A.	On 3.5.35 charged with Embezzlement. Case dismissed on 25.5.35. (French Police)
616.	Eugeny G. KASHKIN, Russian, age 27.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 7.5.35 and charged with Possession of Narcotics. Fined $10 on 8.5.35. (French Police)
115.	NORDVIND, alias Israel E. NORDVID, Russian Jew, age 47.	606 Avenue Joffre.	ditto.
245.	David Gr. SOSNITSKY.	66/19 Rue Lorton.	Arrested on 19.5.35 in Tientsin and charged with Misappropriation. Sentenced to 9 months imprisonment on 29.5.35. (French Police)

MOVEMENTS OF KNOWN CRIMINALS

660. Constantin L. IVANOFF, alias C.L. EVANS, nickname "KOTICK", Russian, age 32, shop-lifter and pick-pocket, is now residing at 4 Astor Terrace.

437. Naum M. DROOS, Russian, age 38, swindler, is now residing at No. 89 Hwakee Avenue.

637. Frederick William J. BARLING, British, age 29, swindler, is now residing at No. 17, Lane 24, Ward Road.

443. Rudolf LORENSEN, German, age 27, opium dealer, is now residing at No. 1, Lane 24, Ward Road.

CRIMINALS RELEASED FROM AMOY ROAD GAOL

537.	Yury (George) I. KRIVENKO.	Thief.	Released on 13.5.35.
317.	Ivan KLENOVOSKY alias J. KLINOVSKY.	Burglar.	" " 18.5.35.
553.	Joseph ROSENZWEIG alias FISHER alias GERSHKOVICH alias ARONOVICH.	Burglar.	" " 22.5.35.

CASE PENDING FROM LAST MONTH

726. N. KASSIANIK, sentenced to 30 days imprisonment on 29.5.35.

727. P. LIAHOFF-GROMOFF, sentenced to 20 days imprisonment suspended for 2 years, 29.5.35.

541. V. BABINOFF, fined $10 on 27.5.35.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 12493
Date 10/5/35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

MAY 1935

C.S.6. SER.NO.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
719.	Isay J. SHKOLNIKOFF, Russian Jew, age 29.	486 Seymour Road.	Arrested on 5.4.35 and charged with Misappropriation. Sentenced to four months imprisonment on 13.4.35. (C.486/35)
720.	Helena STAVRINAKI, Polish, age 45.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 8.4.35 and charged with False Pretences. Sentenced to nine days detention on 9.4.35. (H.799/35)
721.	Alexandre GALIUNAS, Russian, age 21.	41 Chusan Road.	Arrested on 2.4.35 and charged with Receiving Stolen Property. Sentenced to a fine of $20 on 12.4.35. (W.494/35)
722.	Alexander L. ORLOFF, Russian, age 37.	114B Route de Grouchy.	Arrested on 2.4.35 and charged with Issuing a Worthless Cheque. Fined $8 or 3 days on 2.4.35. (French Police)
723.	Monacy Y. VEINERMANN, Russian Jew, age 26.	1161 Sinza Road.	Arrested on 2.4.35 and charged with Issuing a Worthless Cheque. Fined $30 or 15 days. (French Police)
724.	Nikolai V. PONOMAREFF, Russian, age 62.	50a Great Western Road.	Arrested on 5.4.35 and charged with Issuing a Worthless Cheque. Fined $20 or 20 days. (French Police)
725.	Akaki P. KONICHEFF, Russian, age 39.	Pass.66, House 20, Rue Lorton.	Arrested on 5.4.35 and charged with Issuing a Worthless Cheque. Fined $20 or 20 days. (French Police)

726.	Nikolai KASSIANIK, Russian, age 30.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 25.4.35 and charged with Larceny. Case pending. (French Police)
727.	Peter A. LIAHOFF-GROMOFF, Russian, age 38.	697 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 25/4/35 and charged with Larceny. Case pending. (French Police)
728.	Alexei N. TOUMBASOFF, Russian, age 38.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 25/4/35 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced to two days detention on 25.4.35. (French Police)

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

341.	Joseph L. FLEGER, alias Joseph Vidor, Russian Jew, age 50.	256 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 25.4.35 and charged with pocket-picking. Sentenced to 50 days imprisonment. (S.545/35)
476.	Ivan BABITCH, alias Ivan Borischeff, Russian, age 33.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 12.4.35 and charged with Burglary and Escaping from Custody. Sentenced to one year's imprisonment on 30.4.35. (French Police)
541.	Vasily M. BABINOFF, Russian, age 33.	25 Happy Terrace, Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 27.4.35 and charged with Larceny. Case pending. (French Police)

MOVEMENTS OF KNOWN CRIMINALS

605. Alexander P. MIROLUBOFF, Russian, age 34, pickpocket, is now residing at No. 45, North Haining Road.

438. Gregory Ter-GREGORIANTS, Armenian, age 41, confidence tricksters, is now residing at No. 89, Hwa Kee Avenue.

175. Shepshel H. PERSOVSKY, alias PENTGOVSKY, alias Samson PERZOOSKY, Polish Jew, shop breaker, is now residing at Room 6, House 71, Wayside Road.

299. Alexander NEDELSKY, alias Alexander von TRACHTENBERG, Russian, habitual criminal, is now residing at House 22, Lane 220, Kungping Road.

43. Mendel SHORNIK, Russian Jew, receiver of stolen property, is now residing at No. 49, Kungping Terrace, Kungping Road.

688. S. BRIMBERG, Russian Jew, suspected trafficker in narcotics, left Shanghai for Dairen on 15.4.35 on the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru" and returned on 3.5.35 on the s.s. "Hoten Maru."

CRIMINALS RELEASED FROM AMOY ROAD GAOL

585.	Boris KOMLEFF.	Godownbreaking.	Released on	2.4.35.
219.	Innokenty IVANOFF.	Larceny.	"	" 15.4.35.
327.	Michael J. AFANASIEFF alias NOVIKOFF.	Shoplifting.	"	" 20.4.35.
312.	Vasily N. DENISOFF.	Larceny.	"	" 23.4.35.
607.	Stephen M. SOURKOFF.	Larceny.	"	" 23.4.35.
707.	Gregory I. BOURNATOFF.	Larceny.	"	" 23.4.35.
708.	Vasily A. VINOKUROFF.	Larceny.	"	" 24.4.35.
716.	Dimitry V. KOUZNETSOFF.	Assault on Police.	"	" 26.4.35.
395.	Kuzma I. SHAPOFF alias LEVIT.	Larceny.	"	" 28.4.35.

CASE PENDING FROM LAST MONTH

717. Victor CHERNYSHOFF was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment on 12.4.35.

S. B. REC'
D 1249/3
9 / 5 /35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

MARCH 1935

C.S.6 Ser.No.	Name	Address	Remarks
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
716	Dimitry KOUZNETSOFF, Russian, age 28.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 17.3.35 & charged with Assault on Police. Sentenced to one month imprisonment on 25.3.35. (C.389/35)
717	Victor CHERNYSHOFF, Russian, age 16.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 31.3.35 & charged with Housebreaking. Case pending. (W.438/35)
718	Michael KARPOUSHEFF, Russian, age 42.	16/315, Route Frelupt.	Arrested on 21.3.35 & charged with Misappropriation. Fined $40.00 or 40 days on 26.3.35. (French Police)
	KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
312	Vasily N. DENISOFF, Russian, age 30.	56, Wayside Road.	Arrested on 1.3.35 & charged with Larceny. Sentenced to 50 days detention on 7.3.35. (H.1099/32).
24	Leo B. ROUJANSKY, Polish Jew, age 46.	606, Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 16.3.35 & charged with Pocketpicking. Found Not Guilty on 25.3.35. (L.633/35).
653	Dimitry BITCHKOFF, Russian, age 25.	101, Route G. Kahn.	Arrested on 28.2.35 & charged with Snatching. Sentenced to 2 months imprison-ment on 6.3.35. (French Police)
11	Stanislav ADAMSKY, alias BOUGAEFF, alias A. DOERN, Polish, age 43.	35/66, Route Lorton.	Arrested on 6.3.35 & charged with Manufacturing Narcotics. Case pending. (French Police)

C.S.6 Ser.No.	Name	Address	Remarks
638	Vasily N. HARCHENKO, alias BOUCHENKO, Russian, age 37.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 10.3.35 & charged with Larceny. Sentenced to 2 months imprisonment on 18.3.35(French Police)
320	Michael J. TOSCAZE, Georgian, age 49.	634, Av. Joffre.	Arrested on 13.3.35 & charged with Issuing a Worthless Cheque.. Fined $20.00 or 20 days on 14.3.35.(French Police)
270	Dimitry CHURKIN, alias CHUZKIN, nick-name "Mitka-Kosoy", Russian, age 45.	520, Route Vallon.	Arrested on 26.3.35 and charged with Larceny. Sentenced to 4 months imprisonment on 1.4.35. (French Police)

MOVEMENTS OF CRIMINALS

166 Michael G. BELSKY, alias Abram BELSKY, Lithuanian Jew, age 31, expert pickpocket, returned to Shanghai from Dairen on 3.3.35 and is now residing in 4/220, Route Vallon.

692 Otello CAMPANI, alias Mario CAMPANI, Italian, age 24, swindler, is now residing in No. 9, Tsongchow Road.

579 George I. IVANOVSKY, Russian, age 31, receiver of stolen property and suspected smuggler of narcotics, arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on 15.3.35.

661 Mrs. Dora STRZESZAK, Polish, age 37, drug smuggler and associate of criminals, is now residing in No. 17, Hwa Kee Avenue.

675 P.E. VASSILIEFF, alias SPANOPOULOS, Russian, age 57, swindler, is now residing in No. 14/1232, Rue Lafayette.

CRIMINALS RELEASED FROM AMOY ROAD GAOL

605	A. P. MIROLIUBOFF, Pickpocket.	Released on 11.3.35.
504	E. J. LOOKIANCHENKO, Thief.	" " 11.3.35.
167	Isaak FUTLIK, Pickpocket.	" " 26.3.35.
508	Victor BOUTAKOFF, Shopbreaker.	" " 29.3.35.

CRIMINALS RELEASED FROM SECOND SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT GAOL

513 J.I. STANISHEVSKY, Burglar. Released about 1.3.35.

512 Y.E. POOHALSKY, Burglar. Released on 25.3.35.

CASES PENDING FROM LAST MONTH

713 P. VOLGIN, alias KRASNOPLEVTZEFF, was sentenced to 8 months imprisonment on 6.3.35. (French Police)

703 W. ALEXANDROFF was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment on 6.3.35. (H. 451/35)

710 A.A. BENDERSKY was sentenced to one year imprisonment on 15.3.35. Sentence suspended for two years. (C.293/35)

S. B. REGISTRY
D 1249-3
Date 6 / 3 / 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

FEBRUARY, 1935.

C.S.2 Ser. No.	Name	Address	Remarks
	NEW CRIMINALS ARRESTED		
707	Gregory Ivanovich BOURNATOFF, Russian, age 34.	142 Wayside Road	Arrested on 19.2.35 & charged with Larceny. Sentenced to two months imprisonment on 27.2.35. (Y.R. 185/35)
708	Vasily Abramovich VINOKUROFF, Russian, age 40.	12/50 Ward Road	Arrested on 22.2.35 & charged with Larceny. Sentenced to two months imprisonment on 27.2.35. (Y.R. 185/35)
709	Gregory Ivanovich BULYCHEFF, alias INSAROFF, alias DENISOFF, alias DOBROHOTOFF, alias VASILIEFF, Russian, age 50.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 21.2.35 & charged with Fraud. Sentenced to one year imprisonment on 1.3.35. (C.160/35, C.266/35 & C.279/35)
710	Anatoly A. BENDERSKY, Russian, age 28.	141/591 B'Well Road.	Arrested on 28.2.35 & charged with Embezzlement. Case pending. (C. 293/35)
711	Alexander Grigorievich VESELOFF, Russian, age 31.	918 Av.Joffre	Arrested on 13.2.35 & charged with Larceny. Sentenced to 20 days detention on 16.2.35.(French Police)
712	Mark Isaeevich PERLMUTER, Russian Jew, age 33.	22-D Rue Pere Robert	Arrested on 19.2.35 & charged with Issuing a Worthless Cheque. Fined $10.00 or 10 days detention on 20.2.35. Sentence suspended for two years. (French Police)

C.S.2 Ser.No.	Name	Address	Remarks
713	Paul VOLGIN, alias KRASNOPIEVTZEFF, Russian, age 38.	6 Joffre Arcade	Arrested on 9.2.35 & charged with Trafficking in Females. Case pending. (French Police)

KNOWN CRIMINALS ARRESTED

288	Boris Sergeevich DOUBROVIN, alias DROSDOFF, Russian, age 18.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 18.2.35 & charged with Larceny. Sentenced to four months imprisonment on 26.2.35 (H.2182/34)
623	Alexander A. GUINS, Russian, age 32.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 20.2.35 & charged with Larceny. Sentenced to four months imprisonment on 25.2.35. (B.W. 114/35)
703	Walter ALEXANDROFF, alias MAROVICH, Russian, age 19.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 24.2.35 & charged with House-breaking. Case pending. (H. 451/35)
506	Paul SAVCHUK, Russian, age 27.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 3.2.35 & charged with Burglary. Sentenced to two years imprisonment on 13.2.35. (French Police)
29	Vladimir HARLAMOFF-ANDREEFF, Russian, age 41.	15 Tracey Terrace.	Arrested on 8.2.35 & charged with Shop-lifting. Sentenced to two months imprisonment on 16.2.35. (French Police)
30	Mathias F. ZERGEL, alias BROTRIESKO, nick-name "Motka-Barin," Russian, age 73.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 8.2.35 & charged with Shoplifting. Sentenced to four months imprisonment on 16.2.35(French Police)
618	Michael M. KOSTRIKIN, Russian, age 26.	23 Rue Ratard	Arrested on 13.2.35 & charged with Larceny. Sentenced to six months imprisonment on 25.2.35 (French Police)

C.S.2 Ser.No.	Name	Address	Remarks
619	Valentin P. VIATKIN, Russian, age 26.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 13.2.35 & charged with Larceny. Sentenced to six months imprisonment on 25.2.35. (Fr.Police)
611	Anatoly E. PROROKOFF, Russian, age 35.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 19.2.35 & charged with Misappropriation. Sentenced to six months imprisonment on 25.2.35. (French Police)

NEWLY RECORDED SUSPECTS AND CRIMINALS

714	Michael SOIBELMAN, alias SAIBELL, alias SABELMAN, nick-name "Mishel," Roumanian Jew by birth, unrecognized Argentinian, age about 36.	These two persons are wanted by Hongkew Station (368/35) on a charge of Fraud. They are known to have left Shanghai for Marseilles on 12.2.35 in the s.s. "Hakosaki Maru."
715	Mary ANUSZEVITZ, Polish Jewess, age about 34, paramour of the above.	

MOVEMENTS OF KNOWN CRIMINALS

293 Peter DEGTIAREFF, Russian, age 23, returned to Shanghai from Manila during the early part of February and is now residing in No. 592, Avenue du Roi Albert.

21 Moisha A. ERENGROSS, Russian Jew, age 50, dealer in narcotics and confidence trickster, is now residing in No.356, Jukong Road, O.O.L.

208 Leonid SENIAVSKY, alias Boris GOLDMAN, alias Zola S. GOLDMAN, alias A. TAMERIN, Russian Jew, age 26, shopbreaker and burglar, is now residing in No. 612, Avenue Joffre. He is working together with L. Roujansky, expert pickpocket.

MOVEMENTS OF CRIMINAL SUSPECTS

683 Boris Esakovich PERLOS, nick-name "Ephim," Russian Jew, suspected White Slave Trafficker, returned to Shanghai from Canton on 7.2.35 and is now residing in No. 24, Route Dollfus.

CRIMINALS RELEASED FROM AMOY ROAD GAOL

652	J.M. COMPOS, Swindler.	Released on 2.2.35.
478	A. GOLOVINSKY, Thief.	" " 18.2.35.
703	W. ALEXANDROFF, "	" " 19.2.35.
86	A.O. OGLY, Pickpocket.	" " 19.2.35.

CASES PENDING FROM LAST MONTH

503 Michael E. GORLOFF, was sentenced to three months imprisonment on 6.2.35. (French Police)

704 Michael B. NIZIMOFF, was sentenced to three months imprisonment on 6.2.35. (French Police)

S. I. REGISTRY
D. 1249
17 2 37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED CRIMINALS

NOVEMBER 1937

C.R.O.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
F-2731	MOLL, Eugene. American, aged 32.		On 2-10-37 charged with "Vagrancy" and sentenced to 4 months impt., suspended on condition to leave Shanghai. (U.S. Court for China).
F-2730	TRAYNOR, Arthur. American, aged 34.		ditto
F-2728	HOLMES, Robert H. American, aged 21.		ditto
F-2739	CELIAN, John American, aged 37.		ditto
F-2749	GARRETT, Theodore C. American, aged 32.	299/602 Szechuen Road.	In November charged with "Embezzlement", "Larceny by Trick" and "Intent to Defraud by Obtaining Money under False Pretences". Case pending.
F-2748	SIVOKOSHNIKOFF, Michail, Alias LARSON, Michail. Latvian, aged 25.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 2-11-37 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly"; on 3-11-37 sentenced to 7 days (C.1421/37).
F- 609	DEMIDOFF, V., alias DEMIDOFF, S., alias DENISOFF, Vassily. Russian, aged 33.	704, Ave. Joffre.	Arrested on 7-11-37 and charged with "Larceny"; sentenced to 50 days impt. on 8-11-37. (C.1443/37).
F- 139	MIASNIKOFF, Stephan, alias MASHIKOFF, Stephen Basil, alias MYASSUKOFF, S. Russian, age 19.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 11-11-37 and charged with "Begging"; sentenced to 5 days on 13-11-37. (S.B. 5484).
F- 208	CHIKOFF, George Afanasievich, alias SHIKOFF, G.A., alias HANSEN, John. Russian, age 25.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 11-11-37 and charged with "Begging"; sentenced to 5 days on 13-11-37 (S.B. 5485). Arrested on 28-11-37 and charged with "Begging"; on 29-11-37. Sentenced to 5 days (S.B. 5606).

F- 716	TOLPAROFF, Savely,S. alias TOPAREFF,S.S. Russian, aged 36.	18/582, Rue Bourgeat.	On 16-11-37 arrested and on 17-11-37 charged with "Assault Causing Bodily Harm"; case not entertained (C.1469/37).
F-2051	JACOT-GUILLARMOD, Louis Charles. Swiss, born 1900.	Studley Avenue.	On 19-11-37 charged with "Embezzlement" and "Breach of Trust". and sentenced to 5-and-a-half years impt. (Swiss Consular Court for China).
	SCHENK, Walter. Swiss, age 35.	37,Rue Delastre.	On 19-11-37 charged with "Aiding in Disposing of Stolen Property" and sentenced to 3 years impt. (Swiss Consular Cour for China).
F- 176	WIDLER, Elly, alias Dr. BARTON. Swiss, born 1888.	Broadway Mansions.	On 19-11-37 charged with "Assisting a Prisoner to Avoid Justice" and sentenced to 30 days impt. (Swiss Consular Court for China).
	COMTESSE, Jean Jacques. Swiss.		On 19-11-37 charged with "Having Helped an Offender's Escape" and sentenced to 3 months impt., suspended for 2 years. (Swiss Consular Court for China).
F-2751	STANESCO, Gregory. Unrecognized Greek, age 20.	459,Rue Ratard.	Arrested on 22-11-37. & charged with "Larceny by Trick";on 28-11-37 sentenced to 2 months impt.(B.W.8862/37).
F-2746	MIHAILOFF, Nicolas. Unrecognized Rumanian (Gypsy), age 14.		ditto (B.W.8863/37)
F-2367	NEKLIUDOFF, Michael. Alias NEHLUDOFF, alias SIMONOFF, Michael. Russian, age 16.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 23-11-37 and charged with "Larceny"; on 24-11-37 sentenced to 20 days and to be handed over to the 2nd S.D.C.(L. 4089/37). On 30-11-37 charged with "Embezzlement" Case pending (French Police)

F-2752	SCHWUCHOW, Gustav. alias Guslav, S. German, age 46.	475, Gordon Road.	Arrested on 24-11-37 & charged with "Drunk and Disorderly"; on 25-11-37 cautioned and released. (C.1508/37).
F-1534	BRILOFF, V.A.,alias ANDEYSKI, A. Russian, age 29.	N.F.A.	On 27-11-37 charged with "Soliciting Alms" & sentenced to 5 days. (S:B.5599)
F-2754	KOUDIAMOFF, Gregory. alias KOUYEMOFF. Russian, born 1893.		On 9-11-37 charged with "Larceny" and sentenced to 30 days impt., suspended for 2 years (French Police).
F-2753	MOROSOFF, Gregory. Russian, age 66.	5/697, Avenue Joffre.	On 11-11-37 charged with "Causing Mischief" and on 17-11-37 sentenced to 40 days impt.(French Police).
F- 85	GUSSEFF, Fedor,alias GUSSEFF,Theodore, alias GOOSEFF, Fedor. Russian, age 24.		On 18-11-37 arrested & charged with "Receiving Stolen Property"; on 25-11-37 sentenced to 4 months impt. (French Police).
F-2759	BELYAEFF, Peter Ivanovich, alias BELIAEFF. Russian, age 20.	2/223,Rte des Soeurs	Arrested on 21-11-37 & charged with "Larceny". Case pending (French Police).
F- 392	BELOKAMIN, Leonid. Alias BELOKAMEN,L.O. Russian Jew, age 25.	14,Linda Terrace.	On 23-11-37 charged with "Assault" and sentenced to 20 days impt., suspended for 2 years (French Police)
F-1345	HLUSTOFF, Victor, alias HLIUSTOFF, Victor, alias SMIRNOFF, Victor. Russian, age 29.	13, Rue Gaston Kahn.	On 25-11-37 charged with "Attempted Larceny". Case pending. (French Police).
F-2762	KOURAKIEVITCH,Adolf. Russian, age 55.		On 26-11-37 charged with "Causing Malicious Damage". Case pending. (French Police.).
F- 165	BERG, Michael A., alias ROITENBERG, David. Russian Jew, age 32.		On 28-11-37 charged with "Attempted Pocket-picking" and sentenced to 4 months impt. (French Police.).

CASES PENDING FROM OCTOBER 1937.

F-2750	FOLIN,Constantine Anisimovich. Russian,born 1915.	Sentenced to 6 months impt. on 9-11-37 (French Police.

D.S.B.
D.B.K.
1240

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED CRIMINALS

OCTOBER 1937

C.R.O.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
F-2736	VISHINSKY, Nicolas A., alias VICHINSKY, N.A., " VISHENSKY, Nicolas, " LEROUX, Nicolas, Russian, born 1910.	682 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested on 7.10.37 and charged with "Assault"; sentenced to 50 days or $50 on 8.10.37. (C.1359/37).
F-140	GINTOFF, Ivan I., alias GINTOFF, John, " GUINTOFF, Ivan, " GINTOFF, E.E., " KORZUB, Lithuanian, born 1893.	88 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 9.10.37 and charged with "Larceny"; sentenced on 16.10.37 to 3 months imprisonment for "Escaping from Lawful Custody" and "Recidive", to serve 5 months imprisonment in all. (L.3558/37).
	ARGHYNTELLIS, P., Greek, aged 50.		On 11.10.37 charged with "Issuing Orthless Cheques" and on 16.10.37 sentenced to a fine of $200 or 100 days, suspended for 2 years, and moreover, to pay back $600.
F-2358	LUSSIN, Leonide, Russian, born 1902.	French Town.	On 13.10.37 charged with "Loitering with Intention of Committing a Felony"; on 18.10.37 cautioned and released. (C.1366/37).
F-42	VOLSKY, Vladimir, Russian, born 1899.	N.F.A.	- ditto - (C.1367/37)
F-2741	ELLIN, Serge, Russian, aged 35.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 15.10.37 and charged with "Larceny"; on 16.10.37 sentenced to 2 months imprisonment, suspended for 2 years. (C.1372/37).
F-166	YAKOVLEFF, Vladimir, alias YACHOVLEFF, " CHISIKOFF, V.N., " CHICHIKOFF, " GUSSEFF, V.N., Russian, born 1910.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 16.10.37 and charged with "Larceny"; on 18.10.37 sentenced to $50 or 50 days imprisonment. (C.1374/37). On 21.10.37 arrested for "Looting" (C. N.T.C.). Released on 22.10.37.

F-2562	KRAVCHENKO, Prokofy A., alias SLAVCHENKO, P.A., Russian, born 1904.	91 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 18.10.37 and charged with "Attempted Larceny"; sentenced to 60 days imprisonment on 19.10.37. (C.1376/37).
F-2535	PETROVA, Lola, alias PATRONA, " VISHNEVSKY, Patrona, " VISHNEVSKY, Liuba, Unrecognized Rumanian Gypsy, aged 33.	French Town.	Arrested on 19.10.37 and charged with "Larceny"; on 20.10.37 sentenced to a fine of $120 or 40 days labour. (C.R. 9514/37).
F-113	BUTKOVA, Antonina V., alias BOOTKOVA, A., Russian, born 1878.	French Town.	Arrested on 20.10.37 and charged with "Shoplifting"; on 21.10.37 sentenced to 1 year and 6 months imprisonment. (C.1381/37).
F-2362	ROUSANOFF, Pavel V., alias RUSANOFF, P.V., " POWELL, P., " POOL, P., " ROSANOFF, " SHERELETIEFF, P., Russian, aged 40.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 20.10.37 and charged with "Larceny"; on 26.10.37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, including "Recidive". (C.1380/37).
F-688	SOKOLOFF, Alexander, Russian, born 1906.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 20.10.37 for "Looting" and overbound. (C. N.T.C.).
F-118	TOMILIN, Fedor, Russian, born 1909.	145 Route Pere Robert.	Arrested on 25.10.37 and charged with "Receiving Stolen Property" and "Escaping Lawful Custody"; on 26.10.37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. (L.3754/37).
C.R.C. 2345	NIZIMOFF, Michael B., Russian, born 1915.	6/736 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 2.10.37 and charged with "Found On Enclosed Premises" and "Assault"; on 6.10.37 fined $100 or 50 days. (French Police 2487).
F-2744	KOJAKINE, Alexis, alias KOJANINE, Russian, born 1912.	316 Route Fre,upt.	Arrested on 3.10.37 and charged with "Larceny"; on 11.10.37 sentenced to 6 months, suspended for 3 years (French Police 2979).
F-2723	HUDAN, Tsino, alias HUDAN, George, Persian Gypsy, born 1922.	63 Route Pere Robert.	Arrested on 5.10.37 and charged with "Larceny by Trick", on 12.10.37 fined $30 or 30 days. (French Police 2440).

F-2596	OGLI, Powell, alias OGLY, Paul, Unrecognized Persian Gypsy, born 1923.	70 Joffre Terrace.	Arrested on 5.10.37 and charged with "Larceny by Trick", on 12.10.37 acquitted (French Police 2439).
F-2743	SHPERLING, Phillip, Russian Jew, born 1921.	613 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 5.10.37 and charged with "Larceny by Trick", on 12 10.37 acquitted. (French Police 2980).
F-2742	GOLUBIATNIKOFF, George D., Russian, born 1917.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 6.10.37 and charged with "Larceny"; on 11.10.37 sentenced to 2 months imprisonment (French Police 2762).
F-2166	NEDELSKY, Alexander, alias TRACHTENBERG, A.von, Russian, born 1898.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 14.10.37 and charged with "Found On Enclosed Premises" and "Attempted Larceny"; on 21.10.37 acquitted. (French Police 1155).
F-20	GOLOVINSKY, Alexey, Russian, born 1905.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 14.10.37 and charged with "Found On Inclosed Premises"; on 21.10.37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. (French Police 1389).
F-28	AFANASIEFF, Michael I., alias NOVIKOFF, M.I., " PRIVALOFF, " VRONSKY, Russian, born 1899.	115 Joffre Terrace.	Arrested on 14.10.37 and charged with "Attempted Larceny"; on 15.10.37 sentenced to 3 months (French Police 1016).
F-2746	MIHAILOFF, Boris, Russian, born 1911.	145 Route des Soeurs.	Arrested on 15.10.37 and charged with "Larceny"; on 20.10.37 sentenced to 2 months imprisonment, suspended for 2 years. (French Police 2989).
F-1456	WAGNER, Watzlaf, alias WAGNER, Vatzlav Ionovich, Unrecognized Polish, born 1869.	68 Route Pere Robert.	Arrested on 15.10.37 and charged with "Misappropriation", on 20.10.37 sentenced to 4 months and 15 days imprisonment. (French Police 2371).
F-2745	KOCITZIN, Lev Nicolaievich, alias KOSITZIN, L., Russian, born 1912.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 19.10.37 and charged with "Larceny" and "Fraud", sentenced to 1 year and 6 months imprisonment, suspended for 3 years (French Police 2978).
F-158	LISTOFF, Dmitry, alias LISTZOFF, D.P., " LISTZOFF, " LISTROFF, " LITSOFF, Russian, born 1888.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 20.10.37 and charged with "Larceny"; on 27.10.37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. (French Police 2116).

F-138	DUBROVIN, Boris S., alias DOUBROVIN, B.S., " DROSDOFF, " DRASDOFF, R.S., Russian, born 1913.	N.F.A.	On 21.10.37 charged with "Housebreaking" and "Attempted Larceny" and sentenced to 2 months imprisonment. (French Police 1698).
	FOLIN, Constantine Anisimovich, Russian, born 1915.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 29.10.37 and charged with "Assault Inflicting Bodily Harm". Case pending. (French Police.

CASES PENDING FROM SEPTEMBER 1937

F-1024	MIKHAILOFF, Alexander S., Russian, aged 31.	Acquitted on 25.10.37.
F-2737	GRIGORIEFF, Nicolas, Russian, born 1921.	On 29.9.37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, suspended for 2 years, (French Police).
F-2738	SHAKTOFF, Michael, alias SHAKHTOFF, M., " CHEKTER, Issai, " CHEKTER, A., Russian, born 1921.	Acquitted on 29.9.37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED CRIMINALS

SEPTEMBER 1937

C.R.O.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
F-2362	ROUSANOFF, Paul, alias RUSANOFF, " POWELL, P, " POOL, P, " SHEREMETEFF, P, " ROSANOFF, Russian, aged about 37.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 31.8.37 and charged with "Misappropriation"; on 1.9.37 sentenced to a fine of $10 or 10 days. (Ch.Rd.494/37)
F-28	PRIVALOFF, Mikhail, alias AFANASIEFF, M.I., " NOVIKOFF, M.I., " VROUSKY, Russian, aged 39.	115 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 4.9.37 and charged with "Larceny"; on 6.9.37 sentenced to a fine of $40 or 40 days. (Ch.Rd.500/37).
F-1024	MIHAILOFF, Alexander S., alias MICHAILOFF, A.S., Russian, aged 31.		Arrested on 2.9.37 on suspicion of being engaged in espionage activities on behalf of Japanese. Case pending.
F-121	LIZARRAGA, Jose, alias LIZARRA, " LIZAGA, " LAZARO, " BACRI, Unrecognized American, aged 37.	23 Rue Corneille.	Arrested on 5.9.37 and charged with "Successively Transporting Stolen Goods" and on 10.9.37 fined $50 or 50 days.
F-2723	HUDAN, Tsino, Iranian, aged 15.	63 Route Pere Robert.	Arrested on 6.9.37 and charged with "Successive Larceny" and on 7.9.37 sentenced to 2 months imprisonment, suspended for 2 years (B.W.8705/A-37).
F-2722	MIHAI, Muto, Rumanian, aged 15.		- ditto -
F-291	PIETZOLE, Ray, alias PIETZOLD, R., American, aged 39.		Arrested on 13.9.37 and charged with "Manslaughter" and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment to be served at McNeill's Island.
F-2726	ROUSSETSKY, Mihail Alexandrovich, Russian, aged 58.	11/925 Avenue Joffre.	Arrested on 20.9.37 and charged with "Selling A Forged Passport" and on 29.9.37 handed over to the French Police. On 11.10.37 sentenced to a fine of $50, suspended for 2 years.

F-67	GUSSEFF, Ivan, alias SHEMIAKIN, I., " SHOMAKIN, " BIRIUKOFF, N., " BERGOFF, Russian, aged 24.		Arrested on 21.9.37 and charged with "Looting"; on 9.10.37 sentenced to 6 months imprisonment. (C.Misc.620/37).
F-85	GUSSEFF, Theodore, alias GUSSEFF, Fedor., Russian, aged 26.		Arrested on 21.9.37 and charged with "Looting"; on 9.10.37 sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment. (C.Misc.620/37).
F-78	BOUTAKOFF, Victor, alias BOUDAKOFF, " VITOREVSKY, V.N., " VICTORESCO, " PETERSON, Russian, aged 34.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 20.9.37 and charged with "Larceny" and on 8.10.37 sentenced to a fine of $200 or 100 days imprisonment (D.W.8722/37).
F-2733	VAGANOFF, S., Russian, aged 44.	259 Rue Eugene Bard.	- ditto -
F-2740	ZISSMAN, Yakov, Polish, aged 55.		Upon arrival from South American on 5.9.37 was charged with "Issuing Worthless Cheques" and on 29.9.37 sentenced to a fine of $200 or 100 days imprisonment. (French Police 2953/37).
F-2735	TREIFELDT, Constantine von, Russian, aged 27.	606 Av. Joffre.	Arrested on 6.9.37 and charged with "Misappropriation" and on 15.9.37 sentenced to a fine of $30 or 30 days (French Police).
F-147	SAVTCHUK, Paul, alias SAVCHUK, Pavel.	20/682 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested on 7.9.37 and charged with " Found in Enclosed Premises"; on 14.9.37 sentenced to 4½ months imprisonment. (French Police 8723-A/37).
	BELITSKY, Michael, Russian, born 1892.	5 Joffre Terrace.	Arrested on 14.9.37 and charged with "Larceny" and on 21.9.37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, suspended for 2 years (French Police)
F-2734	KOSHELEFF, Valentina, Russian female, born 1908.	1/981 Av. Joffre.	On 17.9.37 was charged with "Larceny" and on 21.9.37 sentenced to 30 days detention (French Police).
F-1305	ANISIMOFF, Leonid, alias ANISIMOFF, Alexander N., alias NICHOLAEFF, Alexandre, Russian, born 1910.	N.F.A.	On 17.9.37 was charged with "Receiving Stolen Property" and on 21.9.37 sentenced to 40 days detention. (French Police).

F-2173	HEIZEL, G., Russian, aged 35.	N.F.A.	On 21.9.37 was charged with "Willful Damage" and on 22.9.37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. (French Police 2974/37)
F-2284	DANILEVICH, Vsevolod, alias DANILIEVITCH, V., Russian, aged 43.	26b Rue Retard.	On 21.9.37 was charged with "Willful Damage" and on 22.9.37 sentenced to 10 days detention (French Police).
F-373	CHERNYSHEFF, Victor, alias IVASHIN, Russian, born 1918.	N.F.A.	On 21.9.37 was charged with "Accomplice in Larceny" and on 28.9.37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. (French Police).
F-1078	CHLENS, Leonid, Russian, born 1924.	N.F.A.	On 21.9.37 was charged with "Accomplice in Larceny" and on 28.9.37 sentenced to 2 months imprisonment. (French Police).
F-1175	DOLGOFF, Evgeny, Russian, born 1921.	N.F.A.	On 21.9.37 was charged with "Larceny" and on 28.9.37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. (French Police)
F-2737	GRIGORIEFF, Nicolas, Russian, born 1921.	24/411 Rue Tenant de la Tour.	On 21.9.37 was charged with "Shopbreaking". Case pending. (French Police)
F-2738	SHANTOFF, Michael, alias CHEKTER, Issai, Russian, born 1921.	-do-	- ditto -
F-2496	SCHAECHTER, Paul Henry, alias SCHAECHTER, P.H., " SHECTER, P.H., " SCHACHTER, Henry Saul, " SHAHTER, German Jew, born 1915.	207 Kiao-chow Rd.	On 26.9.37 was charged with "Fraud" and on 27.9.37 sentenced to 2 months imprisonment. (French Police 2841/37),
F-39	PANCHISHIN, George Alexander, alias PANCHISHIN, Geo., alias PANCHISHKIN, George S., alias PASHINROFF, Alexander, " PASHINROFF, George, Russian, aged 23.	113 Rte Vallon.	On 29.9.37 was charged with "Pocketpicking" and on 5.10.37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. (French Police).

CASE PENDING FROM AUGUST 1937

F-251	OGLI, Abdul, alias AGLEEF, " AGNEEF, " OSMANOGLY, Turkish Jew, aged 38.	145 Rte Pere Robert.	On 31.3.37 sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.

1249
13 9 37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AN /OR SUSPECTED CRIMINALS

AUGUST 1937

C.R.O.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
F-28	AFANASIEFF, Michael, alias NOVIKOFF, M. alias VRONSKY, Russian, aged 37.	115/1 Route Vallon	Arrested on 3.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 3 months impt. on 11.8.37. (H.2044/37)
F-1636	SUCHARSKY, Constantine, alias KUKHARSKY, S., unrecognised Pole, aged 50.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 6.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentence to 3 months impt. on 7.8.37. Released under emergency on 23.8.37. (H.2068/37)
F-2709	CRUZ, Emilio, Spaniard, aged 30.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 11.8.37 & charged with "Smoking Heroin", sentenced to 12 yrs. impt. & deprivation of civil rights for 10 yrs. on 13.8.37. (H.2080/37)
F-67	GUSSEFF, Ivan, alias GOOSEF , I., alias SHEMIAKIN, I., alias SHONAKIN, alias BERGOFF, alias BERUKOFF, alias BIRIUKOFF, Russian, aged 26.	Pootung	Arrested on 19.8.37 & charged with "Looting", handed over to Chinese Authorities on 21.8.37. (H.2086/37)
F-85	GUSSEFF, Theodore, alias GUSSEFF, Fedor, aged 24, Russian.	Pootung	-do-
F-2719	FAITZER, Alexander, Russian, aged 39.	66/38 Lorton Terrace	Arrested on 27.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 8 months impt., suspended for 3 yrs. on 8.9.37. (C.1230/37)
F-2717	MUHINA, Lydia Alexeievna, Russian, aged 32.	94 Wayside Rd.	-do-
F-2716	HAKEN, Anton, A., Czechoslovakian, aged 53.	66/38 Lorton Terrace	Arrested on 27.8.37 & charged with "Looting", acquitted on 8.9.37. (C.1233/37)

F-2715	HAKEN,Anton Guider, Czechoslovakian, aged 28.	66/38 Lorton Terrace	Arrested on 27.8.37 & charged with "Looting", acquitted on 8.9.37. (C.1232/37)
F-2724	STEPENNOFF,Victor,V. alias STEPANOFF,V. Russian,aged 27.	124/2 Route Tenant de la Tour	Arrested on 30.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 6 months impt. on 7.9.37. (C.1237/37)
F-2721	BORISOFF,Natalia I. Russian,aged 39.	-do-	Arrested on 30.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 3 months impt., suspended for 2 yrs. on 7.9.37.(C.1238/37)
F-2720	YAKUBOVSKAYA,Carolina, Polish, aged 54.	1053 Ave. Foch	Arrested on 30.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 6 months impt., suspended for 3 yrs. on 7.9.37.(C.1239/37)
F-2712	CHAVES,Carlos,Henry, British(Eurasian), aged 51.	289 Ave.Du Roi Albert	Arrested on 28.8.37 & charged with "Fraud and False Pretences", sentenced to 3 months impt. on 30.8.37.
F-2718	DREILING,Valent[illegible], alias YAZYKOFF, Russian,aged 31.	N. F.A.	Arrested on 30.8.37 & charged with "Fraud", sentenced to 4 months impt. on 3.9.37.(C.1235/37)
F-399	GERCHICH,Clara,A. alias GERCHICH,Clavdia,A. alias BAGRIANTZEVA,Serbian, aged 42.	844 Ave.Joffre,	Arrested on 31.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 6 months impt.,suspended for 3 yrs. on 7.9.37.(C.1242/37)
F-246	DOLLAR, Frank, nicknamed "Donald Duck", unrecognised American, aged 20.		Charged with "Assault causing bodily harm",on 7.8.37 and sentenced to 20 days on 9.8.37.
	XAVIER,Albert, Portuguese.		Arrested on 3.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 30 days det., suspended for 2 yrs. on 11.8.37.(H)
	XAVIER,Joseph Celestin, Portuguese.		Arrested on 3.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 5 days det., suspended for 6 months on 11.8.37.(H)
	TOUMBASSOFF,Alexis, Russian, aged 38.	638 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on 3.8.37 & charged with " Assault", sentenced to 25 days det. on 10.8.37.(French Police)
	BARYKIN,Rodion, Russian,aged 52.	1218,House 44,Rue Lafayette	Arrested on 4.8.37 & charged with "Assault", sentenced to 50 days det., or $50.00 on 18.8.37. (French Police)

	LITVINTZEFF, Victor, T. Russian, aged 23.	314 Route Vallon	Arrested on 4.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 3 months impt. on 11.8.37. (French Police)
	MEDVEDEFF, Ivan, Russian, aged 49	4/464 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on 5.8.37 & charged with "Embezzlement", sentenced to 12 days det. on 12.8.37. (French Police)
F-573	DZEBOEFF, Nikolai N., alias DZIBOFF, N., Russian, aged 36.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 11.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 2 months impt. on 14.8.37. (French Police)
F-251	OGLI, Abdul, alias AGLEEFF, alias AGNEEFF, alias OSMANOGLY, Russian(Turkish Jew), aged 38.	145 Route Pere Robert	Arrested on 23.8.37 & charged with "Attempted Pocketpicking"; case pending. (French Police)

CASE PENDING FROM JULY 1937

F-2706	NIKITENKO, E.S. Russian, aged 26.	116 Joffre Terrace	Arrested on July 31, 1937 and charged with "Attempted Murder", sentenced to 3½ yrs. impt. on 3.9.37 (C.1153/37)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AN /OR SUSPECTED CRIMINALS

AUGUST 1937

C.R.O.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
F-28	AFANASIEFF, Michael, alias NOVIKOFF, M. alias VRONSKY, Russian, aged 37.	115/1 Route Vallon	Arrested on 3.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 3 months impt. on 11.8.37. (H.2044/37)
F-1636	SUCHARSKY, Constan- tine, alias KUKHARSKY, C., unrecognised Pole, aged 50.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 6.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentence to 3 months impt. on 7.8.37. Released under emergency on 23.8.37. (H.2068/37)
F-2709	CRUZ, Emilio, Spaniard, aged 30.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 11.8.37 & charged with "Smoking Heroin", sentenced to 12 yrs. impt. & deprivation of civil rights for 10 yrs. on 13.8.37. (H.2080/37)
F-67	GUSSEFF, Ivan, alias GOOSEFF, I., alias SHEWIAKIN, I., alias SHONAKIN, alias BERGOFF, alias BERUKOFF, alias BIRIUKOFF, Russian, aged 26.	Pootung	Arrested on 19.8.37 & charged with "Looting", handed over to Chinese Authorities on 21.8.37. (H.2086/37)
F-85	GUSSEFF, Theodore, alias GUSSEFF, Fedor, aged 24, Russian.	Pootung	-do-
F-2719	FAITZER, Alexander, Russian, aged 39.	66/38 Lorton Terrace	Arrested on 27.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 8 months impt., suspended for 3 yrs. on 8.9.37. (C.1230/37)
F-2717	MUHINA, Lydia Alexeievna, Russian, aged 32.	94 Wayside Rd.	-do-
F-2716	HAKEN, Anton, A., Czechoslovakian, aged 53.	66/38 Lorton Terrace	Arrested on 27.8.37 & charged with "Looting", acquitted on 8.9.37. (C.1233/37)

F-2715	HAKEN,Anton Guider, Czechoslovakian, aged 28.	66/38 Lorton Terrace	Arrested on 27.8.37 & charged with "Looting", acquitted on 8.9.37. (C.1232/37)
F-2724	STEPENNOFF,Victor,V. alias STEPANOFF,V. Russian,aged 27.	124/2 Route Tenant de la Tour	Arrested on 30.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 6 months impt. on 7.9.37. (C.1237/37)
F-2721	BORISOFF,Natalia I. Russian,aged 39.	-do-	Arrested on 30.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 3 months impt., suspended for 2 yrs. on 7.9.37.(C.1238/37)
F-2720	YAKUBOVSKAYA,Carolina, Polish, aged 54.	1053 Ave. Foch	Arrested on 30.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 6 months impt., suspended for 3 yrs. on 7.9.37.(C.1239/37)
F-2712	CHAVES,Carlos,Henry, British(Eurasian), aged 51.	289 Ave.Du Roi Albert	Arrested on 28.8.37 & charged with "Fraud and False Pretences", sentenced to 3 months impt. on 30.8.37.
F-2718	DREILING,Valentine, alias YAZYKOFF, Russian,aged 31.	N. F.A.	Arrested on 30.8.37 & charged with "Fraud", sentenced to 4 months impt. on 3.9.37.(C.1235/37)
F-399	GERCHICH,Clara,A. alias GERCHICH,Clavdia,A. alias BAGRIANTZEVA,Serbian, aged 42.	844 Ave.Joffre	Arrested on 31.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 6 months impt.,suspended for 3 yrs. on 7.9.37.(C.1242/37)
F-246	DOLLAR, Frank, nicknamed "Donald Duck", unrecognised American, aged 20.		Charged with "Assault causing bodily harm",on 7.8.37 and sentenced to 20 days on 9.8.37.
	XAVIER,Albert, Portuguese.		Arrested on 3.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 30 days det., suspended for 2 yrs. on 11.8.37.(H)
	XAVIER,Joseph Celestin, Portuguese.		Arrested on 3.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 5 days det., suspended for 6 months on 11.8.37.(H)
	TOUMBASSOFF,Alexis, Russian, aged 38.	638 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on 3.8.37 & charged with " Assault", sentenced to 25 days det. on 10.8.37.(French Police)
	BARYKIN,Rodion, Russian, aged 52.	1218,House 44,Rue Lafayette	Arrested on 4.8.37 & charged with "Assault", sentenced to 50 days det., on $50.00 on 18.8.37. (French Police)

	LITVINTZEFF, Victor, T. Russian, aged 23.	314 Route Vallon	Arrested on 4.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 3 months impt. on 11.8.37. (French Police)
	MEDVEDEFF, Ivan, Russian, aged 49	4/464 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on 5.8.37 & charged with "Embezzlement", sentenced to 12 days det. on 12.8.37. (French Police)
F-573	DZEBOEFF, Nikolai N., alias DZIBOFF, N., Russian, aged 36.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 11.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 2 months impt. on 14.8.37. (French Police)
F-251	OGLI, Abdul, alias AGLEEFF, alias AGNEEFF, alias OSMANOGLY, Russian (Turkish Jew), aged 38.	145 Route Pere Robert	Arrested on 23.8.37 & charged with "Attempted Pocketpicking"; case pending. (French Police)

CASE PENDING FROM JULY 1937

F-2706	NIKITENKO, E.S. Russian, aged 26.	116 Joffre Terrace	Arrested on July 31, 1937 and charged with "Attempted Murder", sentenced to 3½ yrs. impt. on 3.9.37 (C.1153/37)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AN /OR SUSPECTED CRIMINALS

AUGUST 1937

C.R.O.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
F-28	AFANASIEFF, Michael, alias NOVIKOFF, M. alias VRONSKY, Russian, aged 37.	115/1 Route Vallon	Arrested on 3.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 3 months impt. on 11.8.37. (H.2044/37)
F-1636	SUCHARSKY, Constantine, alias KUKHARSKY, C., unrecognised Pole, aged 50.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 6.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentence to 3 months impt. on 7.8.37. Released under emergency on 23.8.37. (H.2068/37)
F-2709	CRUZ, Emilio, Spaniard, aged 50.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 11.8.3 & charged with "Smoking Heroin", sentenced to 12 yrs. impt. & deprivation of civil rights for 10 yrs. on 13.8.37. (H.2080/37)
F-67	GUSSEFF, Ivan, alias GOOSEFF, I., alias SHEMIAKIN, I., alias SHONAKIN, alias BERGOFF, alias BERUKOFF, alias BIRIUKOFF, Russian, aged 26.	Pootung	Arrested on 19.8.3 & charged with "Looting", handed over to Chinese Authorities on 21.8.37. (H.2086/37)
F-85	GUSSEFF, Theodore, alias GUSSEFF, Fedor, aged 24, Russian.	Pootung	-do-
F-2719	FAITZER, Alexander, Russian, aged 39.	66/38 Lorton Terrace	Arrested on 27.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 8 months impt., suspended for 3 yrs. on 8.9.37. (C.1230/37)
F-2717	MUHINA, Lydia Alexeievna, Russian, aged 32.	94 Wayside Rd.	-do-
F-2716	HAKEN, Anton, A., Czechoslovakian, aged 53.	66/38 Lorton Terrace	Arrested on 27.8.37 & charged with "Looting", acquitted on 8.9.37. (C.1233/37)

F-2715	HAKEN,Anton Guido, Czechoslovakian, aged 28.	66/38 Lorton Terrace	Arrested on 27.8.37 & charged with "Looting", acquitted on 8.9.37. (C.1232/37)
F-2724	STEPENNOFF,Victor,V. alias STEPANOFF,V. Russian,aged 27.	124/2 Route Tenant de la Tour	Arrested on 30.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 6 months impt. on 7.9.37. (C.1237/37)
F-2721	BORISOFF,Natalia I. Russian,aged 39.	-do-	Arrested on 30.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 3 months impt., suspended for 2 yrs. on 7.9.37.(C.1238/37)
F-2720	YAKUBOVSKAYA,Carolina, Polish, aged 54.	1053 Ave. Foch	Arrested on 30.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 6 months impt., suspended for 3 yrs. on 7.9.37.(C.1239/37)
F-2712	CHAVES,Carlos,Henry, British(Eurasian), aged 51.	289 Ave.Du Roi Albert	Arrested on 28.8.37 & charged with "Fraud and False Pretences", sentenced to 3 months impt. on 30.8.37.
F-2718	DREILING,Valentine, alias YAZYKOFF, Russian,aged 31.	N. F.A.	Arrested on 30.8.37 & charged with "Fraud", sentenced to 4 months impt. on 3.9.37.(C.1235/37)
F-399	GERCHICH,Clara,A. alias GERCHICH,Clavdia,A. alias BAGRIANTZEVA,Serbian, aged 42.	844 Ave.Joffre,	Arrested on 31.8.37 & charged with "Looting", sentenced to 6 months impt.,suspended for 3 yrs. on 7.9.37.(C.1242/37)
F-246	DOLLAR, Frank, nicknamed "Donald Duck", unrecognised American, aged 20.		Charged with "Assault causing bodily harm",on 7.8.37 and sentenced to 20 days on 9.8.37.
	XAVIER,Albert, Portuguese.		Arrested on 3.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 30 days det., suspended for 2 yrs. on 11.8.37.(H)
	XAVIER,Joseph Celestin, Portuguese.		Arrested on 3.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 5 days det., suspended for 6 months on 11.8.37.(H)
	TOUMBASSOFF,Alexis, Russian, aged 38.	638 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on 3.8.37 & charged with " Assault", sentenced to 25 days det. on 10.8.37.(French Police)
	BARYKIN,Rodion, Russian, aged 52.	1218,House 44,Rue Lafayette	Arrested on 4.8.37 & charged with "Assault", sentenced to 50 days det., on $50.00 on 18.8.37. (French Police)

	LITVINTZEFF, Victor T. Russian, aged 23.	314 Route Vallon	Arrested on 4.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 3 months impt. on 11.8.37. (French Police)
	MEDVEDEFF, Ivan, Russian, aged 49	4/464 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on 5.8.37 & charged with "Embezzlement", sentenced to 12 days det. on 12.8.37. (French Police)
F-573	DZEBOEFF, Nikolai N., alias DZIBOFF, N., Russian, aged 36.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 11.8.37 & charged with "Larceny", sentenced to 2 months impt. on 14.8.37. (French Police)
F-251	OGLI, Abdul, alias AGLEEFF, alias AGNEEFF, alias OSMANOGLY, Russian (Turkish Jew), aged 38.	145 Route Pere Robert	Arrested on 23.8.37 & charged with "Attempted Pocketpicking"; case pending. (French Police)

CASE PENDING FROM JULY 1937

F-2706	NIKITENKO, E.S. Russian, aged 26.	116 Joffre Terrace	Arrested on July 31, 1937 and charged with "Attempted Murder", sentenced to 3½ yrs. impt. on 3.9.37 (C.1153/37)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED CRIMINALS

JULY 1937

C.R.O.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
F-305	Ho Wing Tze alias Wu Yung alias Francis HALL, 25, unrecognised Briton.	697 Avenue Joffre	Charged with successive larceny and sentenced to eight months imprisonment suspended for two years on July 23. (C.1067/37)
F-2686	Harry WHITTAKER, 28, unrecognised British Eurasian.	55 Woosung Rd.	Charged with fraud and sentenced to four months impt. on July 13. (C.1043/37)
F-2339	Arvid OZOLS alias Ivan SOSNOFF, 25, Latvian.	N.F.A.	Charged with assault and sentenced to 30 days or a fine of $30 on July 16. (W.7259)
F-2701	Chawdia TROSHINA, 32, Russian female.	N.F.A.	Charged with aiding and abetting in keeping a brothel: fined $6 or 6 days on July 17. (Chengtu Rd.)
F-2702	N. VISHNEVETZKAYA, 32, Russian female.	411 Racecourse Road.	-do-
F-2703	Valentina STRELKOFF, 26, Russian female.	N.F.A.	-do-
F-2704	Proskvia BITOVA, 38, Russian female.	N.F.A.	-do-
F-2705	Sophia SCHUKINA, 36, Russian female.	411 Racecourse Road.	-do-
F-2689	Clarence CHIN alias Clarence KANG NAY KIM, 21, Hawaiian.	St. John's Univ.	Arrested on July 19. Charged with assault. Case pending - U.S. Court for China. (B.Well)
F-2690	Stephen YUH FONG TYAU, 25, Hawaiian.	912 North Szechuen Road.	-do-
F-208	G. CHIKOOFF alias John HANSEN alias G.A. SHIKOFF, Russian, 24.	N.F.A.	Charged with larceny and found "Not Guilty" on July 26. (H.1997)

F-2698	Ivan Martin MORTONFALVY, aged 26, Hungarian.	331 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on July 24. Charged with fraud and misappropriation. Sentenced to 3 months for successive misappropriation and 3 months for successive fraud. To serve four months in all. Sentenced on August 2. (C.1117/37)
F-2692	Alexander GONZALES alias Alexandro GONZALEZ, aged 49, mariner.	c/o s.s. "Steel Mariner"	Arrested on July 26 on authority of U.S. Marshal, charged with "Possession of opium." Case pending.
F-2688	R.W. MAYER, 48, American Jew.	Foreign YMCA	Arrested on July 15 and charged with assault and battery. Case pending. (Central Station)
F-2694	Paul Serge MIHAILOFF, 39, Russian.	821 Ave. Foch	Arrested on July 26 and charged with "Mischief." Handed over to Nantao District Court. (C.1130/37)
F-2706	E.S. NIKITENKO, 26, R.P.Watchman No. 3, Russian.	116 Joffre Terrace.	Arrested on July 31, and charged with attempted murder. Case pending. (C.1153/37)
F-2697	Margaret Florence EVERS, 48, widow, American.	Peiping.	Arrested on authority of U.S. Marshal and charged with "Possession of narcotics." Case pending.
	Michel PETROFF, 40, Russian.	101 Rue G. Kahn.	Arrested on July 3 and charged with cutting & wounding. Sentenced to 8 days on July 10. (French Police).
F-74	Michel SEROUSSOFF, 33, Russian.	58 Route Vallon	Arrested on July 8 & charged with attempted shopbreaking. Sentenced to 6 months on July 22. (F.Pol. 1389)
F. 2691	M.V. KIETOFF, 42, Russian.	221 Route H. de Sieyes.	Arrested on July 8. Charged with being found on enclosed premises and sentenced to 40 days on July 13. (F.Pol. 2934)

F-2700	Vassili CONOBRADSKY alias KONOBRADSKY, 29, Russian.	502 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on July 10: charged with cutting & wounding and sentenced to 30 days detention suspended for 2 years on July 17. Arrested on July 10 and charged with illegal detention and sentenced to 20 days on July 26. (Fr.Pol. 2935)
C.R.C. 2017	Boris MIHAILOFF, 25, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on July 21: charged with larceny and sentenced to 4 months on August 3. (Fr.Pol.2162)
F-1193	Ivan BOBRISTCHEFF alias I.F. BABITCH alias BOBRICHEFF, 35, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on July 24: charged with larceny and sentenced to 9 months on July 31. (Fr.Pol.2320)
F-2707	Vladimir VOLKODAEFF, 25, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on July 23: charged with housebreaking & found nor guilty. Released on July 31. (Fr.Pol.2940).

CASES PENDING FROM JUNE 1937

F-2523	George GOLDING, 21, unrecogn. Portuguese.	4 Scott Rd.	Charged with 'making theft a profession' and 'false pretences.' Sentenced to 3 years, fined $300 or 100 days in lieu thereof and deprived of Civil Rights for 3 years, on July 13. (C.964/37)
F-77	Cyril KASAKOFF alias C. COSSAKOFF, 30,Russian.	N.F.A.	Sentenced to 50 days including recidive on July 3, 1937. (B.W. A8643)
C.R.C. 2329	V. SPONOPOULOS alias PANAYOTE-YORDAN, 63, Greek.	1252/6 Rue Lafayette.	Fined $?00 or 100 days in lieu thereof, on July 3. (Fr.Pol.24)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED CRIMINALS

JULY 1937

C.R.O.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
F-305	Ho Wing Tze alias Wu Yung alias Francis HALL, 25, unrecognised Briton.	697 Avenue Joffre	Charged with successive larceny and sentenced to eight months imprisonment suspended for two years on July 23. (C.1067/37)
F-2686	Harry WHITTAKER, 28, unrecognised British Eurasian.	55 Woosung Rd.	Charged with fraud and sentenced to four months impt. on July 13. (C.1043/37)
F-2339	Arvid OZOLS alias Ivan SOSNOFF, 25, Latvian.	N.F.A.	Charged with assault and sentenced to 30 days or a fine of $30 on July 16. (W.7259)
F-2701	Chawdia TROSHINA, 32, Russian female.	N.F.A.	Charged with aiding and abetting in keeping a brothel: fined $6 or 6 days on July 17. (Chengtu Rd.)
F-2702	N. VISHNEVETZKAYA, 32, Russian female.	411 Racecourse Road.	-do-
F-2703	Valentina STRELKOFF, 26, Russian female.	N.F.A.	-do-
F-2704	Proskvia BITOVA, 38, Russian female.	N.F.A.	-do-
F-2705	Sophia SCHUKINA, 36, Russian female.	411 Racecourse Road.	-do-
F-2689	Clarence CHIN alias Clarence KANG NAY KIM, 21, Hawaiian.	St. John's Univ.	Arrested on July 19. Charged with assault. Case pending - U.S. Court for China. (B.Well)
F-2690	Stephen YUH FONG TYAU, 25, Hawaiian.	912 North Szechuen Road.	-do-
F-208	G. CHIKOOFF alias John HANSEN alias G.A. SHIKOFF, Russian, 24.	N.F.A.	Charged with larceny and found "Not Guilty" on July 26. (H.1997)

F-2698	Ivan Martin MORTONFALVY, aged 26, Hungarian.	331 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on July 24. Charged with fraud and misappropriation. Sentenced to 3 months for successive misappropriation and 3 months for successive fraud. To serve four months in all. Sentenced on August 2. (C.1117/37)
F-2692	Alexander GONZALES alias Alexandro GONZALEZ, aged 49, mariner.	c/o s.s. "Steel Mariner"	Arrested on July 26 on authority of U.S. Marshal, charged with "Possession of opium." Case pending.
F-2688	R.W. MAYER, 48, American Jew.	Foreign YMCA	Arrested on July 15 and charged with assault and battery. Case pending. (Central Station)
F-2694	Paul Serge MIHAILOFF, 39, Russian.	821 Ave. Foch	Arrested on July 26 and charged with "Mischief." Handed over to Nantao District Court. (C.1130/37)
F-2706	E.S. NIKITENKO, 26, R.P.Watchman No. 3, Russian.	116 Joffre Terrace.	Arrested on July 31, and charged with attempted murder. Case pending. (C.1153/37)
F-2697	Margaret Florence EVERS, 48, widow, American.	Peiping.	Arrested on authority of U.S. Marshal and charged with "Possession of narcotics." Case pending.
	Michel PETROFF, 40, Russian.	101 Rue G. Kahn.	Arrested on July 3 and charged with cutting & wounding. Sentenced to 8 days on July 10. (French Police).
F-74	Michel SEROUSSOFF, 33, Russian.	58 Route Vallon	Arrested on July 8 & charged with attempted shopbreaking. Sentenced to 6 months on July 22. (F.Pol. 1389)
F. 2691	M.V. KIETOFF, 42, Russian.	221 Route H. de Sieyes.	Arrested on July 8. Charged with being found on enclosed premises and sentenced to 40 days on July 13. (F.Pol. 2934)

F-2700	Vassili CONOBRADSKY alias KONOBRADSKY, 29, Russian.	502 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on July 10: charged with cutting & wounding and sentenced to 30 days detention suspended for 2 years on July 17. Arrested on July 10 and charged with illegal detention and sentenced to 20 days on July 26. (Fr.Pol. 2935)
C.R.C. 2017	Boris MIHAILOFF, 25, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on July 21: charged with larceny and sentenced to 4 months on August 3. (Fr.Pol.2162)
F-1193	Ivan BOBRISTCHEFF alias I.F. BABITCH alias BOBRICHEFF, 35, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on July 24: charged with larceny and sentenced to 9 months on July 31. (Fr.Pol.2320)
F-2707	Vladimir VOLKODAEFF, 25, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on July 23: charged with housebreaking & found nor guilty. Released on July 31. (Fr.Pol.2940).

CASES PENDING FROM JUNE 1937

F-2523	George GOLDING, 21, unrecogn. Portuguese.	4 Scott Rd.	Charged with 'making theft a profession' and 'false pretences.' Sentenced to 3 years, fined $300 or 100 days in lieu thereof and deprived of Civil Rights for 3 years, on July 13. (C.964/37)
F-77	Cyril KASAKOFF alias C. COSSAKOFF, 30, Russian.	N.F.A.	Sentenced to 50 days including recidive on July 3, 1937. (B.W. A8643)
C.R.C. 2329	V. SPONOPOULOS alias PANAYOTE-YORDAN, 63, Greek.	1252/6 Rue Lafayette.	Fined $300 or 100 days in lieu thereof, on July 3. (Fr.Pol.24)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

No. S. [illegible] 1249/3
Date 14 9 37

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED CRIMINALS

JULY 1937

C.R.O.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
F-305	Ho Wing Tze alias Wu Yung alias Francis HALL, 25, unrecognised Briton.	697 Avenue Joffre	Charged with successive larceny and sentenced to eight months imprisonment suspended for two years on July 23. (C.1067/37)
F-2686	Harry WHITTAKER, 28, unrecognised British Eurasian.	55 Woosung Rd.	Charged with fraud and sentenced to four months impt. on July 13. (C.1043/37)
F-2339	Arvid OZOLS alias Ivan SOSNOFF, 25, Latvian.	N.F.A.	Charged with assault and sentenced to 30 days or a fine of $30 on July 16. (W.7259)
F-2701	Chawdia TROSHINA, 32, Russian female.	N.F.A.	Charged with aiding and abetting in keeping a brothel: fined $6 or 6 days on July 17. (Chengtu Rd.)
F-2702	N. VISHNEVETZKAYA, 32, Russian female.	411 Racecourse Road.	-do-
F-2703	Valentina STRELKOFF, 26, Russian female.	N.F.A.	-do-
F-2704	Proskvia BITOVA, 38, Russian female.	N.F.A.	-do-
F-2705	Sophia SCHUKINA, 36, Russian female.	411 Racecourse Road.	-do-
F-2689	Clarence CHIN alias Clarence KANG NAY KIM, 21, Hawaiian.	St. John's Univ.	Arrested on July 19. Charged with assault. Case pending - U.S. Court for China. (B.Well)
F-2690	Stephen YUH FONG TYAU, 25, Hawaiian.	912 North Szechuen Road.	-do-
F-208	G. CHIKOOFF alias John HANSEN alias G.A. SHIKOFF, Russian, 24.	N.F.A.	Charged with larceny and found "Not Guilty" on July 26. (H.1997)

F-2698	Ivan Martin MORTONFALVY, aged 26, Hungarian.	331 ue Bourgeat	Arrested on July 24. Charged with fraud and misappropriation. Sentenced to 3 months for successive misappropriation and 3 months for successive fraud. To serve four months in all. Sentenced on August 2. (C.1117/37)
F-2692	Alexander GONZALES alias Alexandro GONZALEZ, aged 49, mariner.	c/o s.s. "Steel Mariner"	Arrested on July 26 on authority of U.S. Marshal, charged with "Possession of opium." Case pending.
F-2688	R.W. MAYER, 48, American Jew.	Foreign YMCA	Arrested on July 15 and charged with assault and battery. Case pending. (Central Station)
F-2694	Paul Serge MIHAILOFF, 39, Russian.	821 Ave. Foch	Arrested on July 26 and charged with "Mischief." Handed over to Nantao District Court. (C.1130/37)
F-2706	E.S. NIKITENKO, 26, R.P.Watchman No. 3, Russian.	116 Joffre Terrace.	Arrested on July 31, and charged with attempted murder. Case pending. (C.1153/37)
F-2697	Margaret Florence EVERS, 48, widow, American.	Peiping.	Arrested on authority of U.S. Marshal and charged with "Possession of narcotics." Case pending.
	Michel PETROFF, 40, Russian.	101 Rue G. Kahn.	Arrested on July 3 and charged with cutting & wounding. Sentenced to 8 days on July 10. (French Police).
F-74	Michel SEROUSSOFF, 33, Russian.	58 Route Vallon	Arrested on July 8 & charged with attempted shopbreaking. Sentenced to 6 months on July 22. (F.Pol. 1389)
F. 2691	M.V. KIETOFF, 42, Russian.	221 Route H. de Sieyes.	Arrested on July 8. Charged with being found on enclosed premises and sentenced to 40 days on July 13. (F.Pol. 2934)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

JUNE 1937

C.R.O.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
F-2666	GOTTLIEB Waldemar, German, aged 27.	278 Range Rd.	Arrested on June 4 and charged with fraud. Found "Not Guilty" on June 12. (H.1696/37)
F-2665	DULSKY Romuald, Pole, 34.	225 Range Rd.	-do- (H.1697/37)
F-2657	SEGEL Alexander Y. Russian Jew, 40.	401 Ave. du Roi Albert.	Arrested on June 4 and charged with "Offences against Public Morality." Fined $300 on June 10 and released on security. (C. 780/37)
F-2659	FELDMAN Leon, Russian, 24.	422 Tiendong Road.	Arrested on June 8 and charged with embezzlement. Court decision on June 9, "To put up $2500 cash or shop security & ordered to surrender himself to District Court at Nanking within 3 days." Released on June 12 (C. 801/37)
F-1980	VERHOTUROFF G. alias PETROVITCH alias TRAVNIKOFF J. alias TELNYH, Russian, 53.	861 Broadway.	Arrested on June 8, charged with larceny and sentenced to 4 months impt. on June 9. (H. 1725/37)
F-2662	LITVANOFF Lida, Russian female, 32.	189 Route Vallon.	Arrested on June 9, charged with aiding & abetting in conducting a brothel. Cautioned & released on June 11. (Ch.Rd. P64/37)
F-2661	STROMBERG Veronica, Russian female, 24.	460 Wei Hai Wei Road.	-do- (Ch.Rd. P62/37) Again arrested on July 2, 1937 and charged with adultery. Found "Not Guilty" and released on July 3, 1937. (B.W. A.8646)

F-2675	MARTINO Jacob, Latvian, 55.	N.F.A.	Arrested on June 12: charged with "Possession of heroin" and sentenced on June 26 to 12 years imprisonment and deprived of civil rights for 10 years. (W.H. A8708)
F-2491	VASILINKO G.S alias VASSILENKO Gregori, Russian, 26.	N.F.A.	Arrested on June 14: charged with "Breaking" and sentenced to 13 months imprisonment on June 15. (H.1759/37)
F-2561	BERJITSKY N.I. alias VERGITSKY Alexandre, Russian, 42.	N.F.A.	Arrested on June 14: charged with "Breaking" and sentenced to 4 months imprisonment on June 15. (H. 1760/37)
F-2678	MIKOULINSKY Esther, Czechoslovakian female, 55.	140 Route des Soeurs.	Arrested on June 15: charged with "Pickpocketing" and sentenced to 12 days detention on June 23. Released on June 26. (W. 7099 B).
F-259	COTTON Boris, Russian, 17.	N.F.A.	Arrested on June 16: charged with "Burglary" and "Larceny" and sentenced to 9 months on June 17. (H. 1771/37)
F-1237	GRUNVALD G.M. alias GRINVALD alias BERESOVSKY, Russian, 37.	113 Joffre Terrace.	Arrested on June 17: charged with "Attempted pickpocketing" and found "Not Guilty" on June 29. (C. 851/37)
F-140	GINTOFF John alias GUINTOFF Ivan alias GINTOVT B.E., Russian, 44.	460 Avenue Joffre.	-dc- (C. 852/37)
F-2275	BLUM David alias ZARKO alias BARDER David alias BARDAR, Palestinian, 27.	N.F.A.	Arrested on June 18: charged with "Fraud". and sentenced to 50 days detention on June 25. (W. 7116 B)
F-2660	PETROFF Peter, Russian, 24.	277/2 Rue Cardinal Mercier.	Arrested on June 19: charged with "Larceny" and sentenced to 30 days detention on June 24. (B.W. A8625)

F-2674	LIVANOFF Nicolas, Russian, 34.	764 Great Western Road.	Charged with adultery on July 3, and found not guilty. (B.W. A8642)
F-2523	GOLDING George, Unreceg. Portuguese, 21.	4 Scott Rd.	Arrested on June 30. Charged with "Officebreaking." Case pending. (C. 964/37)
F-77	KASAKOFF Cyril alias COSSAKOFF C., Russian, 30.	N.F.A.	Arrested on June 30. Charged with "Shoplifting." Case pending. (B.W. A8643)
F-2269	DEKTIAREFF, P.M. Russian, 23.	84 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested on June 9. Charged with "Misappropriation" and sentenced on June 15 to 3 months suspended for two years. (H. 1737/37)
F-2679	VICHENEVSKY A.A. Russian, 19.	678 Ave. Joffre.	Arrested on June 17 Charged with "Rape" and sentenced to six months on June 29. (F.Police 2925)
	PROTZENKO A.P. Russian, 63.	72 Zi Ka Daung, Route Vallon.	Arrested on June 23 Charged with "Cutting & Wounding" Sentenced to 40 days on June 30. (F. Police 2896)
Fv2680	PECHER A.L. Russian, 33.	921 Ave. Joffre.	Arrested on June 24 Charged with "Larceny" and sentenced to 40 days on June 28. (F.Police 2928)
	STRAVRINAKI Helen alias KISSA, Greek, 43.	N.F.A.	Arrested on June 26 Charged with "Illegal Entry". Ordered to be sent to Mental Home at 260 Route Maresca on June 27. (F. Police)
	SPONOPOULOS V. alias PANAYOTE-YORDAN, Greek, 63.	1852/6 Rue Lafayette.	Arrested on June 29 Charged with "Issuing wortgless cheques." Case pending. (F. Police)

F-2664	DOUGINE Alexis, Russian,	N.F.A.	Sentenced to 3 months imprisonment for "Attempted larceny" - June 8. (F. Police 2911)

CASES PENDING FROM MAY, 1937.

F-2658	KIRK W.A, alias KIRKOR, Russian, 36.	445 Rue C. Mercier.	Sentenced on June 10 to eight months imprisonment. (H. 1423/37)
F-2535	PETROVA Lola alias VISHNEVSKY Patrona alias VISHNEVSKY Liuba, Rumanian gypsy, 33.	276 Route Vallon.	Sentenced to one year's imprisonment on June 10. (C. 686/37)
F-762	AKIFIEFF Jean Vas. (Ivan) alias AKIEEFF I., Russian, 42.	2 Harmony Terrace.	Sentenced to 20 months including recidive on June 10. (C. 689/37)
F-748	ADAMSKY J.S. alias ADAMSKI, S. alias BUGAEFF, S. alias DOERN A., Pole, 46.	48 Rue Moliere.	On June 4, found "Not Guilty." To be released on June 21 and to put up $20,000 shop-security. (C. 705/37)
F-2653	DENISOFF Const.G., Russian, 54.	49 Hwakee Avenue.	Sentenced to 14 months on June 4. (C. 706/37)
F-2667	DIAKOFF Filimon, Russian, 25.	N.F.A.	Attempted murder. Sentenced to 18 months on June 15. (F. Police 2903)
F-2649	KUKAS V.P. U.S.S.R., 16.	4/67 Rte. Pere Robert.	Rape. Sentenced to 18 months on May 31. (F. Police 2895)
F-2670	ROUDIN-DONCHENKO I.N. Russian, 32.	9/1270 Ave Joffre.	Manslaughter. 18 months on June 17. (F. Police - 2906)
F-2678	LIE SIOE DJIE alias TIMMERMANS Fritz alias LIE Stefens Henry, Netherlander, 19.	N.F.A.	Sent to Java for decision. (French Police 2908)
	DOLGOPOLOFF V.V. Russian, 20.	5/918 Ave. Joffre.	Released on May 29.
	SCHENK Walter, Swiss, 35.	37 Route Delastre.	Still pending (Central)
	JACOT-GUILLARMOD, L.C. Swiss, 37.	----------	- do -
F-2051	ROUDNIK V.A. Russian, 33.	N.F.A.	Arrested on June 2. Sentenced on June 7 to 6 months for "Housebreaking." (French Police)
F-2676	SMOLIN Alexander, Russian, 25.	522 Route Vallon.	Arrested on June 8 for "Theft." Sentenced to 30 days suspendd for 2 years on June 23. (French Police - 2917)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

MAY 1937

C.R.O.	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
F-2611	HITCHIN, N.I., Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 2.5.37 and charged with "Assault". Released on 3.5.37. (B.W. 8543/37).
	KIRK, William Alexander, alias KIRKOR, Russian, aged 36.	445, Rue Cardinal Mercier.	Arrested on 3.5.37 and charged with "Fraud". Case pending. (H. 1423/37).
F-1	HANSON, Hans, Latvian, aged 43.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 3.5.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to 10 days detention on 4.5.37. (Ch.Rd. 559/37).
F-374	BROGUE, Samuel Marcus, alias BROQUE, Samuel Morris, unrec. American, aged 32.	7/159 Av. Haig.	Arrested on 4.5.37 and charged with "Fraud". Found "Not Guilty" on 5.5.37. (C.564/37).
	JOSOFI, Samuel, alias JOSEFI, S., Turk, aged 25.	1551 B'Well Road.	Arrested on 6.5.37 and charged with "Gambling". Sentenced to $100. fine or 50 days detention on 12.5.37. (H.1444/37).
F-380	BAPTISTA, Francis, Unrec. Portuguese, aged 29.	11 Yochow Road.	- ditto - (H.1445/37).
	LOCKHART, Charles, Unrec. British, aged 28.	50 Haining Road.	- ditto - (H.1446/37)
	DREILING, Valentin, Russian, aged 31.	31 Kungping Terrace.	- ditto - (H.1447/37).
F-1236	DOBROVOLSY, Lula, alias DOBROVOLSKY, S.L., aged 23, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 7.5.37 and charged with "Larceny". Released on 13.5.37. (H.1451/37).
F-1173	VINOKOUROFF, Victor, alias LINGUESS, alias LINESS, V. F., alias LINGIS, alias VINOKUROFF, Vasily Abramovich, aged 42, Russian.		- ditto - (H.1455/37)
F-141	POGARTZEFF, Andre Danielovitch, alias POGARTSEFF, A., alias GEORGIEFF, A., aged 34, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 7.5.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to 5 days detention on 10.5.37. (H. 1509/37).
F-785	ATANASOFF, I.N., alias NIKOLOFF, E.A., aged 37, Bulgarian.	7 Point Road.	Arrested on 12.5.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to 5 days detention on 12.5.37. (C. 559/37).
F-39	PANCHISKIN, George S., alias PANCHISHKIN, G.S., alias PANCHISHIN, Geo., alias PASHINROFF, Alexander, alias PASHINROFF, Geo., aged 23, Russian.		Arrested on 11.5.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 3 months and recidive on 12.5.37. (L. 1936/37).

F-2631	KIKNADZE, Leonid, aged 53, Russian.	330 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on 13.5.37 and charged with "Pocket Picking". Sentenced to 30 days detention on 15.5.37. (S. 4913/37).
F-200	KUIMOFF, Vitaly P., (Victor Pelrovitch), alias POOIMOFF, alias KOIMOFF, Victor, alias BULATOFF, Victor, alias BOOLATOFF, aged 33, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 14.5.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to 5 days detention on 14.5.37. (C. 612/37).
F-2535	PETROVA, Lola, alias VISHNEVSKY, Patrona, alias VISHNEVSKY, Liuba, aged 33, Rumanian Gypsy.	276 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 19.5.37 and charged with "Shop Lifting". Case pending. (C. 686/37).
F-2633	SHEAR, Eva Mikhailovna, alias SHER, E.M., aged 22, Russian Jewess.	220 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 19.5.37 and charged with "Shop Lifting". Released on 22.5.37. (C. 690/37).
F-2632	DORMAN, Isadore, aged 18, Rumanian Jew.	55 Woosung Road.	Arrested on 19.5.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to 5 days detention on 19.5.37. (C. 677/37).
F-762	AKIFIEFF, Jean Vas. (Ivan), alias AKIFEFF, Ivan, aged 42, Russian.	2 Harmony Terrace.	Arrested on 19.5.37 and charged with "Shop Lifting". Case pending. (C. 689/37).
F-748	ADAMSKY, J.S., alias ADAMSKI, S., alias BUGAEFF, Stanislav, alias DOERN, A., aged 46, Polish.	48 Rue Molier.	Arrested on 22.5.37 and charged with "Fraud". Case pending. (C. 705/37).
C.R.C. 1717.	DENISOFF, Const., aged 54, Russian.	49 Hwakee Avenue.	- ditto - (C.706/37)
C.R.C. 1214.	TOLOKONSKY, Alexander, aged 47, Russian.		Arrested on 28.5.37 on Writ of Detention in connection with "Fraud". Released on 2.6.37. (C. 735/37).
	TAMURA, Tohji, alias BORIS, Victor, aged 19, Unrec. Eurasian.	37/173 Woosung Road.	Arrested on 23.5.37 and charged with "Possession of Military Arms for Crime Use". Sentenced to 3 months imprisonment on 31.5.37 (M. 1607/37).
C.R.C. 1936.	MAZITOFF, Ruslan, aged 40, Russian.	45 Rue Lorton.	Arrested on 30.5.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to 5 dayd detention on 31.5.37. (B.W. A8592).
	ZARIPOFF, Zaky, aged 45, Russian.	N.F.A.	- ditto - (B.W. A.8591)

F-2516	CLARA, Victoriano Garcia, aged 24, Filipino.	287 Range Road.	Arrested on 6.5.37 and charged with "Operating Gambling". Sentenced to $100. fine and 10 months imprisonment on 8.5.37 (U.S.A.C.) suspended for 5 years.
F-2618	ALZONA, Pablo, aged 39, Filipino.	- do -	- ditto -
F-2622	SARRAGA, Benedicto Blanco, aged 39, Filipino.	411 Wu-chang Rd.	- ditto -
F-2626	CRUZ, Benjamin, aged 37, Filipino.	279 Range Road.	- ditto -
F-111	LLEWELLYN, John Robert, aged 34, Unrec. British Eurasian.		Arrested on 6.5.37 and charged with "Gambling". Sentenced to a fine of $100. or 50 days hard labour on 19.5.37.
F-2617	SIA, Max, aged 31, Filipino.	276 Range Road.	Arrested in Gambling raid on 6.5.37 at 287, Range Road. Charge not preferred. Released on 7.5.37.
F-2615	BAUTISTA, Irneo, aged 35, Filipino.	286 Range Road.	- ditto -
F-2619	PEREZ, Florencio C., aged 48, Filipino.	441 Range Road.	- ditto -
F-2620	BIEL, Alfredo, aged 27, Filipino.	Hongkew House.	- ditto -
F-2621	SANTOS, Antonio Martinez, aged 33, Filipino.	3/225 Range Road.	- ditto -
F-2623	VILLOMO, Filomino, aged 36, Filipino.	36 Haining Road.	- ditto -
F-2624	YSON, Severino, aged 34, Filipino.	117 Yalu Road.	- ditto -
F-2625	DELLOSA, Eladio, aged 28, Filipino.	108 Range Road	- ditto -
F-2627	HONRADO, Graciano, aged 51, Filipino.	8/31 Boone Road.	- ditto -
F-2628	LAM, Henry, aged 20, Filipino.	279 Range Road.	- ditto -
F-2629	FRONDOZO, Liverado Sinajon, aged 32, Filipino.	- do -	- ditto -
F-2637	HERING, Harry, alias HERRING, H., German, aged 26.	1304 B'Well Road.	Arrested on 4.5.37 and charged with "Negligence Causing Death". Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment on 14.5.37. (French Police 2898).
F-2636	VIASIM, Nicolai Nicolaevich, alias VIAZEM, Nicolas N., aged 34, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 5.5.37 and charged with "Assault". Sentenced to 1 year 6 months imprisonment on 15.5.37 (F.P. 2899).

F-2634	BRJOZOVSKY, Constantin, aged 27, Russian.	1/853 Av. Joffre.	Arrested on 9.5.37 and charged with "Assault". Sentenced to 2 months imprisonment or $1.00 a day on 11.5.37. (F.P. 2902).
F-2630	CHIPOVSKY, Ivan, alias SHIPOVSKY, I., Russian, aged 27.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 8.5.37 and charged with "Assault". Sentenced to 2 months imprisonment of $1.00 a day on 11.5.37. (F.P. 2900).
F-1505	BOVCHENKO, Vassily Nicol, alias HARCHENKO, alias HARTCHENKO, aged 39, Russian.		Arrested on 4.5.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 4 months imprisonment on 12.5.37. (F.P. 2299).
C.R.C. 2247.	HOUDIAKOFF, Arcadie Serg., alias HOUKIAKOFF, A.K., alias KOUDIAKOFF, alias HUDIAKOFF, aged 24, Russian.		Charged with "Assault" on 11.5.37, when in gaol. Sentenced to 4 months imprisonment on 14.5.37.
C.R.C. 2255.	KASHKIN, Eug. Gavr., alias KASHIN, aged 29, Russian.		Arrested on 20.5.37 and charged with "Smoking Narcotics". Acquitted on 27.5.37 (F.P. 2374).
F-2568	MARTCHENKO, V.P., alias MARCHENKO, aged 25, Russian.		Arrested on 20.5.37 and charged with "Smoking Narcotics". Acquitted on 27.5.37 (F.P. 2855).
	MARCHENKO, Vasily Nicolaevitch, aged 39, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 5.5.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 4 months imprisonment on 12.5.37. (F.P.).
	DIAKOFF, Filimon, aged 35, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 13.5.37 and charged with "Assault". Case pending. F/Police.
	KUKAS, Victor Petrovitch, aged 16, U.S.S.R.	4/67, Rue Pere Robert	Arrested on 1.5.37 and charged with "Rape". Case pending. F/Police.
	PASCHENKO, Vasily Ivanovich, aged 45, Russian Gypsy.	6/682 Rue Bourgeat.	Arrested on 18.5.37 and charged with "Fraud". Sentenced to 8 months imprisonment on 30.5.37. F/Police.
F-2512	TONNY, John, alias TONY, John, alias TOMEY, John, alias AMAT BIN YUSON, aged 35, Siamese.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 26.4.37 and charged with "Found on Enclosed Premises". Sentenced to 2 months imprisonment on 24.5.37. F/Police.
	ROUDIN-DONCHENKO, Igor Nicolaevich, aged 32, Russian.	9/1270 Av. Joffre.	Arrested on 21.5.37 and charged with "Manslaughter". Case pending. F/Police.

	LIE SIOE DJIE, alias TIRMMERMANS, Fritz, alias LIE, Stefens Henry, Hollander, aged 19.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 24.5.37 and charged with "Attempted Murder". Case pending. F/Police.
	DOLGOPOLOFF, Vladimir Vladimirovich, aged 20, Russian.	5/918 Av. Joffre.	Arrested on 29.5.37 on suspicion of being concerned in thefts. Investigation has not yet been completed. F/Police.
F-1079	BLOHIN, Vassily Petrovich, aged 66, Russian.	O.O.L.	Arrested on 16.5.37 and charged with "Conducting Public Gambling". (Chinese Police).

CASES PENDING FROM APRIL 1937

F-2597	IOCHVIDOFF, Boris Haimovitch, aged 31, Russian.	332, Rue Cardinal Mercier.	On 31.5.37 sentenced to 6 months imprisonment & fine $200. or 100 days labour. (C. 384/37).
F-2598	MIHAILOFF, Sergic Ivanovitch, aged 31, Russ.	1428 Rue Lafayette	- ditto - (C. 385/37)
F-2599	SMITH, Curt Walter, aged 48, German.	40 Yu Yuen Road.	On 31.5.37 sentenced to 2 years imprisonment & fine $1,000. or 6 months labour (C. 424/37).
F-23	VERITCH, Roman Petrovitch, alias LUKIANCHENKO, Efrem Joseph, aged 34, Russian.		On 8.5.37 sentenced to 4 months imprisonment. (Ch.Rd. 258/37).
F-2614	KOLESSOFF, Alexander Nicolaevich, Russian, born 1907.	11 Linda Terrace.	On 29.4.37 sentenced to $10. fine or 10 days detention. F/Police.
F-1454	BONDARENKO, Fedor, Russian, born 1900.	N.F.A.	On 30.4.37 sentenced to 50 days detention or $50. fine. F/Police.
	SCHENK, Walter, aged 35, Swiss. Journalist.	37 Route Delastre.	Still pending (Central).
	JACOT-GUILLARMOD, Louis Charles, aged 37, Swiss.		Still pending (Central).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

APRIL 1937

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
C.R.O. F-2585	HONIVKEVITCH, Nicolai Viacheslavovich, alias HONEKEVITCH, N.V., alias HONIKEVITCH, N.V., aged 24, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 31.3.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to $5. fine or 5 days detention on 1.4.37. (Dixwell Rd.).
C.R.O. F-2590	SKOLBELKIN, Alexander, aged 38, Russian.	658 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on 1.4.37 and 15.4.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to 5 days and 6 days detention, respectively, on 2.4.37 and 16.4.37. (B'dell).
C.R.O. F-2391	KALICH, Bolislav (Joseph), aged 15, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 2.4.37 and charged with "Misappropriation". Sentenced to 50 days detention, suspended for 2 years, on 3.4.37. (H. 628/37).
C.R.O. F-2597	IOCHVIDOFF, Boris Haimovitch, alias YOHVIDOFF, alias DUFF, aged 35, Russian.	332, Rue Cardinal Mercier	Arrested on 3.4.37 and charged with "Aiding & Abetting on a case of Fraud". Case pending. (C. 385/37).
C.R.O. F-2598	MIHAILOFF, Sergie Ivanovitch, aged 31, Russian.	1428 Rue Lafayette	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-2589	VOLKOFF, E.D., alias RINDINE, Eugene, alias TARNOVSKY, aged 50, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 5.4.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to 5 days detention on 6.4.37. (S).
C.R.O. F-2602	OGLY, Alexander, alias TSOURIGO, Vladislav, aged 28, Iranian.	185 Route Vallon	Arrested on 5.4.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 30 days detention on 13.4.37. (Y.R. 433/37).
C.R.O. F-2596	OGLY, Paul, aged 14, Iranian.	- " -	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-669	KOUSTAREFF, alias KOUSTARIOFF, P., aged 32, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 6.4.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to 7 days detention on 7.4.37. (Ginza).
	SCHENK, Walter, aged 35, Swiss. Journalist.	37 Route Dellastre	Arrested on 7.4.37 on authority of the Swiss Consular Court Warrant. Case pending. (Central

C.R.O. F-25	YAROSOVSKY, Jacob Simonovitch, alias YARUSOVSKY, Mihael Abramovich, alias YARONOVSKY, Jacob, aged 30, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 9.4.37 and charged with "Loitering". Cautioned and released on 10.4.37. (C.796/37).
C.R.O. F-102	ZILBERG, Solomon, Nickname "SOLOMOSHKA", aged 45, Polish Jew.	254/4 Ave. Dubail	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-2599	SMITH, Curt Walter, aged 48, German.	40 Yu Yuen Road	Arrested on 9.4.37 and charged with "Fraud". Case pending. (C.424/37).
C.R.O. F-33	KOMLEFF, Boris I., alias COMLIFF, B., alias KOMLEEF, B., aged 23, Russian.	5/616 Woosung Road	Arrested on 10.4.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to $20. fine or 20 days detention on 19.4.37. (H. 234/37).
C.R.O. F-2512	TOMEY, John, alias TONY, John, alias TONEY, alias AMAT BIN YUSON, aged 37, Siamese.	Chinese Lodging House Jukong Rd.	Arrested on 10.4.37 and charged with "Assault". Sentenced to 20 days detention or $2. per day on 12.4.37. (L. 1402/37).
C.R.O. F-1171	KOOSHNIR, Yamilian Kirilovitch, aged 29, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 11.4.37 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced to 6 days detention on 12.4.37. (Hongkew).
C.R.O. F-2594	NILSSON, John, aged 31, Swedish. Seaman.		Arrested on 12.4.37 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced to 1 day detention on 13.4.37. (Central).
C.R.O. F-2595	GRAHN, S.P., aged 28, Swedish, Seaman.		- ditto -
C.R.O. F-2600	PEREVESEFF, Nicolas, alias PEREVERSEFF, N., aged 35, Russian.	7/24 Ward Road	Arrested on 13.4.37 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced to $5. fine or 5 days detention on 14.4.37. (Wayside).
C.R.O. F-13	VORONGIN, Michael, alias VORONYEFF, M., alias VORONEJEFF, M., alias VORONJEFF, M., alias VORONIEFF, M., aged 37, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 16.4.37 and charged with "Malicious Damage". Sentenced to 3 months imprisonment on 24.4.37 (W. 751/37).
C.R.O. F-941	PHEDOURIN, Philippe Andreevitch, alias FEDOURINE, alias FEDURIN, P.A., aged 43, Russian.		Arrested on 18.4.37 and charged with "Malicious Damage". Sentenced to 50 days detention on 19.4.37 (Ch.Rd.294/37).

C.R.O. F-1982	TATISCHEFF, Vladimir, alias TATISHEFF, V., aged 36, Russian.	22/10 Scot Road	Arrested on 19.4.37 and charged with "Fraud". Sentenced to 5 months imprisonment and recidive on 24.4.37. (C. 790/37).
C.R.O. F-311	PERELADOFF, Anatoly, alias PEVELADOFF, A., alias VEVELADOFF, A., aged 28, Russian.	45 Haskell Road	Arrested on 19.4.37 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced to $3. fine or 3 days detention on 20.4.37. (Hongkew).
C.R.O. F-2582	IVANOFF, Alexander, alias VOROPAEFF, aged 32, Russian.	N. F. A.	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-2603	KOUZNETZOFF, Victor Leonidov, alias LAMBIRIS, Victor Georgievitch, aged 22, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 20.4.37 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced to $5. fine or 5 days detention on 21.4.37. (Hongkew).
C.R.O. F-23	VERITCH, Roman Petrovitch, alias LUKIANCHENKO, Efrem Joseph, aged 34, Russian.		Arrested on 27.4.37 and charged with "Forgery of passports and seals". Case pending (Ch. Rd.).
C.R.O. F-2605	ANATOLEFF, Andreef, aged 22, Russian.	342 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on 22.4.37 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced to $5. fine or 5 days detention on 22.4.37. (B'Well).
C.R.O. F-2419	PERMIAKOFF, Alexander, aged 51, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 26.4.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to 5 days detention on 27.4.37. (B'Well).
C.R.O. F-1294	HUSROYAROFF, M., alias HASNEYAROFF, aged 40, Russian.	- " -	Arrested on 25.4.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to 5 days detention on 26.4.37. (B'Well).
C.R.O. F-2609	ANDERSON, A., Aged 24, Russian.	7 Wayside Road	Arrested on 27.4.37 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced to $5. fine or 5 days detention on 27.4.37. (Wayside).
C.R.O. F-2608	GUILOFF, Epiphane Loukitch, alias GILOFF, aged 42, Russian.	25 Tracey Terrace	Arrested on 28.4.37 and charged with "Driving Motor without Licence". Sentenced to $10. fine or 10 days detention on 28.4.37. (Central).

C.R.O. F-2496	SCHAECHTER, Paul Henry, alias SCHACHTER, P.H., alias SHECTER, P.H., alias SCHACHTER, Henry Saul (Shahter), aged 22, German	Hanbury Institute	Arrested on 28.4.37 and charged with "False Pretences". Sentenced to 40 days detention on 4.5.37. (Central).
C.R.O. F-2610	BLAU, Walter, aged 34, Austrian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 29.4.37 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly" and "Mischief". Sentenced to $5. fine or 5 days detention on 30.4.37. (B'Well).
	SAVCHENKO, Boris Georgievich, Russian (Soviet) born 1908.	317 Rue Cardinal Mercier	Arrested on 7.4.37 and charged with "Shopbreaking" and "Receiving". Sentenced to 6 months imprisonment on 27.4.37. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-2606	MARTINIUK, Leonid, Russian, born 1913.	131 Route Remi	Arrested on 15.4.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, suspended for 2 years, on 22.4.37. (French Police).
	KONOVALOFF, Grigory, Russian, born 1893.	188 Route Tenant de la Tour	Arrested on 15.4.37 on suspicion of being concerned in thefts. Released on 16.4.37 without having been charged. (French Police)
	TCHIKINE, Vasily Alexandrovich, Russian, born 1905.	N. F. A.	- ditto -
	KOLESOFF, Alexander Nikolaevich, Russian, born 1907.	11 Linda Terrace	Arrested on 25.4.37 and charged with "Assault". Case pending. (French Police).
	BONDARENKO, Fedor, Russian, born 1900	N. F. A.	Arrested on 27.4.37 and charged with "Assault". Case pending. (French Police).

CASES PENDING FROM MARCH 1937

C.R.O. F-562	ROCHE, Francis Arthur, alias ROCHE, Frankie, aged 27, British.	1059 Tongshan Road	On 6.4.37 sentenced to 6 months imprisonment. (W. 400/37).
	JACOT-GUILLARMOD, Louis Charles, aged 37, Swiss.		Still pending. (Central).
C.R.O. F-549	DMITRIEFF, Vladimir Ivanovich, aged 19, Russian.	479 Route Vallon	On 27.4.37 acquitted.

C.R.O. F-2607	SAVOSTIN, Gennady Yakovlevich, aged 27, Russian.	1226 Rue Lafayette	On 21.4.37 sentenced to 4 months imprisonment and fined $200 (French Police).
C.R.O. F-2024	POUPRINE, Daniel, aged 42, Austrian. alias POBRAN, D.	N. Szechuen Road	On 1 .4.37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-1410	BYTCHKOFF, Dimitry Mihailovich, aged 27 Russian.	N. F. A.	On 27.4.37 sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-609	DEMIDOFF, Vasily Ivanovitch, alias DENISOFF, aged 33, Russian.	N. F. A.	On 27.4.37 sentenced to 8 months imprisonment. (French Police).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

MARCH 1937

1249/3
4 37

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
C.R.O. F-2383	RUDAKOFF, Nicholas, alias ROUDAKOFF, Nicolas, aged 40, Russian.		Arrested on 1.3.37 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced to 4 days detention on 2.3.37. (B'Well).
C.R.O. F-1412	ZAONEGIN, Vsevolod, alias ZAONEGUINE, Vsevolod, aged 26, Russian.	5/638 Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on 3.3.37 and charged with "Office-Breaking". Sentenced to 8 months imprisonment on 16.3.37. (D.R. 22/37).
	BRESLAR, Mikhail, aged 29, Russian.		Arrested on 3.3.37 and charged with "Office-Breaking". Sentenced to a fine of $60.00 or 30 days detention on 16.3.37. (D.R. 22/37).
C.R.O. F-310	FLEGER, Joseph, alias FLIEGEL, Joseff, alias JOSEPH, Vidor, aged 53, Russian.	145 Rue Pere Robert	Arrested on 4.3.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 3 months imprisonment and recidive on 10.3.37. (H. 724/37).
C.R.O. F-2569	MATIAS, Demian N., alias DEMIAN, Osipovich Modiash, aged 27, Rumanian.		Arrested on 12.3.37 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced to a fine of $6.00 or 6 days detention on 13.3.37. (Hongkew).
C.R.O. F-601	SOKOLOFF, Eugeny, aged 20, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 8.3.37 and charged with "Assault". Sentenced to 40 days detention on 9.3.37. (H. 781/37).
C.R.O. F-2582	IVANOFF, Alexander, aged 32, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 18.3.37 and charged with "Assault". Sentenced to 7 days detention on 19.3.37. (H. 890/37).
C.R.O. F-2584	CONSTANTINIDIS, Emmanuel, aged 31, Greek.	60 Wayside Road	Arrested on 18.3.37 and charged with "Attempted Fraud". Sentenced to a fine of $500.00 or 150 days imprisonment on 24.3.37. (C. 602/37). Released on Security.
C.R.O. F-268	DOLBILKIN, Peter I., alias MAHNO, Eugene, aged 29, Russian.	512 Route Vallon	Arrested on 20.3.37 and charged with "Malicious Damage". Sentenced to 20 days detention or a fine of $20.00. (B.W. 348/37).

C.R.O. F-562	ROCHE, Francis Arthur, alias ROCHE, Frankie, aged 27, British.	1059 Tongshan Road	Arrested on a charge of "Larceny". Case Pending. (V. 400/37).
C.R.O. F-2570	UMONISKY, N.O., aged 44, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 8.3.37 and charged with "Begging". Cautioned and released on 9.3.37. (B'Well).
C.R.O. F-2572	PROROKOFF, A.E., aged 37, Russian.		Arrested on 9.3.37 and charged with "Receiving Stolen Property". Released on 13.3.37. (C. 1871/36).
C.R.O. F-2581	PRITSKER, Michael, alias ROSENTHAL, alias ROSENTAL, alias UOSHKA, alias PRITSKY, aged 39, Russian.	6/356 Ave. Dubail	Arrested on 15.3.37 and charged with "Pocket-picking". Sentenced to 50 days detention on 18.3.37. (H. 850/37).
	SOSHNIKOFF, George, aged 17, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 2.3.37 and charged with "Theft". Sentenced to 30 days detention on 5.3.37. (French Police).
	KOJEVETZ, Joseph, aged 40, Russian.	264 Route Vallon	Arrested on 5.3.37 and charged with "Assault". Sentenced to 10 days detention or a fine of $10.00. (French Police)
	GOLUBIATNIKOFF, George, aged 20, Russian.	284 Joffre Terrace	Arrested on 9.3.37 and charged witn "Theft". Sentenced to 30 days detention suspended for 2 years on 17.3.37. (French Police).
	BJASS, Muhamed, alias MISHKA, aged 26, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 10.3.37 and charged with "Misappropriation". Sentenced to 30 days detention suspended for 2 years on 17.3.37. (French Police)
	POUGATCHEFF, Pierre, aged 46, Polish.	28/697 Ave. Joffre	Arrested on 10.3.37 and charged with "Theft". Sentenced to 40 days detention on 18.3.37. (French Police).
	BASHKIROVA, Elena Grigorievna, aged 36, Russian female.	153 Route Remi	Arrested on 10.3.37 and charged with "Fraud". Sentenced to 5 months imprisonment on 25.3.37. (French Police).
C.R.C. 1608	DOLJIKOFF, Nicolai, aged 36, Russian.	215 Route des Sieyes	Arrested on 13.3.37 and charged with "Misappropriation". Acquitted on 20.3.37. (French Police)
	VASILIEFF, Alexander Vasilievich, aged 30, Russian.	8/79 Route Vallon	Arrested on 10.3.37 and charged with "Misappropriation". Sentenced to 30 days detention suspended for 2 years on 24.3.37. (French Police).

	BALLOD, Peter, aged 27, Latvian.	1129 B'Well Road	Arrested on 11.3.37 and charged with "Assault". Sentenced to a fine of $60.00 on 30.3.37. (French Police).
	BEREZOVSKY, Alexander, aged 17, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 20.3.37 and charged with "Theft". Released without being charged on 20.3.37. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-549	DMITRIEFF, Vladimir Ivanovich, aged 19, Russian.	479 Route Vallon	Arrested on 18.3.37 and charged with "Being in possession of heroin". Following the above he was charged with "Theft". Case Pending. (French Police).
	BELKOFF, Vasily, aged 25, Russian.	5/C35 Rue Ratard	Arrested on 16.3.37 on suspicion of "Theft" and "Forgery". Released without being charged on 16.3.37. (French Police).
	TCHERNICHENKO, Ivan, aged 27, Russian.	-ditto-	-ditto-
	SAVOSTIN, Gennady Yakovlevich, aged 27, Russian.	1226 Rue Lafayette	Arrested on 16.3.37 and cnarged with "Theft" & "Forgery". Case Pending. (French Police).
	POUPRINE, Daniel, aged 42, Austrian.	North Szechuen Road	Arrested on 17.3.37 and charged with "Burglary". Case Pending. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-1410	BYTCHKOFF, Dimitry Mihailovich, aged 27, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 21.3.37 and charged with "Shop-breaking" and "Possession of Heroin". Case Pending. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-609	DENIDOFF, Vasily, alias DENISOFF, aged 33, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 23.3.37 and charged with "Shop-Breaking". Case Pending. (French Police).
	CHERNYSHEFF, Vladimir, aged 15, Russian.	N. F. A.	Arrested on 24.3.37 on suspicion of "Theft". Released on the same date without being charged. (French Police)

CASES PENDING FROM ~~MARCH~~ Feb., 1937

C.R.O. F-724	ACKERMAN, Victor A., aged 32, Russian.	446 Seymour Road	Handed over to Shanghai City District Court on 3.3.37. Still Pending. (River Police)
C.R.O. F-2549	ALFREDOVNA, E., alias MIX, E.A., aged 21, Russian female.		
C.R.O. F-2548	KESSEL, Elsaterina, N., aged 42, Russian female.		-ditto-
C.R.O. F-2575	CONTINI, Francesca, aged 31, Italian.	Room 285, 178/591, B'Well Rd.	On 15.3.37 sentenced to 8 months imprisonment and a fine of Lira 666/-, and to be deported by Italian Consular Court.
	JACOT-GUILLARMOD, Louis Charles, aged 37, Swiss.		Still Pending. (Central).
C.R.C. 2058	SHELKRAW, Michael, alias "ROMKA", aged 37, Russian.	3/141 Ave. Haig.	On 10.3.37, found "Not Guilty". Released on security pending appeal. Police waived right of appeal. (C. 433/37).
C.R.O. F-1566	BROON, Tina A., alias BROON, Tatiana A., alias BRUN DINA, aged 42, Russian female.	77 Joffre Terrace	On 10.3.37, found "Not Guilty". (C. 433/37).
C.R.C. 2247	HUDIAKOFF, Arkady Serge, aged 24, Russian.	479 Route Vallon	On 18.3.37 sentenced to 1 year and 2 months imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.C. 1661	DUDNIKOFF, Alexander V., alias GOULCHEVITCH, aged 24, Russian.	- do -	On 18.3.37 sentenced to 1 year and 4 months imprisonment. (French Police).
	ANDREEFF, V.S., aged 23, Russian.	- do -	On 18.3.37 sentenced to 9 months imprisonment suspended for 3 years. (French Police).
	OUHLIN, Pavel Andreevich, alias OKHLIN, P. A., aged 36, Russian.	N. F. A.	On 18.3.37 sentenced to 1 year and 4 months imprisonment. (French Police)
	BERJITSKY, Alexander, aged 43, Russian.	N. F. A.	On 25.3.37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. (French Police).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

LIST OF KNOWN AND OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

FEBRUARY 1937

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIMINAL REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1209
Date 6 3 37

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
C.R.O. F-2538	KOUZNETZOFF, Vladimir, alias KUZNETSOFF, V., alias SARAPULOFF, alias CAPESTRANO, Benito P., alias JACKSON, Nickname "VOLODKA-KITAIETZ", aged 20. Russian.	3/59 Kashing Road.	Arrested on 11.2.37 and charged with "Office-Breaking". Sentenced to 1 year and 9 months imprisonment on 15.2.37. (C. 1871/36).
C.R.O. F-1806	DEGTEREFF, Peter, aged 25, Russian.	3/59 Kashing Road.	Arrested on 11.2.37 and charged with "Office - Breaking". Sentenced to 1 year and 9 months imprisonment on 15.2.37. (C. 1871/36).
C.R.O. F-134	CUPAJSKAYA, Olga, Female, aged 47, Russian.		Arrested on 12.2.37 and charged with "Assault". Sentenced to 70 days detention on 15.2.37. (H. 509/37).
C.R.O. F-13	VORONZEFF, Michael, alias VORONGIN, Michael, alias VORONYEFF, alias VORONEJEFF, M., alias VORONJEFF, M., aged 35, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 26.2.37 and charged with "Drunk & Incapability". Sentenced on 27.2.37 to 3 days detention. (Wayside).
C.R.O. F-724	ACKERMAN, Victor A., aged 32, Russian.	446 Seymour Road.	Arrested on 10.2.37 and charged with "Conducting Gambling". Transferred to Shanghai District Court on 15.2.37. (B'W. 197/37).
	ALFREDOVNA, Ekaterina, Female, aged 21, Russian.		Arrested and charged with "Transporting Opium". Case pending. (River Police).
C.R.O. F-2372	SLOBODNIUK, Pavel, alias SLABODONEVKIN, Paul, alias SLABODONEV, alias SLABODNICK, aged 26, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 31.1.37 and charged with "Assault". Sentenced to 2 months imprisonment or $1.00 per day on 1.2.37. (L. 439/37).
C.R.O. F-2526	FIRESOFF, Nasilieff Michael, alias FIRSOFF, Vassily M., aged 39, Chauffeur, Russian.		Arrested on 3.2.37 and charged with "Driving M/C No Permit". Sentenced to a fine of $12.00 or 12 days, on 5.2.37. (Louza).
C.R.O. F-2534	POPOFF, Konstantine V. aged 30, Russian.		Arrested on 7.2.37 and charged with "Soliciting for Alms". Sentenced to a fine of $5.00 or 5 days on 8.2.37. (Central).

C.R.O. F-140	GINTOTT, Ivan, alias KORZUB, aged 45, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 9.2.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 3 months imprisonment including recidive on 19.2.37. (C. 328/37).
C.R.O. F-2562	SLAVCHENKO, P.A., alias KRAVTCHENKO, P.A, aged 32, Russian.	145 Route Pere Robert.	Arrested on 9.2.37 and charged with "Pocket-picking". Sentenced to 4 months imprisonment on 19.2.37. (W. 253/37).
C.R.O. F-2373	CHECHOTKIN, Dimitry, alias CHECHOLKIN, Dimitri, aged 29, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 11.2.37 and charged with "Soliciting for Alms". Sentenced on 15.2.37 Cautioned and Released. (Central).
	KESSEL, Elsaterina Nikolaevna, Female, aged 42, Russian.		Arrested and charged with "Transporting Opium". Case pending. (River Police).
C.R.O. F-2561	BERGITSKY, Nicolas I, aged 42, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 18.2.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 3 months imprisonment on 19.2.37. (C. 369/37).
C.R.O. F-1636	SUHARSKY, Constantine, alias KOUHARSKY, Konstantine, aged 42, Russian.	448 North Chekiang Rd.	Arrested on 18.2.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 4 months imprisonment including recidive on 19.2.37. (C. 369/37).
C.R.O. F-2556	JOCHHEIM, Carl, alias JOHHEIM, Carl, alias WEBBER, alias HORRELL, J.C., aged 30 German.	5/130 Macgregor Road.	Arrested on 18.2.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, suspended for 3 years, on 24.2.37. (W'poo 109/37).
C.R.O. F-2557	GLANSCHNEIDER, E., aged 35, German.		As Above
C.R.C. 1677	NESTEROVA, Varvara P., alias ROGENTALLY, Valentine, aged 37, Russian.	223 Route Des Sœurs	Arrested on 19.2.37 and charged with "Shoplifting". Sentenced to 2 months imprisonment on 25.2.37. (Ch. Rd. 115/37).
C.R.O. F-2558	VENIARSKAYA, Stanislava aged 38, Russian		Arrested on 19.2.37 and charged with "Shoplifting". Found "Not Guilty" on 25.2.37. (Ch. Rd. 115/37).
	CONTINI, Francesca, Salesman, aged 31, Italian.		Arrested and charged with "Extortion". Case Pending. (B'Well).

C.R.O. F-380	BAPTISTA, L. (F.L.) Unrecognized Portuguese, aged 29.	11 Wochow Road.	Arrested on 20.2.37 and charged with "Public Gambling". Sentenced to a fine of $30.00 or 15 days detention on 22.2.37. (H. 599/37).
C.R.O. F-2560	SHEIN, C.I., aged 22, Russian.		Arrested on 21.2.37 and charged with "Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced to 5 days detention on 24.2.37. (Wayside).
	JACOT-GUILLARMOD, Louise Charles, aged 36, Swiss.		Arrested and charged with "Theft & Embezzlement". Case Pending. (Central).
C.R.O. F-1417	STAVRINSKY, Vera, alias STAVRINAKI, Helena, alias STAURINAKI, E. Female, aged 42, Polish.		Arrested on 25.2.37 and charged with "Fraud". Found "Not Guilty" on 26.2.37. (H. 648/37).
C.R.C. 2058	SHELKRAW, Michael, alias ROMKA, aged 37, Russian.	3/141 Ave. Haig.	Arrested and charged with "Pocketpicking". Case Pending. (Central).
C.R.O. F-1566	BROON, Tina A., alias BROON, Tatiana A., alias BRUN DINA, Female, aged 42, Russian.	77 Joffre Terrace.	As Above
	ZORIN, Vladimir, aged 25, Russian.	9/7 Rue Gaston Kann	Arrested on 9.2.37 and charged with "Assault". Sentenced to 60 days imprisonment or a fine or $60.00 on 16.2.37. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-2419	PERMIAKOFF, Alexander, aged 30, Russian.	8/108 Rue Licutenant Petiot	Arrested on 21.2.37 and charged with "Assault". Acquitted on 25.2.37. (French Police).
C.R.C. 2369	RYBCHINSKY, Viacheslav, alias RIBCHINSKY, V.I., aged 19, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 22.2.37 for interrogation re thefts in French Concession. Released on 23.2.37 without being charged.
C.R.C. 2247	HUDIAKOFF, Arkady Serge, aged 24, Russian.	479 Route Vallon.	Arrested on 23.2.37 and charged with "Shop-breaking". Case Pending. (French Police).
C.R.C. 1661	DUDNIKOFF, Alexander V. aged 24, Russian.	-do-	- ditto -
	ANDREEFF, V.S. aged 23, Russian.	-do-	- ditto -
	BERJITSKY, Alexander, aged 43, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 26.2.37 and charged with "Theft". Case Pending. (French Police.

	OUHLIN, Pavel Andreevich, alias OKHLIN, P. A., aged 36, Russian.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 28.2.37 and charged with "Theft". Case Pending. (French Police).

CASE PENDING FROM JANUARY, 1937.

C.R.O. F-446	TEGI, William, alias OGLIEFF, alias VISHNEVSKY, aged 29, Persian.	N.F.A.	On 5.2.37 sentenced to 2 months imprisonment. (H. 301/37).
C.R.O. F-2533	HOODAN, Abdul, alias HUDAN, Abdul, aged 38, Persian Gypsy.		- ditto -
C.R.O. F-156	MENKO, Alexander, alias MENKOV, Alexander Alexeievich, aged 36, Russian.		On 5.2.37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. (H. 301/37).
C.R.O. F-2535	PETROVA, Lola, alias PATRONA.	91 Route Vallon.	On 5.2.37 sentenced to 2 months imprisonment, suspended for 3 years. (H. 301/37).
C.R.O. F-2523	GOLDON, George, aged 21, Unrecognized Portuguese.	4, Scott Road.	On 3.2.37 sentenced to 30 days detention. (H. 302/37).
C.R.O. F-2005	MOSKVITIN, Vladimir P. aged 23, Russian.	14/1252 Rue Lafayette.	Still Pending.
	ANDREEFF, Nicolai Gavrilovich, aged 39, Russian.	7/256 Ave. Dubail.	On 30.1.37 sentenced to 20 days detention. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-39	PASHINROFF, George, alias PANCHISHKIN, G.S. alias PANCHISHIN, Geo., alias PANCHISHIN, Alexander, aged 24, Russian.	Rue Baron Gros.	Acquitted on 2.2.37.
C.R.C. 1530	VICHINSKY, Nicolai, alias VISHINSKY, A., alias VISHENSKY, Nicolas, alias LEROUX, Nicolas, aged 27, Russian.	N.F.A.	On 20.2.37, acquitted on a charge of "Attempted Armed Robbery", but sentenced on the same date to 50 days detention for "Receiving Stolen Property". (French Police).
C.R.O. F-107	RUJANSKY, Leon, alias ROJINSKY, alias ROJANSKY, Leonid, alias ROUJANSKY, Leon, aged 46, Polish.	2/239 Ave. du Roi Albert	Acquitted on 17.2.37.
C.R.O. 52	BELSKY, Michael, alias BELSKY, Michail Georgievich, alias BELSKY, Abram, aged 33, Russian.	113 Avenue Joffre.	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-1237	GRINVALD, Grigory Mihailovich, alias GRUNVALD, G., alias BERESEVSKY, G.M., alias BEREZOVSKY, alias GREENVALD, Nickname "OGOURETZ", aged 37, Russian.	-do-	- ditto -

C.R.O. F-373	CHERNYSHOFF, Victor, alias IVASHIN, aged 17, Russian.	U.F.A.	On 4.2.37 sentenced to 3 months imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.C. 2253	HONIKEVITCH, Nicolai Viacheslavovich, alias HONEKEVITCH, N.V., aged 25, Russian.	U.F.A.	On 4.2.37 sentenced to 2 months imprisonment. (French Police).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REG. D. 1249/3 8 2 37

LIST OF KNOWN AND/OR SUSPECTED FOREIGN CRIMINALS

JANUARY 1937

	NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
C.R.O. 98	SHAPOFF, K.T. alias KUZMA, Isakovich, alias LEVIT. Russian. Born 1902.	256, Avenue Dubail	Arrested on 1.1.37 and charged with "Pocket-picking". Sentenced to 8 months imp. including recidive on 4.1.37. (S. F.I.R. 1/37).
C.R.O. F-137	ALEXANDROFF, Walter alias MAROVITCH, Vladimir, alias MARICH, Vladimir, alias ALEXANDROFF, Vladimir. Russian. Born 1916.		Arrested on 3.1.37 and charged with "Soliciting for Alms". Sentenced on 4.1.37 to 6 days detention. (Hongkew).
C.R.O. F-137	AS ABOVE	N.F.A.	arrested on 10.1.37 and charged with "Robbery". Sentenced to 3 years imprisonment on 18.1.37. (L. F.I.R. 66/37).
C.R.O. F-1411	SALAMANOFF, F. alias SALMANOFF, Fedor, alias SOLOMONOFF, F.S. Russian. Born 1908.		Arrested on 3.1.37 and charged with "Being Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced to 6 days detention on 4.1.37. (B'Well).
C.R.O. 77	COSAKOFF, Cyril, alias KAZAKOFF, Cyril I. Russian. Born 1907.	10/682 Ave. Joffre	Arrested on 5.1.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 4 months imprisonment on 6.1.37. (C. F.I.R. 29/37).
C.R.O. F-2508	LAKOFF, Peter Alexandrovich, alias LIAHOFF-GROMOFF, Peter A. Russian. Born 1901.		Arrested on 6.1.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to 5 days detention on 7.1.37. (Central).
C.R.O. F-1998	PARAMAEFF, I.I., alias PARANEEFF, Ivan. Russian. Age 33/1936.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 8.1.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 10 days detention on 12.1.37. H. F.I.F. 72/37).
C.R.O. 289	ULIANOFF, Vassily, alias UGLANOFF, Victor Ivanovich, alias OOLIANOFF, V.I., alias NANILIEFF, Victor, alias UGLANOFF, B.I. Russian. Born 1901.		Arrested on 10.1.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to 7 days detention on 11.1.37. (B'Well).
C.R.O. F-20	GOLOVINSKY, Alexey, alias GOLOVENSKY, Alexis, alias GOLNINSKY, alias HOLOVINSKY, alias FILIPOFF. Russian. Born 1905.		Arrested on 10.1.37 and charged with "Begging". Sentenced to 7 days detention on 11.1.37. (B'Well).

C.I.O. F-20	AS ABOVE		Arrested on 25.1.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 1 year and 2 months imprisonment on 26.1.37. (W. R.I.R. 153/37).
C.R.O. F-2383	RUDADOFF, Nicholas, alias ROUDAKOFF, Nicolas. Russian. Born about 1895.		Arrested on 11.1.37 and charged with "Being Drunk and Disorderly". Sentenced on 12.1.37 to a fine of $5.00 or 6 days detention. (B'Well).
C.R.O. F-166	CHISIKOFF, Vladimir N., alias CHICHIKOFF, alias GUSSEFF, V.N., alias YACHOVLEFF. Russian. Born 1910.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 17.1.37 and charged with "House-Breaking". Sentenced on 29.1.37 to 1 year imprisonment. (H. F.I.R. 94/37).
C.R.O. F-138	DUBROVIN, Boris S. alias DOUBROVIN, Boris Sergeevich, alias DROSDOFF, alias DRASDOFF, R.S. Russian. Born 1917.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 17.1.37 and charged with "House-Breaking". Sentenced on 29.1.37 to 1 year imp. (H. F.I.R. 94/37).
C.R.O. F-24	BICHEVSKY, Rudolf, alias BEECHILISE, S., alias BEESHELIS, S., alias SAPAJUIKOFF, R. Latvian. Born about 1900.		Arrested on 17.1.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 7 months imp. on 29.1.37. (L. F.I.R. 235/37).
C.R.O. F.139	MIASNIKOFF, Stephen B., alias MIASNIKOFF, Stephen, alias MASHIKOFF, Stephen Basil. alias MYASSUKOFF, Steven. Russian. Born 1917.		Arrested on 17.1.37 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 1 year and 3 months imp. on 29.1.37. (L. F.I.R. 235/37).
C.R.O. F-2396	NIEMIRA, Henrich, alias NEMIRA, H.J., alias NEMIROFF, Henry J. Polish. Born about 1895.		Arrested and charged with "Larceny from Person". Found "Not Guilty" on 20.1.37 to be detained in Station. Ordered to be released on 30.1.37. B.W. F.I.R. 95/37).
C.R.O. F-1941	OGLY, George, alias OGLE, G. Russian. Born 1918.	1 Route Vallon	Arrested on 21.1.37 and charged with "Larceny by Trick". Sentenced to 25 days detention and 2 months in Reformatory prior to execution of sentence. 29.1.37. (S. F.I.R. 145/37).
C.R.O. F-2522	BARANOFF, Paul.	682, Rue Bourgeat	Arrested on 21.1.37 and charged with "Larceny by Trick" and "Fraud". Sentenced for "Larceny" to 1 month imp., and for "Fraud" to 25 days detention, and 2 months in Reformatory on 29.1.37. (S. F.I.R. 145/37).

C.R.O. F-2175	PASCHENKO, Constantine V., alias PASCHENKOFF, Konstantine. Russian. Gypsy. Born 1925.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 23.1.37 and charged with "Larceny by Trick" and "Fraud". Found "Not Guilty", and sentenced to 8 months imp. in Reformatory. (S. F.I.R. 15/37).
	KABANOFF, Vassily. Russian. Born 1900.		Arrested on 24.1.37 and charged with "Larceny". (C. Misc. 58/37). Handed over to the River Police.
C.R.O. F-446	TEGI, William, alias OGLIEFF, alias VISHNEVSKY. Persian. Born 1908.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 26.1.37 and charged with "Attempted Fraud". Case pending. (Hongkew).
C.R.C. 214	HOODAN, Abdul, alias HUDAN, Abdul. Persian Gypsy. Born 1899.		Arrested and charged with "Attempted Fraud". Case pending. (Hongkew).
C.R.O. F-156	MENKO, Alexander, alias MENKOV, Alexander Alexeievich. Russian. Born 1901.		Arrested on 26.1.37 and charged with "Attempted "Fraud". Case pending. (Hongkew).
	PETROVA, Lola.	91, Route Vallon	- ditto -
C.R.O. F-2523	GOLDON, George. Unrecognized Portuguese. Born 1916.	4, Scott Road	Arrested and charged with "Attempted Larceny". Case pending.
C.R.O. F-2005	MOSKVITIN, Vladimir P. Russian. Born 1914.	14/1252 Rue Lafayette	Arrested on 28.1.37 and charged with "Malicious Damage". Case pending.
C.R.O. F-1441	YAMCHIKOFF, Pavel, alias YAMSCHIKOFF, Paul, alias BOGDANOFF, P.M., alias SMOLENTSEFF, alias MATVEYEVICH. Russian. Born 1910.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 31.12.36 and charged with "Larceny". Sentenced to 4 months imp. on 4.1.37. (Chengtu Rd.).
C.R.O. F-67	GUSSEFF, Ivan, alias GOOSEFF, alias SHEMIAKIN, I., alias BERUKOFF, alias BERIUKOFF, alias SHONAKIN. Russian. Born 1909.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 14.1.37 and charged with "Assault". Sentenced on 16.1.37 to 3 months imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-2390	ALIABUSHEFF, Nicolai. Russian. Born 1910.	3/63 Rte. Pere Robert	Arrested on 5.1.37 and charged with "Fraud". Sentenced on 16.1.37 to 4 months imprisonment. (French Police).
	ANDREEFF, Nicolai Gavrilovich. Russian. Born 1898.	7/256, Avenue Dubail	Arrested on 22.1.37 and charged with "Misappropriation". Case pending. (French Police).
C.R.O. F-39	PASHINROFF, George, alias PANCHISHKIN, G.S. alias PANCHISHIN, Geo., alias PANCHISHIN, Alexander. Russian. Born 1913.	Rue Baron Gros	Arrested on 24.1.37 and charged with "Pocket-picking". Case pending. (French Police).

C.R.C. 1630	VICHINSKY, Nicolai, alias VISHINSKY, A., alias VISHENSKY, Nicolas, alias LEROUX, Nicolas. Russian. Born 1910.	N.F.A.	Extradited from Tientsin to face a charge of "Attempted Armed Robbery" on 24.1.37. Case pending. (French Police).
C.R.C. F-107	RUJANSKY, Leon, alias ROJINSKY, alias ROJANSKY, Leonid, alias ROUJANSKY, Leon. Polish. Born 1891.	2/239, Ave. du Roi Albert	Arrested on 27.1.37 and charged with "Pocket-picking". Case pending. (French Police).
C.R.C. 52	BELSKY, Michael, alias BELSKY, Michail Georgievich, alias BELSKY, Abram. Russian. Born 1904.	113, Avenue Joffre.	- ditto -
	GRINVALD, Grigory Mihailovich, alias GRUNVALD, alias BERESEVSKY, G.M., alias BEREZOVSKY, nickname "OGOURETZ". Russian. Born 1900.	- do -	- ditto -
C.R.C. F-373	CHERNYSHOFF, Victor, alias IVASHIN. Russian. Born 1920.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 30.1.37 and charged with "Attempted Robbery". Case pending. (French Police).
C.R.C. 2253	HONIKEVITCH, Nicolai Viacheslavovich, alias HONEKEVITCH. Russian. Born 1912.	N.F.A.	Arrested on 31.1.37 and charged with "Attempted Robbery". Case pending. (French Police).

CASE PENDING FROM DECEMBER, 1936.

C.R.C. F-1441	YAMCHIKOFF, Pavel.	On 31.12.36, sentenced to 2 months imprisonment and handed over to the Settlement Authorities. (French Police).
C.R.C. F-1345	SMIRNOFF, Victor.	On 11.1.37, sentenced to 4 months imprisonment. (French Police).
C.R.C. 1423	REISMAN, Abram A.	On 6.1.37, found "Not Guilty". (C. 1285/36).
C.R.C. F-158	LISTZOFF, D.P.	Still pending.

1249/3

4 4 36

DISTRIBUTION LIST

1. D. O. "A". ✓
2. D. O. "B". ✓
3. D. O. "C". ✓
4. D. O. "D". ✓
5. D. D. O. "A". ✓
6. D. D. O. "B". ✓
7. D. D. O. "C". ✓
8. D. D. O. "D". ✓
9. Central Station (Senior Detective) ✓
10. Louza " " " ✓
11. Sinza " " " ✓
12. Chengtu Rd. " " " ✓
13. Gordon Rd. " " " ✓
14. Pootoo Rd. " " " ✓
15. Hongkew " " " ✓
16. West H'kew " " " ✓
17. Kashing Rd. " " " ✓
18. Bubbling Well Stn. " " ✓
19. Dixwell Road. " " " ✓
20. Wayside " " " ✓
21. Yulin Road " " " ✓
22. Yangtszepoo " " " ✓
23. Supt. i/c C. I. ✓
24. D.I. Papp. ✓
25. Officer i/c Finger Print Bureau. (2 copies) ✓✓
26. Crime Branch Registry. ✓
27. Special " " ✓
28. Mr.Sarly. (French Police). ✓
29. Detective Ivanoff (French Police). ✓

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
B. D. 1249

SHANGHAI - MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch. xxStationxx

REPORT

Date Feb. 25, 1936.

Subject Notes On Foreign Criminals And Suspects.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Golder.

The attached which comprises notes on Foreign Criminals and Suspects has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Acting Commissioner dated November 5, 1935.

In comparison with the information contained in the notes forwarded by the Straits Settlement Police, the attached show in many instances a lack of essential detail, due to the fact that the preparation of these notes is an innovation.

Part (1) of these notes when complete will comprise information on approximately 100 persons and include reference to some 450. To produce a work of informative value it will be necessary to prepare notes on some 500 persons, with reference, if the aforementioned ratio is maintained, to some 2,000. This would entail about 15 months work at the present rate of preparation.

Eric Golder
D. S. I.

SECURITY DEPARTMENT
SPECIAL BRANCH

D. C. (Special Branch).

Noted. Inspector 27/2/36

D.C. (crimes)

Information. The undertaking seems to be greater than was thought at first.

JFG

Reg. Please file p.t. and put up again later. JFG

26 1936

27 FEB. 1936

INDEX TO NAMES MENTIONED IN ATTACHED NOTES ON FOREIGN CRIMINALS & SUSPECTS

"A"	Page No.
ABOLNIK, Samuil N.	1.
ACKERMAN, Victor A.	1,32.
ADAMSKY, J.S.	2,9.
ADALSON.	19.
ALPHONSI, P.A.	3.
ALPHONS, P.A.	3.
ALVAREZ, Juan Jose.	4,27.
AUSLANDER, Herman.	3.
AUSTRICK, A.	19.

"B"	Page No.
BROQUE, S.M.	17,18.
BRODSKY (Mrs.)	18.
BROTCHKA, Rosa.	18.
BRODSKI.	18.
BREEN, A.J.	22.
BUGAEFF, Stanislav.	2.
BUTAKOFF.	15.
BULYCHEFF, Gregory I.	18.

"B"

BARTH, Kurt (Dr.)	2,9.
BACHIN, N.	5.
BAHR, Henry.	5.
BARR, Henry.	5.
BALANOVSKY, Sergey P.	6,21.
BAPTISTA, F.	7.
BAPTISTA, Francisco.	7.
BACHTIN, N.	7.
BARANOFF, Valentine V.	7,29.
BARLING, Frederick W.J.	8.
BARTER	9.
BASS, Isamor, G.(or A).	9,24.
BALDWIN, Frank	22.
BARTON (Dr.)	23.
BARTON, Fred.	29.
BELANOVSKY, Sergey P.	6,21.
BELONORSKY, "	6,21.
BEILIN, J.	1.
BEAUMONT, Adolphe Weisman.	9.
BERG, Mont.	9.
BEDNER, Richard.	11.
BEDNORG, "	11.
BEDNORZ, M.R.	11.
BEDNORZ, Ishigi (Count).	11.
BELAOUSOFF, Boris.	11.
BELOUSOFF, Jacob.	11.
BELYI, Shoorka.	14.
BISBJERG, Neils Gorgen Henik.	12,15,22.
BLIACHER.	11.
BLAHER.	11.
BLANCO, F.	13.
BLOM, Pieter.	13.
BLUM, Robert.	14.
BLUHM, C.	22.
BOOLANOVSKY, Sergey P.	6,21.
BORODOFSKY, V.	6.
BORCHERS, Ernst.	12,15.
BOGDANOFF, Vladimir.	14,16.
BORGININO.	15.
BOUTAKOFF.	15.
BOUDAKOFF	15.
BOUTAKO.	15.
BOZELLO, S.	26.
BRO, Maurice.	3,17,18.
BRANA, Schazker.	11.
BRIMBERG, S.M.	14,16.
BRONBERG, S.M.	14,16.
BREMBERG, S.M.	14,16.

"C"

CAPES, B.	8.
CATARAU, Julian.	19,26.
CATARAN.	19,26.
CAMPANI, Otello (or Mario).	20.
CAMERON.	22.
CAMPBELL, F.B.	22.
CARMICHAEL, James.	22.
CHENEY, J.B.(or Chaney).	21,6.
CHRISTIE, J.(Colonel).	12,22.
CHUSTER.	19.
CHIYOKO, Tanaka.	20.
CHAVEZ, Juan.	21.
CHERKASHIN, A.L.	22.
CHAPERON, E.	22.
CHARET, Otto.	22.
CHAIET, Otto.	22.
CHEFEREN, E.	22.
CORTEZ, Joseph.	6.
CORTES, Arthur.	21,24.
COSTIDES.	21.
COULTER, Chas S.	22.
COHEN, Joseph.	24.
COHEN, Fanny.	24.
CRAWLEY, Knight, M.	12,22,26.
CRAWLEY, Paul S.	19,26.
CRANK, Thomas Reginald.	25.

"D"

DA ROSA J.M.	21.
DENISOFF V.N.	7,29.
DENISOFF:	18.
DE HOUX, George.	22.
DEL VALLE, Figueroa.	27.
DEMENTZEFF, Herman P (or Yerman)	28.
DEMENTISEFF, Herman P.	28.
DEMINTZEFF, "	28.
DENISOFF, Constantine G.	29.
DIOMENTSEFF, Herman P.	28.
DOERN, A.	2.
DOUBOFF, N.	14.
DOBROHOTOFF.	18.
DOYLAN.	29.
DOLAN, James Stephen.	29.
DOLL, Michael.	30.
DOLT.	30.
DOUBROVSKY, Gleb A.	31.

"D" — Page No.

DROOS, Naum. 1,32.
DRYSDALE, F. 22.
DURANT. 22.

"E"

EFIMCHICK. 19.
ELLIOT, Victor, E. 32.
ESTUBLIER, M. 2,9.
ETTI, Charles. 22.

"F"

FELGATE, R.H. 29.
FERNANDO. 22.
FISCHER. 19.
FOURNIER. 27.

"G"

GARCIA, Carlos. 4,27.
GARY. 32.
GELMAN, Welff. 14,16.
GILBERT, Isaac. 5.
GMEHLING, G. 29.
GLOUSHKOVA, P. 11.
GODINEZ, E. Capt. 13.
GOFFMAN, S.Y. 16.
GOFFMAN, I. 16.
GONNERT. 22.

"H"

HAHMER, A.A. 11.
HAHER. 11.
HARLAND, Rath. 30.
HAZELWOOD, C.H. 22.
HINCHEK. 14.
HOWE, George (Capt.) 22.
HYDE, Frank. 22

"I"

IONIN, J.I. 5,7.
IFL(I)AND. 16.
INSAROFF. 18.
ISRAELOWICZ, Adolphe. 9.

"J"

JOVERELVA, Miss M.(or N).12,22.
JOVINO. 22.

"K" — Page No.

KASUIN, Adrian N. 5,7.
KATARAN, J. 19.
KAWASHIMA, Arika. 24.
KERNER. 11.
KELMAN, Welff. 14,16.
KINDLER (Dr.) 19.
KOZAK. 11.
KOODIRN, Alexander. 14.
KOSLOVSKY, Stanislav. 14.
KOZELSKY, K. 19.
KOTTERMEIER. 29.
KOUSHESHOVA, Natalia. 14.
KRAUSZ, C.A. 12,15,22.
KRAUSCH. 12,15,22.
KREMPASKY, J. 22.

"L"

LA FUENTE. 4,27.
LAMBRUM. 12.
LAPSHIN. 16.
LAKOMKIN, Afanasy. 29.
LESPINASSE. 9.
LEON. 14.19.
LETUENTE. 27.
LLADO, S. 6,9,21.
LITSARIDI, N. 26.
LOOKIANCHENKO, E.J. 16.
LOUISE (Madame). 20.
LOUIS. 23.
LORRAINE, V. 32.
LUKIANCHENKO, E.J. 16.

"M"

MacBAIN, C. 1,32.
MACK, A.C. 5,7.
MARCS, Jerome. 9.
MATONZ, Arsotune. 14.
MARZOLI. 15.
MAHABOFF, P.S. 22.
MAEPOFF-HOLSTEIN, A.V. 22.
MAITLAND, Ch.S. 25.
McEUEN (Mrs.) 13.
MECHER. 19.
MIZRAHI, M.S. (Mrs.) 16.
MORGAN, W.A. 21.
MORGALO (BLinder). 11.
MURPHY, Patrick James. 8.
MUSSIN, Leonid. 9.
MUI, Nishida. 20.

"N"

NEILMEYER, D. 6.
NELSON, Charlie. 22.
NEVIAROVSKAYA, M.F.(Mrs.) 2.
NICOLI. 3.
NICOLAEVITCH, Victor. 15.
NOCHERA. 19.

"O"	Page No.
OU SU TIEN.	22.

"P"	
PATESON, J.	12.
PAISOFF.	16.
PAUSOFF.	16.
PARLANI, F.	23.
PERMIAKOFF, A.	11.
PERTZOVSKY, S.	14.
PETERSON.	16.
PERLES.	19.
PHILLIPS, Arthur.	24.
PISAREVSKY, A.G.	12,15.
PIZZO.	19.
POCHKOVSKY.	1.
POLONETZKY.	1.
POO(C)KALSKY.	14.
POLAGOTI.	15.
POLIN.	22.
PRICE.	4.

"R"	
RANGEL, Anthony.	20.
RIKOFF (now MIZRAHI, Mrs.)	16.
ROJINSKY, J.	1,32.
ROSENBAUM, Albert (or Alfred)	5,17.
RUSSIAN Mary.	11.
RYABINE (Dr.).	2, 9.

"S"	
SALNIK, Eugene V.	7.
SALNIK, David.	5.
SANCHEZ, J.	13.
SAMBOOR, Mihail.	14,16.
SANTOS.	27.
SANGEZ.	20.
SACK, B.J.	21.
SCHWARTZ, Joseph.	3.
SCHILLING.	19.
SCHNIEDER, Ulrich.	23.
SCHWARTZ, Guiseppe.	23.
SHAPOONOFF, E.L.	1.
SHEPSHELEVITCH, V.(Mrs.)	5,7.
SHMOOLEVSKY, Israel A.	5,7.
SHMOOLEVSKY, Leo.	5,7.
SHMULEVSKY.	5,7.
SHICHMAN, F.V.	16.
SINCLAIR Betty.	29.
SMITH, A.	32.
SOOLEVITCH, M.	1.
SOOLEVITCH, I.	1.
SOUZA.	32.
SOBOLOFF, Valentine.	14.

"S"	
SPONOPOULOS, P.E.	28.
STRUBELL.	9.
STEPANOFF, A.	14.
STANISHEVSKY.	14.
STEPANOFF.	14.
STAMBOUL, H.	19.
STCHUPAK.	23.
SUBESKO, Betty.	14.
SUSLOVA (WEIER), Mrs.	16.
SVETKOFF, N.	5,7.

"T"	
TAMBURINI, E.V.	5,7.
TAMBURINI, E.	5,7.
T'ANG PO LU	22.
TERGREGORIAN, G.	32.
TESSIER, Eugene (Female).	23.
TESSIER, A.H.	26.
TOLOKONSKY.	5.
TSIGAKELLI.	5.
TOBSON.	32.

"V"	
VASILIEV, P.E.	28.
VASSILIEFF.	18.
VELICHKIN.	23.
VISHENENKO.	16.
VITOREVSKY.	15.
VOLSKY.	14.
VORONTSOFF, Mi(c)hail.	14,16.

"W"	
WEILDEN, Robert G.	12.
WEIZOVITCH.	23.
WIDLER, Elly.	23,26,29.
WILSON, A.F.	30.
WORTHINGTON.	23.

"Y"	
YOSHIMURA.	20.
YOSHKOVITCH.	5.

"Z"	
ZASORIN, C.	32.
ZASOVIN.	5.
ZELINIDIS.	11.
ZIBIN.	14.

NOTES ON FOREIGN CRIMINALS

Section C.S.6.

PART I

March 1936.

ABOLNIK, Samuil N., Russian, born at Vilno in 1905
C.R.O.F-746. Files: D.2237, D.6202, C.5353, C.989/32, I.O. 8646, D.I.S. 1067/33.

Associates:

Pochkovsky. Soolevitch, M. Soolevitch, I.
Beilin, J. Shapoonoff, E.L. Polonetzky.

Following the German occupation of Vilno in 1917 Abolnik and his brother fled to America where they remained for three months. Samuil went to Harbin and was next heard of in Tientsin in 1923. Later in the same year he came to Shanghai and obtained employment with the Commercial Express & Storage Co. He subsequently worked with various transportation companies until 1930, when he made a trip to Soviet Russia. He first came to notice locally as the result of his connection with certain undesirable political intrigue. In November 1931 he was arrested together with J. Beilin and charged with fraud, but the prosecution failed. He was again arrested in July 1932 and charged with a similar offence and sentenced to 10 months imprisonment. He appealed and the sentence was set aside on January 25, 1933.

Modus Operandi

Acting as a customs-broker he makes a practice of so falsifying the accounts of importers whose business he is entrusted with that they are charged more than the legitimate customs dues.

Last known address: 5 Yang Terrace.

ACKERMAN, Victor A., Russian, born in 1905
C.R.O.F-724 Files: C.257/34.

Associates:

Droos, N. Rojinsky, J. MacBain, C.

On February 19, 1934 Ackerman was arrested on the complaint of Mrs. E.M. Newton that he had stolen $92 from her bag whilst in

her company. He was arrested in the French Concession, found in possession of part of the money, and charged. On February 21, 1934 he was sentenced to a fine of $120 or 60 days detention for this offence.

After his release from prison he, in association with N. Droos, J. Rojinsky and C. MacBain, opened the Shanghai Produce Trading Company at No.149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road and succeeded in obtaining goods to the value of approximately $400 from J.E.Turner & Co., No.128 Museum Road. Only a threat of prosecution against C. MacBain, who had been foolish enough to sign certain papers, brought forth the money. The company, which savoured of a bogus concern, closed down after three months.

Last known address: House 2, Terrace 15, Carter Road.

ADAMSKY, J.S., alias BUGAEFF, Stanislav, alias DOERN, A., born on 31.10.1891, Polish.
C.R.C. 922. Files: Sinza 1473/35. D.1451. E.163/50. French Police.

Associates:

Dr. Kurt Barth. Neviarovskaya, Mrs.M.F. Estublier, M.

This individual was charged at the Mixed Court on December 8, 1926 for selling arms and ammunition, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment and expelled. On July 8, 1932 he was escorted from Dairen to Shanghai on behalf of the French Police and was sentenced to a fine of $200 on a charge of fraud.

It is alleged that he makes a practice of smuggling arms from German ships putting in at wharves in the Wayside District.

On March 6, 1935 he was arrested by the French Police for participating in the manufacturing of drugs at the residence of Dr. Kurt Barth on Columbia Road. In this connection he was sentenced on October 21, 1935 to 18 months imprisonment by the Shanghai District Court, Nantao. Another associate in this case, a Dr.Kyabine, who committed suicide as a result of these disclosures, had been introduced to Adamsky by Dr.Marshad-Marsh.

The last mentioned person, on November 11, 1935, alleged that because of this introduction he was being blackmailed by Mrs.M.F. Neviarovskaya, the common-law wife of Adamsky, who threatened to implicate him (Marshad-Marsh) in the drug case unless a sum of $4,000 was forthcoming. This allegation was not supported by sufficient evidence to justify a prosecution.
Last known address: 35/66 Route Lorton.

ALPHONSI, P.A., alias ALPHONS, French, born about 1875
Files: D.6695. E.1108.

Associates

Schwartz, Joseph. Nicoli. Bro, Maurice.

This individual resigned from the French Municipal Police in 1920 or 1922 after having served in the Force for 15 years. He proceeded to France where he remained until about 1923 when he returned to Shanghai almost penniless and unsuccessfully sought reinstatement in the French Police. After a period during which he made his living by acting as souteneur to two French prostitutes, he obtained employment with the late French lawyer Du Pac de Marsoulies and whilst so employed engaged in various enterprises of a doubtful character.

In 1930 he left for Indo-China, where he subsequently served a term of imprisonment for arms smuggling. On his release from gaol he returned to Shanghai and associated himself with Chinese criminals. He is known to be active in smuggling of contraband from French steamers. In April 1935 he was under the surveillance of the French Police on suspicion of being engaged in gambling.

Last known address:

AUSLANDER, Herman, Rumanian, born in 1873
C.R.O. F-774 Files: L.A.9828/9 L.A. 9830/2.

Auslander, on July 24, 1922, at the Shanghai Second Special District Court, was sentenced to a fine of $2,500 on a

charge of opium smuggling.

On April 12, 1935 he was sentenced to a fine of $10 on a charge of permitting gambling in a licensed boarding house at No.286 Range Road, of which he was the licensee.

Besides his smuggling activities, Auslander derives a fair income from money-lending.

Last known address: 278 Range Road.

ALVAREZ, Juan Jose, Spanish, born about 1894
Files: G.F.55/1. E.3447. A.9398.

Associates:

Price. Garcia. La Fuente.

Alvarez, a Mexican born Spaniard, is of short stature and of Latin appearance. He is reported to have served with the French Army during the Great War and to have deserted from the Foreign Legion. It is also alleged that he was charged with a criminal offence in Mexico.

In 1926 he became connected with the Price-Garcia gambling combine and operated a gambling house at No.105 North Szechuen Road, O.O.L. On December 18, 1927 the premises were raided by the Chapei Police and 54 persons of divers nationalities arrested, among them being J.J. Alvarez. His gambling paraphernalia was seized and Alvarez was handed over to the Mexican Consul on December 20, 1927. The outcome of the case is unknown.

In 1928 Alvarez was operating the famous wheel at No.151C Bubbling Well Road for Garcia, the house being owned by one La Fuente, an intimate friend of Garcia's. On April 22, 1928, the Shanghai Municipal Police raided the house, arrested Alvarez and charged him before the Mexican Consul when he was fined Pesos 500. He left Shanghai soon after ostensibly for Mexico, and has not been heard of since.

Last known address:

BACHIN, N., Russian born about 1908
C.R.C. 1967. Files: D.1522. C.100/34.

Associates:

Ionin, J.I.	Kashin, Adrian N.	Mack, A.C.
Tamburini, E.V.	Tamburini, E.	Salnik, David.
Swetkoff, N.	Shepshelevitch, Mrs.V.	Shmoolevsky, Israel A.
Shmoolevsky, Leo (or Shmulevsky).		

Bachin, on November 22, 1932, was sentenced in the Shanghai Second Special District Court to one year and four months imprisonment and ordered to pay $3,600 compensation on a charge of manslaughter (driving a motor car under the influence of drink and causing an accident).

He again came to notice in January 1934 during the investigation of the case of forgery and fraud in the sum of $136,688.25 on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China. He had been employed as a reporter on the Russian newspaper "Shanghai Zaria" and had occasionally acted as interpreter for Ionin, one of the principals in the case. He furnished the Police with information regarding the part played by different individuals in the case.

Last known address:

BAHR, Henry, alias BAKR, Henry, Eurasian, (German-Chinese), born in 1901, Travels on Passport No. 133R72134 issued in Berlin on 14.8.35.
C.R.C. 1193. Files: D.4381. S.153/28. C.562/28.
E. 825. E.163/65.

Associates:

Yoskovitch.	Tolokonsky.	Tsigarelli.
Zasovin.	Gilbert, Isaac.	Rosenbaum, Albert (or Alfred).

Bahr was a photographer for seven years prior to 1928. He is now notorious as an international confidence tricker and as an associate of Albert ROSENBAUM, who is known to be connected with the narcotic traffic.

He was arrested in Shanghai on May 22, 1928, and sentenced on June 29, 1928, to one year and six months imprisonment on a charge of False Pretences. The sentence was reduced on appeal to one year's imprisonment. The charge arose out of a

conspiracy with I. Gilbert and a Chinese to swindle Chinese on the pretext of manufacturing currency notes by means of chemicals. Sleight of hand methods were necessarily used. Bahr appears to have practised the trick in different parts of China and locally on many occasions. His victims hesitate to lodge a complaint because of their own fraudulent intentions.

In 1933 at Singapore in company with A. Rosenbaum, Bahr again attempted the trick, but was unsuccessful.

He is at present residing at 745 Dixwell Road and is not known to have any regular occupation. On several occasions during 1935 he travelled to Dairen and on one occasion to Hongkong.

BALANOVSKY (Belanovsky or Belonorsky or Boolanovsky), Sergey P., Russian, born in 1898, nickname "Seregka Poliak"
Files: D. 5272. G.F. 42.

Associates:

Borodofsky, V. Cheney, J.B. Cortez, Joseph.
Llado, S. Neilmayer, D.

Balanovsky arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostock on November 22, 1922.

In 1925, under the nickname of Seregka Poliak, he resided at 9 Dent Road, where he cohabited with V. Borodofsky, Russian Jewess, proprietress of the house which was frequently visited by persons suspected of smuggling.

He was sentenced on August 5, 1925 at the Mixed Court to pay a fine of $100 for trafficking in arms.

In 1931 Balanovsky was associated with J.B. Cheney in the operation of a gambling den at 7 Route des Soeurs.

During the period July-September 1933 he was employed as cashier at a gambling den conducted by S. Llado, D. Neilmayer and J. Cortez.

Last known address:

BAPTISTA, F., Unrecognized Portuguese, born in 1908
C.R.C. F-380. File : D.R. 22/129.

This individual was arrested on September 12, 1929 and charged with shoplifting, for which he was sentenced to seven days imprisonment by the Shanghai Provisional Court.

Last known address:

BAPTISTA, Francisco, Portuguese, born in 1881
C.R.C. F-845. File : C.100/34.

Associates:

Bachtin, N.	Ionin, J.I.	Kashin, Adrian N.
Mack, A.C.	Salnik, Eugene V.	Shepshelevitch, Mrs.
Shmoolevsky, Leo.	Shmoolevsky, Israel A. (or Shmulevsky)	Swetkoff, N.
Tamburini, E.V.		Tamburini, E.

Baptista was arrested on February 2, 1934, and charged at the Portuguese Consular Court, Shanghai, with having assisted and with being an accomplice in the crime of forgery of a cheque on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China to the amount of $136.688.25 which was committed during January 1934. At the time of the offence Baptista was in the employ of the said bank. He was sent to Macao for trial on March 10, 1934.

Last known address:

BARANOFF, Valentine Vladimirovitch, Russian, born in 1910,
Holds Chinese Passport No.76269 issued at Manila on 15.9.33.
File : E.1014.

Associate :

Denisoff, V.N.

Baranoff was arrested in Bangkok on January 16, 1935 together with Denisoff, Vasily N. Both men were deported to China on January 18, 1935 as undesirables. They arrived in Shanghai on February 11, 1935. Both men speak Cantonese fluently.

Last known address:

BARLING, Frederick William James, British, born in 1901, Holds Passport No.6303 issued by H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on 8.5.1930.

Files: E. 684. H.1227/34. C.1450/34.

Associates:

Capes, B. Murphy, Patrick James.

Barling left the Shanghai Defence Force on November 27, 1927 and joined the Shanghai Municipal Police. He was dismissed from the Force in May 1929, after continued misconduct. About 18 months later he left for Vancouver and subsequently estranged himself from his wife, whom he had left in Shanghai. In Vancouver he lived by his wits, and served terms of imprisonment on charges of larceny and fraud. At the expiration of the sentence for fraud he was deported to Shanghai, where he arrived on July 19, 1934. He resided temporarily at the Astor House and attempted to settle his bill with a cheque stolen from H. Wadham of the Victoria Club, who had befriended him. He also stole clothing from B. Capes (another ex S.M.P. employee) and pawned it.

At the time of the Wessels-Burton murder he attempted to intimidate his wife (nee Hetherton) by sending her press reports of the case.

Barling was prosecuted in the H.B.M. Police Court on July 30, 1934 on two charges of obtaining money by false pretences, but escaped punishment when he promised to refund the sums in full.

He again appeared in the H.B.M. Police Court on January 7, 1936, when he was fined $5.00 for failing to register himself as a British subject.

Since Barling returned to Shanghai he has been suspected of minor pilfering and false pretences in cases where the injured parties declined to institute proceedings against him.

He may be located at the Ritz Cafe, 26 Rue Chu Pao San, French Concession, where he is employed as a bartender.

BARTH, Dr. Kurt, German.
Files: D. 4431. B.W. 61/35.

Associates:

Adamsky, J.S. Barter. Estublier, M.
Lespinasse. Rvabine, Dr. J.P.

Barth was once the Finnish State firearms representative for China.

In January 1933 he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and $3,000 fine for being concerned in the manufacture of morphine on the premises of the Shanghai Perfumery Factory, O.O.L.

Last known address:

BASS, Isamor Gregorivitch (or A), Russian Jew, born in 1910 at Elizabethgrad. Height 5'2½"; Hazel eyes; fair complexion; Married; Barber.
C.R.O. F-97. Files: S.145/31. L.359/31. W.594/31.
Y.728/31. E.820. French Police.

Associate :

Mussin, Leonid.

Bass is an expert pickpocket, and has several convictions to his credit in Shanghai, dating from February 2, 1931. He has not been before a court locally since August 8, 1932, when he was sentenced to 4 months imprisonment for pocketpicking.

Bass returned to Shanghai from Dairen on 15.10.35 in company with L. Mussin, Russian pickpocket, who travelled on a Netherlands passport which had been forged.

Last known address:

BEAUMONT, Adolphe Weisman, alias ISRAELOWICZ, Adolphe, Belgian, born at Antwerp of Polish parents on 4.3.1897
Files: D.3307. E. 881. C(Misc)408/34.
C.1662/34. C.1168/34.

Associates:

Llado, S. Marcs, Jerome. Strubell.
Berg, Mont.

Beaumont arrived in Shanghai on June 14, 1929 from Vancouver after having been deported from the U. S. A. on grounds of illegal entry. In Shanghai he associated himself with a number of business ventures, including the Riverview Golf Club, the Speedway and with the Velodrome Inc., each of which proved a financial failure, and he became heavily saddled with debts.

He appeared in the role of editor of the "Shanghai Spectator", a semi-sporting and social paper of scurrilous tendencies, which made its initial appearance in 1931. Many of the articles published were directed against the Shanghai Municipal Council's administrative policy with the ulterior motive of championing his own cause and later his own election campaign as a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council. At the polls on March 26, and 27, 1934 he was soundly defeated.

Beaumont was sentenced in the Belgian Consular Court in 1932 to 10 days imprisonment for defamation of character. In 1932 he was summoned to the Belgian Consulate-General regarding debts incurred by him all over Shanghai. On numerous occasions he issued cheques without having funds in the bank to meet them.

Beaumont in January 1933 was closely associated with "Jimmy" Llado, a notorious gambler and conductor of several secret gambling dens in Shanghai. He was among the persons apprehended by the French Police on January 31, 1935, in a raid on a gambling establishment at 803 Avenue Foch. He was alleged to be one of the principals of the place, but he was released and not charged due to lack of evidence.

A complaint of attempted extortion was filed against Beaumont during 1932 by R.N. Mayer.

Whilst in Paris in 1928 under the name of Israelowicz, he was the instigator of a Fcs.3,000,000 fraud (precious stones, jewels, etc.) on Blumenthal Freres. He left France to escape

arrest and was convicted by default to five years imprisonment and fined Fcs.85,000.

Beaumont left Shanghai for Kobe en route to the U. S. A. on March 19, 1935.

Last known address:

BEDNER, Richard, alias Bednorg, alias Bednorz, M.R., alias Count Bednorz Ishigi, German or Polish, born in Upper Silesia about 1889, Engineer, Height 6'2"
C.R.O. F-377. Files: H.1309/29. I.O.D.9144. I.O.D.309/29.

Associates:

Hahmer, A.A. Hanar.

When Bedner first came to Shanghai in 1911, he was employed by the firm Kattwinkle & Co., for which concern he later became local manager. He lost this position through having absconded with a considerable sum of money. He then obtained a post as an engineer in certain coal mines on the Island of Saghalien, from which position he was dismissed for attempting to sell mining machinery to Japanese interests. He subsequently worked in coal mines near Peiping, and later returned to Shanghai to set up house with his wife.

In 1928 Bedner became the confederate of one Hanar, a former employee of the Chinese Maritime Customs, in arms smuggling.

He was sentenced on February 22, 1929, to a fine of $400 for possession of morphia.

Nothing is known of Bedner's movements since he left Hongkong in 1930.

Last known address:

BELAOUSOFF, Boris, alias BELOUSOFF, Jacob, alias Morgalo (Blinker), Russian
Files: D. 2485. E.695.

Associates:

Bliacher alias Blaher.
Gloushkova, P. alias Brana Schazker, alias Russian Mary.
Kerner.
Permiakoff A., alias Kozak.
Zelinidis.

First came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police in 1931 as the result of his being prosecuted in Harbin, together with Kerner, Blaher or Bliacher, and his (Belaousoff's) wife on a charge of selling into prostitution a Russian girl named Stefanovitch. All were found guilty. Belaousoff and his wife were sentenced to 6 years and a fine of $1,000 whilst Blaher and Kerner received one year and 10 months imprisonment each, with hard labour.

Belaousoff in all probability appealed the decision of the Court, for in 1934 he was in Shanghai and known to be an associate of Gloushkova, P. (Russian Mary), a Russian Jewess, known to the Police as a prostitute and procuress who at that time was living together with the proprietress of the "New York Cafe", Nanzing Road. The pair were trying to recruit women for a house operated by Belaousoff in Peiping or Tientsin. Whatever the outcome Belaousoff eventually threw in his lot with Mrs. L. Zelinidis, the common-law wife of one Joseph Schwartz in the operation of a brothel in Avenue du Roi Albert, Shanghai.

Note: P. Gloushkova (Russian Mary) is in possession of a Chinese passport issued inthe name of Mrs.Brana Schazker under which name she registered when living at No.268 Renge Road, her last known address in Shanghai.

Last known address:

BISBJERG, Neils Gorgen Henik, Danish, born in 1890,
Height 5'8", Brown hair, Blue eyes.
C.R.O.F-160. Files: A.9295. C.1278/30. D.4850. D.1242. E.260. I.O.D.755. I.O.9630.

Associates:

Borchers, Ernst.
Joverelva, Miss M.
Lambrum.
Weilden, Robt. G.
Crawley, Knight M.
Krausz (Krausch, C.A.)
Pateson, J.
Col.J. Christie.
Pisarevsky, A.G.

Bisbjerg came to China in 1921. He obtained employment with the B. A. T., and later ran a small import and export business of his own. In 1927 he endeavoured to negotiate

arms and morphine deals. In 1928 he specialized in the manufacture and sale of steel vests. During the same year he was sentenced at the Danish Consular Court to 14 days imprisonment on a charge of unintentional manslaughter (motor car accident). In 1929 he purchased material for the manufacture of gas pistols. He was forbidden to sell the product locally, but he appears to have marketed same in other parts of China. In 1930 he was unconfirmedly reported to have been concerned in a large deal in munitions with the Nationalist Government. In 1930 he was charged at the Danish Consular Court for fraud, resulting in his being sent to Denmark for trial on September 2, 1930. Bisbjerg was last heard of in April 1933, when he was reliably reported to have been examined by the Berlin Police with regard to a charge of opium smuggling. The charge, however, could not be substantiated.

Last known address:

BLANCO, F.
Files: D. 4783 G.F.50

Associates:

Sanchez J. Capt. E.Godinez. McEuen, Mrs.

F. Blanco in 1933 signed a lease in respect of premises at 79/81 Sun Avenue, where he attempted to conduct public gambling. Blanco has not been identified.

Last known address:

BLOM, Pieter, Netherlander

File: C.(Misc)137.

Blom was representative of an Amsterdam firm of brokers in Medan, and Sumatra. He embezzled a substantial sum of money and fled to Shanghai, where he was arrested and deported to Batavia on July 27, 1933.

Last known address:

BLUM, Robert, Latvian, born in 1897, Height 5'6½", Hair dark blonde curly, Eyes grey, Complexion fresh.
C.R.C. 1966. File : 794/32

Associates:

Soooloff, Valentine. Subesko, Betty.

Blum was the Hankow representative of the China Oil Refineries Associated Ltd. He was sentenced on September 7, 1932, to one year's imprisonment and fined $1,000 for misappropriation.

Last known address:

BOGDANOFF, Vladimar, alias Michail Vorontsoff, Russian, born in 1895, Height 5'4½", Hair black, Eyes brown.
C.R.C. 848. Files: B.1291. B.2848. C.I.D.10591. D. 577. I.O.D.312.

Associates:

Brinberg (or Bronberg or Brenberg or Brimberg), S.M.
Koodirn, Alexander alias Belyi, Shoorka.
Pertzovsky, S.
Samboor, Mihail.
Matonz, Arootune.
Gelman(Kelman)Welff.
Hinchek alias Leon.
Koslovsky, Stanislav.
Stepanoff, A.
Stanishevsky.
Zibin.
Douboff, N.
Pol(c)kalsky alias Volsky.
Stepanoff.
Kousheshova, N.

Bagdanoff is an expert safe breaker. He was arrested by the British Municipal Police, Tientsin, in 1925, and sent to Harbin under escort for suspected complicity in a murder and robbery at Harbin.

He was sentenced on July 5, 1926 to three months imprisonment for receiving stolen property, and on November 23, 1929 at the Shanghai 1st Special District Court to six years plus 15 days R.O.S. for being a member of a criminal gang and for shoobreaking (Ulman Jewellery Store robbery). His sentence was reduced to four years on appeal, and he was released under Government Amnesty on October 5, 1932, but handed over to Tientsin Police on October 21, 1932.

He is suspected of being concerned in an office-breaking at 4 Avenue Edward VII on August 24, 1929 and of conspiracy to commit robbery at Reuter Brockelman's, 62 Kiangse Road, in September 1929.

He married Natalia Kousheshova, notorious shop-lifter, whose former husband was executed for murder in 1926.

Last known address:

BORCHERS, Ernst, German, born on 7.11.1898, Passport No.1107 issued by German Consulate, Bilboa, Spain, on 10.10.1929
File : D. 1242.

Associates:

Bisbjerg, N.G.H. Pisarevsky, A.G. Krausz.

Borchers came to Shanghai in 1930 as export manager of the Spanish Firearms Manufacturing Co. He made no attempt to conceal the nature of his business, which,he maintained, was perfectly legitimate, and he admitted having concluded during August 1930 a deal with the Nanking Government for the supply of a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

He associated in Shanghai with Bisbjerg, Krausz and Pisarevsky, all of whom have good connections with Chinese arms dealers and similarly are suspected of criminal activity.

Last known address:

BORGININO, Italian
File : I.O. 5618.

Associates :

Marzoli. Polagoti.

Borginino in 1924 was unconfirmedly reported to have concluded a contract with a Chinese military clique to supply a large consignment of arms and ammunition. Borginino, and his two associates,Marzoli and Polagoti, were at that time employed in an Italian bank in Peking.

Last known address:

BOUTAKOFF (or BOUDAKOFF or BUTAKOFF or BOUTAKO) alias Victor Nicolaevitch alias Peterson alias Vitorevsky, Rumanian or Russian, born about 1905, Height 5'7", Black hair.
C.R.O.F-78. Files: W. A1992. W. A6269. C.1130/33
C. 27/34. D. 3288. C.9696.
French Police.

Associates:

Lookianchenko E.J. (Lukianchenko)	Paisoff.	Vishenenko.
	Lapshin.	Pausoff.
Suslova (Weier),Mrs.L.	Goffman, S.Y.	Goffman I.

Boutakoff first came to Shanghai in July 1923.

In 1927 he was employed with the Shanghai Tramway Co., but his services were soon dispensed with on account of the disappearance of some tools which had been entrusted to his care.

He was found not guilty when charged before the French Mixed Court on 2.4.28 with uttering counterfeit money.

He was sentenced to 50 days imprisonment for larceny on April 2, 1928 and later to four months imprisonment and a fine of $300 for misappropriation. He did not serve the last sentence as he was found not guilty on November 12, 1935 on appeal.

He was arrested together with E.J. Lookianchenko in connection with the Siberian Jewellery Store robbery (safe breaking) and sentenced on May 27, 1934 at the Shanghai 1st Special District Court to eight months imprisonment for burglary and two months imprisonment for using a forged passport - to serve 9 months imprisonment in all and was released from gaol on March 29, 1935.

Last known address:

BRINBERG (or BRONBERG or BRENBERG or BRIMBERG) Samuel Moisha, Polish Jew, born on 1.1.1882, Passport Ser.1 No.414064 No.167/34, issued by Polish Consulate, Shanghai, on 21.11.1934
Files: D.577. D.4841. D.6254. E.163.

Associates:

Shichman, F.V.	Mizrahi, Mrs.M.S. nee Rikoff.	Ifl(i)and, J.
Samboor, Minail.		Gelman alias Kelman, Welff.
Bogdanoff V alias Vorontsoff,Mihail.		

Brinberg in February 1922 was alleged to be concerned in smuggling opium into Shanghai from Trieste. In 1928 he was reported to be an associate of F.V. Shichman, who frequently travelled to Tientsin, Dairen and Shanghai, directing the movements of drugs from one point to another.

Brinberg was arrested in Tientsin on October 10, 1929, when the British Police discovered a house containing an elaborate plant which was used for extracting heroin from floor polish, in which form the drug was being shipped from France.

During 1935 Brinberg made numerous trips between Shanghai and Dairen.

Last known address: 146A Route des Soeurs.

BRO, Maurice, Russian Jew, born in Shanghai about 1909, Speaks Russian, English, French and Chinese
C.R.O. F-712. Files: D. 6696. French Police.

Associates:

Rosenbaum, Albert. Broque, S.M.

Bro in 1925/26 was employed with Pathe Orient Ltd. at the firm's factory on Route Zikawei. He was discharged from this post on account of a number of thefts for which he was held responsible.

In September 1931 he was employed for a short period with Clarke's Enquiry Agency. His services, however, were unsatisfactory and his dismissal was expedited by the theft of two pistols from Clarke's office. Bro was strongly suspected of the theft, but no proof was forthcoming.

Subsequent to 1932, Bro clashed with the notorious A. Rosenbaum. Duplicity in some underhanded affair in which the pair were concerned is believed to have been the cause of the bitter enmity which existed between them.

Towards the end of 1934 Bro claimed that he could, in return for a practical consideration, facilitate aliens' entry into America.

On February 1, 1935, he publicly claimed to have invented a perpetual motion machine which he named "R.A.E.". The claim savoured of a swindle and nothing came of it.

Bro on October 26, 1935 was sentenced in the Shanghai 2nd Special District Court to 50 days imprisonment for fraud.

Last known address: 498 Rue Cardinal Mercier.

BRODSKY (Brodski or Brotchka), Rosa, Russian, born in 1898
C.R.C. 2347. Files: D.6496. D. 4911. D.2145.

This individual is the widow of the notorious BRODSKY, Abram, who was murdered in Harbin on June 2, 1935.

She was unsuccessfully prosecuted locally for shoplifting on December 5, 1925, and again escaped punishment for similar offence. on November 5, 1927.

Her third prosecution before the Shanghai 1st Special District Court on a charge of trafficking in women was equally unsuccessful.

Last known address: 2/66 Route Vallon, French Concession.

BROQUE, Samuel Morris, American (unrecognized), born in 1904
C.R.O. F-374. File : C.870/35

Associate :

Bro, Maurice.

Broque is the step-brotner of Maurice BRO. He claims American citizenship, but is not recognized as such by the American Authorities.

At the Shanghai 1st Special District Court on July 2, 1935, Broque was sentenced to 15 days imprisonment for obtaining goods by false pretences. The goods were handed to Broque on credit by Alexander Clark & Co. Ltd., Jewellery & Silver Ware Store, Nanking Road, on the understanding that he was making the purchase on behalf of a well-known customer who had previously been seen in the store in company with Broque.

Last known address: Savoy Hotel, Broadway.

BULYCHEFF, Gregory I., alias Vassilieff, alias Insaroff, alias Denisoff, alias Dobrohotoff, Russian Jew, born about 1885
C.R.O. F-295. Files: C.160/35. C.166/35. C.279/35.

Bulycheff was sentenced on September 8, 1933 at the Shanghai 2nd Special District Court to pay a fine of $60 or to serve 30 days imprisonment for swindling.

On March 1, 1935, at the Shanghai 1st Special District Court he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for fraud (3 counts). In this connection he represented himself as an employee of the Chinese Eastern Railway Agency, selling goods on a commission basis. He obtained money from the victims on the pretext that his firm would, on his introduction, make direct contracts and he would thereby lose his commission.

Last known address:

CATARAU, Julian, alias Kataran, alias Cataran, Roumanian
Files: I.O. 5202. I.O.5601. I.O.5740.
C.I.D.9522/24. C.I.D.8871/24.

Associates:

Adalson alias Molchanoff.	Austrick, A.	Chuster, H.
Fischer.	Crawley.	Efimchick alias Perles.
Kozelsky, K.	Kindler, Dr.	Mecher.
Nochera.	Leon.	Schilling.
Stamboul H.	Pizzo.	

There appears to be no report to hand covering the arrival here of Catarau, Julian; it is known, however, that prior to 1919 he was an anarchist and swindler. He left Shanghai on October 25, 1919 by the s.s.Yamata Maru for Europe and was next heard of in 1920 at Nice where he was convicted of having stolen a large quantity of jewellery from a low class woman and sentenced to 10 months imprisonment. He returned to Shanghai in June 1923 and was seen on a number of occasions in the company of one Dr.Kindler.

There is every indication that Catarau was in 1924 very anxious to keep on the right side of the Police; to effect this he handed over various bits of information. In April 1924 he made a statement to the Police regarding the smuggling of arms and it is believed brought about the arrest on April 6, 1924 of a German named Schilling, who at that time manager of Frederick's Hotel. Catarau handed to the Police what he avowed to be the plans for wholesale smuggling of arms by a large group,

operating between Peking and Shanghai and claimed that the various consignments on arrival here were landed with the connivance of Customs officers.

On July 28, 1924, Catarau was arrested by the River Police in the company of A. Caban or Adriano Corban who was found in possession of a pistol and ammunition which he had just removed from the Italian ship "Rosandia". Catarau was handed over to the City Police and charged but was released "not guilty" and immediately admitted to the General Hospital suffering from acute appendicities.

On September 26, 1918 he was arrested by the French Consul (Shanghai) on a charge of espionage, but was later released.

On September 28, 1923 he was brought before the Mixed Court on a charge of assault and battery. The case against him was however dismissed.

Last known address:

CAMPANI, Otello (or Mario), alias Sangez, Italian, born in 1912
C.R.O. F-457. Files: C.(Misc.)107/34. D.6616. E.163/55.
H.(Misc.)11/34. H.2141/35.

Associates:

Chiyoko Tanaka alias Yoshimura. | Mui Nishida alias Madame Louise. | Rangel, Anthony.

Campani left the Italian Navy and took up residence in Shanghai at the end of 1933.

In January 1934, whilst he was cohabiting with a Japanese female named Chiyoko Tanaka alias Yoshimura, he was found to have an unlicensed pistol and ammunition. This was duly confiscated by the Italian Consul-General.

During September 1934 Campani became manager of the Marseillais Bar on Broadway. The embezzlement of a substantial sum of his employer's money coupled with his inability to keep his fingers out of the petty cash cost him his job. At the Italian Consular Court on January 4, 1935, he was found not guilty on the charge of embezzlement, but was sentenced to two months

imprisonment and fined 300 Liras and costs on the count of larceny, the sentence being suspended for two months.

During February 1935 a person masquerading under the name of Sanzez, who was believed to have been identical with Campani, defrauded ~~Anthony Rengel~~ WILLIAM JOHN NOOTT, JAPANESE EURASIAN, ~~Portuguese~~, of $25 by selling him tickets for a bogus indecent cinema show.

Last known address: 9 Tsongchow Road.

CHAVEZ, Juan, Brazilian
Files: A.3704. C.I.D.2131.

On April 15, 1915, the gambling at Mount Pleasant, No.24 North Honan Road, was recommenced; on the door was a plate bearing the name of J. Chavez. The place was watched for three months by the Police but very little was found out about Chavez.

On March 26, 1926, a raid was carried out by the Police at No.61 Bubbling Well Road and Chavez among others was taken into custody. His person was searched and the result proved beyond doubt that he was the operator of the establishment.

He was released on bail and brought before the Brazilian Assessor, but the outcome of the case is not known.

Last known address:

CHENEY (or Chaney) Jose B., alias Sack, Benjamin F., American, born about 1902, Journalist.
C.R.O. F-467. Files: D.2694A. D.4435. D.5272. G.F.42. E.220/46. C.I.D.7568.

Associates:

Balanovsky, S.P.	Cortes, A.	Costides.
da Roza, J.M.	Llado, S.	Morgan, W.A.

Cheney came to Shanghai sometime prior to 1922, and was employed with the Shanghai Gazette.

He was sentenced in the U.S.A. Consular Court on September 9, 1922 to 3½ years imprisonment, time to be served in Billibid Prison, Manila; he having been found guilty of forgery and fraud (4 counts).

He was employed as sports editor of the Shanghai Times for 2 or 3 years, and apparently resigned from the post about May 1931. He then associated himself with S.P. Balanovsky in conducting public gambling at No.7 Route de Grouchy.

In January 1933 he claimed Chilean protection and became the secretary of the now defunct Club Chileno, 837 Bubbling Well Road, wherein roulette was conducted. Cheney has also been connected with other gaming houses.

After the Club Chileno closed, Cheney again registered himself at the American Consulate-General.

Last known address: 41/80 Carter Road.

CHERKASHIN, A.L., Russian, born about 1893, Height about 5'9", Hair fair and curly, Wears pince-nez
File : E.851.

Associate :

Mahaboff, P.S.

Cherkashin in 1926 was manager of the now defunct Oriental Trading & Engineering Co., Ltd., 12 Nanking Road. In June of that year Cherkashin and his partner, P.S. Mahaboff, absconded after fraudulently obtaining various articles from several local concerns.

Cherkashin is now wanted by the Hankow Public Safety Bureau on a charge of fraudulently obtaining a typewriter in September 1934.

Last known address:

CHRISTIE, James,(ex-Colonel), D.S.O., alias CARMICHAEL, James, British, born about 1874
C.R.C. 722. Files : C.893/31. C.1585/32. C.1659/32. E.251.

Associates:

Bisbgerg,N.G.H.
Cameron alias
Frank Baldwin alias
F.B.Campbell alias
T'ang Po Lu
Etti, Charles.
Howe,, Captain George.
Jovino.
Krempasky,J. alias
Gonnert.
Bluhm, C.
Chaperon,E.
Coulter, Chas S.
Cheferen, E.
Durant.
Fernando.
Hyde, Frank.
Maepoff-Holsten,A.V.
alias Ou Su Tien.
Breen,A.J. alias Polin.
Charet(Chaiet),Otto.
Crawley,Knight M.
de Houx, George.
Drysdale, F.
Hazelwood,C.H.
Joverelva,Miss N.
Kraush, C.A. alias
Charlie Nelson.

Louis.
Schwartz, Guiseppe.
Velichkin.
Worthington.
Parlani, F.
Stchupak.
Weizovitch.
Schnieder, Ulrich.
Tessier, Eugene(female)
Widler, Elly alias Dr.Barton.

Christie served in the Navy as a warrant officer and obtained his discharge in Hongkong in 1905, when he became a professional boxing tutor and opened a gymnasium. The venture was a financial failure and he was declared a bankrupt in 1906. He absconded from Hongkong in 1907 after misappropriating a quantity of jewellery for which offence a warrant was issued for his arrest. He went to the F.M.S. in 1907 where he remained until 1914, as a bookmaker. Whilst in the F.M.S. he came under Police notice on account of the activities of his mistress a Russian woman named "Trixie" alias Mrs. Campbell who was suspected of espionage. At the outbreak of war, Christie joined His Majesty's forces, serving with distinction. He rose to command a battalion of the Scottish Rifles, being awarded the D.S.O., and O.B.E.(military). After the war Christie returned to the F.M.S. but proceeded to Shanghai in 1923. In Shanghai he attempted to deal in arms on a large scale, firstly for Sun Yat Sen and later on behalf of Chang Tso Lin, the Manchurian War Lord. During the negotiations, he succeeded in defrauding a credulous Chinese of a large sum of money, and left for the interior of China. He later travelled through Japan, Java and Singapore, leaving behind a trail of dishonoured cheques. He returned later to Shanghai and in 1925 was convicted before His Majesty's Consular Court on a charge of entering into negotiations for the sale of arms and ammunition contrary to the Order-in-Council. He was sentenced to 3 months' H.L. additional to a fine of $200. After release from jail he went to Hongkong where on November 16, 1927, he was convicted on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences and sentenced to four months' H.L. An accomplice named C. Bluhm, a Latvian, was at the same time sentenced to three months' H.L. After release he came back to Shanghai and lived by his wits. On February 16, 1933, at Shanghai he was convicted on three charges of larceny and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment

on each charge concurrently. On completion of his sentence he was banished from China to England, sailing from Shanghai on October 10, 1933. He is now in Europe and in April 1935, successfully passed off a number of worthless cheques at Antwerp, Belgium.

COHEN, Joseph, Greek (Russian by birth), born in 1872
C.R.O. 51. Files: S.145/31. E.1168.

Associates:

Bass, Isamor. Cohen, Fanny.

Cohen is a shoplifter and a pick-pocket. In December 1929 he was arrested for pocket-picking, but there was insufficient evidence on which to prefer a charge against him.

He was sentenced on February 2, 1931, to 40 days detention for attempted pocket-picking, Shanghai First Special District Court.

Cohen travelled to Europe and returned to Shanghai in June/July, 1935. On his return he was in possession of a Greek passport.

Last known address: 576 Route Pere Froc.

CORTES, Arthur, alias Arthur Phillips, alias Arika Kawashima, claims to be Chilean, born in 1908 of a British father and Japanese mother, Height about 5'11", slim build, pale face, clean shaven, dark hair, married to a Eurasian of American extraction nee Minford
File : G.F. 55/28.

Cortes is a recognized Japanese subject, having come under the notice of the local Japanese Consular Authorities some years ago in connection with military conscription. However, he now claims Chilean citizenship and, according to reliable information, paid a large sum of money in order to secure the protection of the Chilean Authorities.

Cortes was educated in Shanghai under the name of Arthur Phillips. English is the only language he speaks. A stenographer by profession, he has been employed with such firms as: P. Heath & Co., 31 Peking Road, Tobacco Products Corporation, 200 Yulin Road, Hugo Reiss & Co., 15 Museum Road, and the Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd., 484 Kiangse Road. He has been unemployed for about four years and consequently has been in straitened

circumstances and is in the habit of moving about from place to place in order to evade his creditors.

In December 1932 Cortes was connected with a gambling den known as the "Pacific Club", No.56A Hart Road. He was the tenant of the house and in filling up the Municipal Registration form signed himself as the "Director" of the Club. On January 7, 1933 Cortes called on the Deputy Commissioner (Crime) and complained about the Police Party functioning outside the Club, stating that the presence of the Police was causing embarrassment to the members. However, the "Pacific Club" closed down in April 1933 owing, it is said, to financial losses sustained by the promoters.

CRANK, Thomas Reginald, alias Ch. S.Maitland, British (Eurasian), born in 1888, Passport No.10500 issued by H.B.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, 31.1.34.
C.R.C. 32. Files: D.6183. Central Registry 8274.

On June 2, 1908 at H.B.M. Consular Court, Shanghai, on a charge of larceny, Crank was released under First Offenders Act, being bound over to keep the peace for 12 months.

On November 15, 1909 at H.B.M. Consular Court on a charge of obtaining money by False Pretences, he was sentenced to one month's H. L.; on January 28, 1910 at H.B.M. Consular Court on a charge of forgery, to 4 months H. L.; on November 1, 1914 at H.B.M. Consular Court on a charge of fraud and forgery, to one year on each count, both sentences to run concurrently; on August 6, 1917 at the Mixed Court on a charge of fraud (9 counts), to 7 years imprisonment (released after serving three years).

On March 2, 1921 at the Mixed Court on a charge of fraud, the case was dismissed on payment of $1,000.

After his fourth conviction he was struck off the register and not recognized as a British subject.

On September 17, 1923, through the influence of friends he was again registered as a British subject.

In 1933/34 Crank became connected with the Oriental Construction Company and undertook large contracts in Tientsin. Last known address: 920 North Szechuen Road.

CRAWLEY, Paul S., American
Files: B. 1219. B. 1353. E. 528. 3727.
8279. 9522. 9824. 10212.

Associates:

Bozello, S. Cartarau, J. Crawley, K.M.
Litsaridi, N. Tessier, A.H. Widler, E.

In 1927 Widler, Elly and Crawley, Knight M. (brother of Paul S) perpetrated a swindle in arms amounting to $73,000 on an agent of General Yang Sun, Tuchun of Szechuen Province. The introduction was effected by A.H. Tessier who at that time was representative of the Yangtsze Rapid Co. Inc. at Chungking. Crawley left town soon after the final payment was made and took with him the nine year old son of his brotner Paul S. who claimed that the boy had been kidnapped, a story that should not be given credence as Paul S. is strongly suspected of complicity in the swindle and not only knew but arranged that Knight should take the boy, in case, he, Paul S, should be arrested. The case against Widler and K.M. Crawley never came to Court.

Paul S. Crawley was again heard of on Wednesday, February 20, 1929, when he advertised inthe China Press that he had roulette wheels for sale.

During the foregoing incidents Paul S. was operating the Velvet Ice Cream Co. at No.101 Szechuen Road and residing at various addresses in the Settlement and the French Concession.

In 1932 he was apprehended by the American Authorities on a charge of smuggling opium into the U.S.A. and sentenced to two years imprisonment on McNeil Island.

In 1934 he returned to Shanghai as a passenger on the s.s. Shanghai Maru but was refused permission to land as he had no valid passport. He was detained on a River Police hulk and eventually deported after transferring his business interests to Elly Widler and Harrington of Franklin & Harrington, legal practitioners.

DEL VALLE FIGUEROA, Mexican, age 40 in 1934, Export Merchant
C.R.C. 1369. Files: G.F.55/23. D.281. D.346. B.1666. C.R. A.9398.

Associates:

Alvarez. Fournier. Garcia.
Lefuente (or La Fuente). Santos.

F. Del Valle arrived in Shanghai from Los Angeles in August 1928. Nothing is known of his antecedents. On October 17, 1928 he signed an antedated lease (the date being 31.7.28) for 151C Bubbling Well Road, which premises were owned by La Fuente, a very intimate friend of the notorious gambler Carlos Garcia. These premises were also leased to C. Garcia on July 31, 1928.

No.151C Bubbling Well Road was well known as a gambling house conducted by an employee of Garcia, one Alvarez. The place was raided on April 2, 1928. Alvarez was arrested, tried in the Mexican Consular Court, found guilty and fined 500 Pesos.

Undoubtedly the newly arrived Del Valle was the successor of Alvarez, also only an employee and a scapegoat for the real owner Garcia. F. Del Valle lived on the premises, and had his name plate on the door, but Garcia paid the bills for two telephones, supply of electricity and the supply of a large quantity of wines, cigars, cigarettes and eatables. Gambling was conducted on a large scale, three wheels being operated, about 100 or more persons being generally present.

On May 26, 1929 the Police raided 151C Bubbling Well Road and found about 200 gamblers on the premises. F. Del Valle met the Police and informed them that he was the owner of the place. The whole gambling paraphernalia, wheels, chips, etc. were seized.

As a Mexican citizen F. Del Valle appeared before the Mexican Consul on June 22 and was released on bail. Subsequent successful application by the Police Advocate resulted in the Consul refusing him jurisdiction. On June 27, F. Del Valle was again arrested and taken before the Provisional Court with Garcia, Santos and Fournier. Bail being refused, the defendants were held in custody. During the whole process F. Del Valle maintained his

statement that he was the owner and that Garcia only visited the place occasionally. F. Del Valle was prepared to bear the whole brunt of the charge in order to allow Garcia to evade punishment, undoubtedly for a consideration.

On July 5, 1929 F. Del Valle was found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined $2,000.

Last known address: 404 Yu Yuen Road.

DEMENTZEFF (or DEMENTSEFF or DEMINTZEFF or DIOMENTSEFF), Herman P. (or Yerman G.P.), Russian, born in 1902.
C.R.C. 2007. Files: C.(Misc.)217/34. C.324/34. C.(Misc.)109/35. E. 582. French Police.

Associates:

Sponopoulos, P.E., alias Vasiliev, P.E.

Dementzeff came to Shanghai from Harbin in1931, having left Harbin, it is believed, after perpetrating a fraud.

On February 31, 1932 at the Shanghai Second Special District Court, Dementzeff was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment, suspended for two years, for causing bodily harm.

On May 6, 1934 he was apprehended by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for being in possession of two pistols and a quantity of ammunition. In August of that year, he was unconfirmedly reported to have turned his attention to trading in narcotics, and is said to have endeavoured to negotiate the purchase of a large quantity of heroin for which he intended to pass a bundle of worthless currency notes.

Later in 1934, Dementzeff in association with P.E. Sponopoulos, opened up a shady concern known as the International Supply Corporation, 149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. They subsequently caused goods to be delivered against post-dated cheques bearing their joint signatures which subsequently led to their appearance in the Shanghai Second Special District Court for fraud. Dementzeff was sentenced on November 14, 1934 to a fine of $40 or 20 days imprisonment. Sponopoulos was fined $120 or 60 days imprisonment. The latter was summoned to appear at the First Shanghai Special District Court in connection with the issue of

a worthless cheque by these two persons, for which he was sentenced on March 23, 1935 to pay a fine of $20 or 10 days detention.

Last known address: 256/3 Avenue Dubail, French Concession.

DENISOFF, Vasily Nicolaivich, Russian, born in 1905 at Moscow, Mechanic, Holds Chinese Passport No.76279 issued at Manila on 15.9.33.
C.R.C. F-300. Files: E.1014. H.1099/32. H.480/35.

Associates:

Baranoff, V.V.

Denisoff was arrested in Bangkok on January 16, 1935 and deported to China together with V.V. Baranoff as an undesirable, arriving in Shanghai on 11.2.35.

Denisoff was sentenced on March 7, 1935 at the Shanghai First Special District Court to 50 days detention for stealing a motor cycle onJune 21, 1932. He speaks Cantonese fluently.

Last known address: 56 Wayside Road.

DENISOFF, Constantine G., Russian, born about 1864
C.R.C. 1717. Files: French Police.

Associate :

Lakomkin, Afanasy.

Remanded sine die on a charge of larceny, Shanghai Second Special District Court, June 1, 1931 (case not re-heard).

Sentenced to 40 days imprisonment for forgery, attempted fraud, usurping the power of a public officer, assault and malicious damage - Shanghai Second Special District Court, 29.8.35.

Last known address:

DOLAN (or DOYLAN), James Stephan, American, born in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., in 1888.
Files: D.4806. E.256. E.458.

Associates:

Barton, Fred, alias Kottermeier.
Gmehling, G.
Widler, Elly.
Felgate, R.H.
Sinclair, Betty.

Dolan arrived in Shanghai in 1916 and was employed for a a number of years with the China-Java Export Company, a somewhat shady concern reported to be engaged in the smuggling of drugs and arms into Yunnan and the Western Provinces. This firm went out of business about 1925.

In 1925 Dolan left Shanghai for the United States. He was next heard of in June 1926, when he was arrested in Hamburg, Germany, in connection with the seizure of 457 tins of morphia concealed in a cargo of tombstones consigned to Messrs Marshall & Co., Shanghai. Dolan admitted that he endeavoured to smuggle the drug to Shanghai, and at the Hamburg District Court on June 23, 1926, was fined 5,000 Reich Marks and costs. An American woman named Betty Sinclair, who was living with Dolan at the time of his arrest, was also detained by the Police but was later released.

Dolan resided in Paris for the next two or three years and very little is known regarding his subsequent movements and activities until April 5, 1933, when he arrived in Shanghai from the U.S.A. He is known to have been accompanied by Fred Barton, suspected drug smuggler, and to have brought with him a cargo of eighty coffins which had been shipped by the National Casket Co., Boston, U.S.A. On arrival here, he resided with Elly Widler, notorious arms smuggler. Shortly afterwards Dolan associated himself with the Shanghai Casket Co. and later with the Universal Funeral Co., located at 999 Bubbling Well Road and at 41 Moulmien Road, respectively. The lease of these premises was terminated by the landlords in June 1935, and judgment was subsequently given against Dolan in the American Court for recovery of $2,625 representing unpaid rent.

Last known address:

DOLL, Michael, alias Dolt, alias Rath HARLAND, British, born in 1989
File : D. 4822.

Associate :

Wilson, A.F.

Doll is a naturalized Canadian of Russian extraction. He came to China prior to 1917 and joined the Chinese Maritime Customs service in Canton, from which he was dismissed. He came to Shanghai in 1917 and joined the Customs River Police under the name of Dolt. He was dismissed from this post after a few months service. He then travelled around ports north of Shanghai, and was suspected of opium smuggling.

On November 19, 1917 at H.B.M. Consular Court, Shanghai, Doll was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or/7 days imprisonment to serve for being concerned with one A.F. Wilson (American) in assaulting a Sikh watchman.

On October 30, 1918 at H.B.M. Consular Court, Shanghai, he was sentenced to two years H. L. for manufacturing false rouble currency notes.

He arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on April 28, 1933 under the assumed name of Rath HARLAND and claimed to be an American citizen. The only identification paper he had at that time was a seaman's certificate, issued at New York and bearing the name of Rath HARLAND. It bore no photograph.

He has been employed occasionally at Jimmy's Restaurant, Szechuen Road, and was last known to be residing at No.

DOUBROVSKY, Gleb Alexandrovitch, alias Vasilieff-Doubrovsky, G.A., Russian, born in 1908
C.R.C. 2462. File : D.1639

Doubrovsky was educated in Shanghai, and speaks English fluently.

At the Shanghai Second Special District Court on August 12, 1935, he was sentenced to 10 days imprisonment or a fine of $10 for obtaining goods by false pretences (issuing a worthless cheque).

Last known address: House 11, Passage 1248, Rue Lafayette.

DROOS, Naum (Norman) Mikhailvitch, Russian, born in 1897, Broker
C.R.C. 2099. Files: P.Rd.210/35. C.(Misc.)186/34.

Associates :

Ackerman, V.A. MacBain,C. Rojinsky, J.
Tergregorian, G. Zasorin, C.

On July 21, 1933 at the Shanghai First Special District Court, Droos was sentenced to three months imprisonment for fraudulently altering currency notes and for fraud. Droos, in company with C. Zasorin and C. Tergregorian, attempted to convince a Chinese of their ability to produce perfect counterfeit notes by a process which depended upon the credulity of the intended victim.

In 1934, Droos, in association with J. Rojinsky, V.A. Ackerman and C. MacBain, opened a concern known as the Shanghai Produce Trading Company at 149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. They obtained piece goods from J.E. Turner & Co., 128 Museum Road, to the value of approximately $400 and subsequently attempted to evade payment. Only a threat of prosecution against C. MacBain, who had been foolish enough to sign his name to certain papers, brought forth the money. The company, which savoured of a bogus concern, closed down after three months existence.

Last known address : 427 Yu Yuen Road.

ELLIOTT, Victor S., alias V. Lorraine, alias Gary, alias A. Smith, Eurasian, born in Shanghai in 1900.
C.R.C. 755. Files: E.202/1-2-3-4. H.1270.

Associates:

Souza. Tobsen.

Elliott came under Police notice in 1923, when he was apprehended by the U.S.Authorities in Shanghai for forgery and embezzlement. He left for the United States in April 1925, and on arrival there was arrested as an alien, sentenced to 60 days imprisonment, and deported to Shanghai, arriving here in October 1925. Shortly after his return here, he was arrested by the U.S. Authorities for forging his mother's name to a cheque.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1249
Date 14 5 36
COPY No. 36.

CONFIDENTIAL.

For Official use only, Contents not to be ~~divulged~~.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS POLICE.

SINGAPORE.

Extracts from the Abstracts of Serious Crime regarding Suspects and Undesirables.

From January 1932

to September 1935.

Detective Branch,

Singapore.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
5 NOV. 1935
SHANGHAI
543

CONFIDENTIAL.

Detective Branch,
Straits Settlements Police,
Singapore.
October 19th. 1935.

1. Extracts from the Abstracts of Serious Crime regarding travelling suspects and undesirables who have come under notice of the Singapore Police from January 1932 to September 1935 are re-published herewith for general information and ready reference.

2. Additions to this publication will be issued monthly and your cooperation is solicited to enable this list to be kept up-to-date with information regarding the persons named and any others who may usefully be included.

3. It is requested the information contained herein be treated as confidential.

E. Tongue.

Assistant Superintendent of Police,
Detective Branch,
Singapore.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS POLICE.

Detective Branch.

Distribution List of Summary of Extracts Regarding

European Travelling Suspects and Undesirables.

Straits Settlements Police.

Copy No.	
1.	Chief Police Officer, Singapore.
2.	A.S.P. i/c Detective Branch, Singapore.
3.	A.S.P. Detective Branch Record Office.
4.	A.S.P. Investigation.
5.	A.S.P. "A" Division.
6.	A.S.P. "B" Division.
7.	A.S.P. "C" Division.
8.	A.S.P. "D" Division.
9.	A.S.P. "E" Division.
10.	A.S.P. Marine Police.
11.	Director, Special Branch.
12.	Security Officer, Special Branch.
13.	Registrar of Aliens.
14/18	Immigration Officer.
19.	Chief Police Officer, Penang.
20.	Chief Police Officer, Malacca.

Federated Malay States.

21.	Director, C.I.B. Kuala Lumpur.
22.	Chief Police Officer, Selangor.
23.	Chief Police Officer, Perak.
24.	Chief Police Officer, Negri Sembilan.
25.	Chief Police Officer, Pahang.

Unfederated Malay States.

26.	Commissioner of Police, Johore.
27.	Commissioner of Police, Kedah.
28.	Commissioner of Police, Trengganu.
29.	Commissioner of Police, Kelantan.

Outside Malaya. (Distributed by D.S.B.)

30.	Inspector-General of Police, Hong Kong.
31.	Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon.
32.	Dy. I.G.P. Railways and C.I. Rangoon, Burma.
33.	Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Dept. Government of India, Delhi/Simla.
34.	Commissioner of Police, Kuching, Sarawak.
35.	Commandant, B.N.B. Constabulary, Jesselton.
36.	Commissioner, Shanghai Municipal Police.
37.	H.B.M's Consul-General, Batavia, Java.
38.	H.B.M's Consul, Medan, Sumatra.
39.	H.B.M's Consul-General, Bangkok, Siam.
40.	H.B.M's Consul, Saigon, French Indo-Chine.
41.	H.B.M's Consul-General, Manila, P.I.
42.	H.B.M's Consul-General, Shanghai, China.

I N D E X.

Name.	Page No.
A.	
ACKERMAN, Miss K.	23.
AGOSTINI, Pierre.	1.
AKSMAN-GLOTZ, John.	1.
ALEXANDRE, D.	40.
ALBINSKI, Victor.	2.
ANCAUSE, Mm.L. alias Barret.	41.
ASSAISSO, George & aliases.	3.
B.	
BAHR, Henry.	3 & 30.
BALLAND, Mdm. Maria.	40.
BARGE, Mrs. alias Martinson.	41.
BARRET, Mdm. alias Ancause.	41.
BATRIS, Miss Natalie.	41.
BECKER, Karl.	4.
BERGH, Mrs. Emmie.	4.
BERNDT, Julius alias Serbousek, Dr.	32.
BOLKART, Joseph.	4.
BORGNE, Madame Victoria.	40.
BOYER, Madame Marguerite.	40.
BRETON, Mdm. Marguerite Mari.	40.
BRISBOISE or Brisbose, Mdm. M.C.L.	41.
BUMBA, William.	4.
BURTON, Miss Paula.	5.
C.	
CAMPELL, R. alias Da Rosa alias Rego.	8.
CARATHINO, Mdle. Charlotte.	40.
CARSON, John alias Matson alias Cartman.	5.
CARTMAN alias John Carson alias Matson.	5.
CEYROLLE, Mdm. Louise G.	41.
CEYROLLE, Mdm. Paulette.	41.
CHAMPAGNE, Mdm. M.H.	40.
CHITTAN, Max.	15.
CHUMAKOFF, Miss Tamara.	25.
CRAINICIUC, Mdm.	40.
CROSS, George alias Sawa alias Soto Poto.	6.
CURT, Hippolyte.	6.
CURYLO, Vladislav Peter.	7.
D.	
DA ROSA RECARDO alias Rego alias Campell.	8.
DECLERCK, Mdle. Suzanne.	9 & 14.
DECOUTET, Madame Claudia.	40.
DE GORTER, Mrs. Van alias Pugh.	9.
DE VILLA Edward Manso or Viscount.	10.
DIAKOFF, Nicholas Andrew.	10.
DIMOFF, Dmitry.	11 & 25.
DOAH, Mrs. Gladys alias Madame Lys alias Eve.	11.
DON JUAN BAEZA alias Assaisso.	3.
DRIEST, Mrs. M.D. van	40.
DROUT or DROUTH, Alexandre.	12.
DUVERDIER, Madame Ida.	40.
E.	
EVE, Madame alias Madame Lys alias Mrs. Doah.	11.

Name.	Page No.
F.	
FABRE, Madame Lucienne.	40.
FAKTUROVITCH, Mihail Georgevitch.	12 & 26.
FIFIELD, Miss A.	13 & 25.
FINKELSON, Miss Betty.	13.
FLOWERS, Arthur S.	21.
G.	
GARDING, G.	15.
GARGOT, Mdm. Leon.	40.
GARRONSTI, Madam M.	13.
GEROMINI, Jean.	13 & 23.
GERRIT, Veldhuis.	14.
GILMOUR, Ernest Mobin.	38.
GOATCHER, Richard alias Dick Norton.	25.
GOLDENBURG, Harry.	1.
GOUREVIDIS, David Savva or GOURIVITCH.	14 & 32.
GOURIVIDIS, Mdm. Louise Etienot.	14.
GOURIVITCH alias Gourevidis.	14 & 32.
GRAY, William.	5 & 15.
GRENIER, Charles.	40.
GRISHIA alias Kaminski.	18.
GRUINFELD, Ernest.	15.
GUILLARMOD, Louis Charles Jacot.	15.
GUTIERREZ, J.A. or J.M.L.	15.
H.	
HALEY, Miss Albertina.	5.
HARDIE, Fred.	16.
HOPNER, Iringard.	4.
HORNSTEIN, Von Ludwig.	27.
HUND, Jean.	16.
I.	
IORIOFILI, Giovanni.	35.
K.	
KAMINSKI, Mrs. Maria.	17.
KAMINSKI, Stanislav alias Mikai etc.	17.
KARP. Jacques.	19.
KEHL, Paul.	20.
KELLY, Frederick A.	38.
KING, William George Henry.	20.
KLUR, Annette. Madame.	12.
KOMLENKO, Vassili John.	7.
KOROLICH alias Kaminski.	17.
KUHNLE, Herdman.	27.
KUTRON, Jose or Joseph.	20.
KUTRON, Jules.	20.
KUTRON, Julia.	20.
L.	
LANDQUIST, Austin W.	21.
LANE, Mrs. G.	40.
LAPIN, Fritz.	21.
LEGAL, Mdlc. Therese.	40.
LEISHMAN, Mrs. Nora.	41.
LEMAIRE, Mdme. Henriette.	40.

Name.	Page No.
LOEW, Dr. Frederick alias Serbousek.	32.
LUND, F.O.	22 & 36.
LYS, Mdm. alias Eve alias Mrs. G. Doah.	11.
M.	
MACDONALD, Donald G.	22.
MAIER, Earl A.	23.
MARCHI, Jean.	40.
MARINI, Mr.	40.
MARINO, Mdle. Emelie Marie.	23.
MARTINSON, Miss alias Barge Mrs.	41.
MATSON, John Leslie alias Carson alias Cartman.	5.
MICHEL, Mdle. Marie Louise.	23.
MIKAI, Burot alias Kaminski.	18.
MITCHELL, Stephen alias Thomas Mitchell.	34.
MONIER, Mdm. H.L.	41.
MOTZ, Victor E.	23.
MOULAY MUSTAPHA EL RAISUNI alias Assaisso.	3.
MOULAY MOHAMED, Prince.	24.
MOUZET, Mdm. Jeanne.	40.
N.	
NEIMAN, Isaac Aronoff.	24.
NORTON, Dick alias Richard Goatcher.	13 & 25.
NOU YEN BINH NAM alias Felix Yung.	13.
O.	
OGLI, Lola.	7.
OGLI, V.A.	7.
OGLY, Lazo Ahmed.	25.
P.	
PATTISON, W.J.	22.
PEGAND, Mdm. Georgette.	40.
PERLOS, B.E.	12 & 26.
PHILIPS, Steve.	34.
PIERRE, Mdm. Nanette.	40.
POLI, Antoin.	9 & 13 & 23.
PONTI, Mrs. Rosa.	40.
POUTSMA, Mrs. Margaret.	27.
PREDALI, Mdm. Hermine.	41.
PRINCE MOULAY MOHAMED etc.	24.
PRIOR, Charles Lawrence.	27.
PUGH Mrs. alias Van De Gorter.	9.
PUSTINZOVA, Miss Vallie.	29.
Q.	
QUILICE, Mdm. Marie Pauline.	40.
R.	
RAISUNI, Dr. M.E. alias Assaisso.	3.
RAUH, Alfred alias Rosenbaum.	30.
REGO, F. alias Da Rose alias Campell.	8.
RIAU, Mdm. Jeanne.	40.
RIBIERO, Rodrigo Alvara Viera & aliases.	31.
RICHART, Mdm. alias Verolett or Richert.	40
RICHERT, Mdm. or Richart alias Verolett.	40.
ROSENBAUM, Alfred alias Rauh.	30.

Name.	Page No.
RUBECK, Isidore or Sroul.	14 & 32.
RYAN, Mrs. I.J.	5.
S.	
SAKOVSKI alias Swiontnizky, Joseph.	36.
SCHMIDT, Nicholas.	32.
SERBOUSEK, Dr. alias Loew alias Bernot.	32 & 39.
SINTSINA, Miss Nadedja.	21.
SIWAK family of gypsies.	33.
SMOLA, Frantisek.	34.
SOKOLOFF, M.	2.
SOTO POTO alias George Cross.	6.
STEIRO, George and aliases.	34.
STERIO, Bill alias Steiro.	34.
STEWART, C.E.	34.
STIRIO, alias Sterio.	34.
STIERER, Mdm. Maria Anne.	41.
STRZESZAK, Mrs. Dora.	35.
SURETZ, Jankel Moses.	35.
SWIONTNIZKY, Joseph alias Sakovski.	36.
SWIONTNIZKY, Marie alias Yasinskaya.	36.
T.	
TAN HOOD LEONG.	22 & 36.
TANNER, Wm. Arthur.	35.
TEMMEL, Walter.	15.
THORNLEY, John Wm. Patrick.	37.
TRAVADON, Mdm. Marie or Jeanette.	41.
TZYGAN, alias Kaminski.	17.
V.	
VALETTE, Mrs. Jeanne.	41.
VAN DE GORTER, Mrs. alias Pugh.	9.
VAN DRIEST, Mrs. M.D.	40.
VEROLETT, Mdm. alias Richart alias Richert.	40.
VICKERS, Charles Ernest.	38.
VON HORNSTEIN, Ludwig.	27.
W.	
WANDRES, F.	23.
WURAPPLI, Don Robert.	36.
	38
Y.	
YASINSKAYA, Mdm. Marie alias Swiontnzky.	36.
YOUNG, James MacIntosh.	39.
YUNG, Felix. alias Nou Yen Binh Nam.	13.
Z.	
ZERMATI, Madame Louise Marie.	40.

1.- AGOSTINI, PIERRE.

French subject, born in Indo-China in 1906. Very undesirable character with previous conviction at Saigon. Has been mixed up in very shady business transactions and leaves a trail of unpaid bills wherever he goes. Arrived in Hong Kong from Shanghai by the s.s. "Katori Maru" on 23rd December, 1932 and was met by Police to whom he stated that he was en route to Canton to try and get some information concerning one HARRY GOLDENBERG, his former partner (and for whose arrest warrant has been issued in Hong Kong). He left again for Shanghai by s.s. "Conte Verde" on 1st January, 1933. French Consul in Hong Kong has expressed the opinion that the passport on which AGOSTINI travels is no longer valid.

2. ✓ AKSMAN-GLOTZ, JOHN. (Paras. 42, 52 and 59 of 1934).

Born in 1893 in Rumania, served with the Rumanian Army during the war as a field officer and was a prisoner of war in Russia until 1920. He then proceeded to Shanghai where he was employed as an assistant manager. Married with four children. He arrived in Singapore from Shanghai on 16th June, 1925 and entered the employ of Raffles Hotel as an assistant manager. In 1927 he proceeded to India and later to Ceylon where he issued several worthless cheques. Warrants were issued against him and he absconded to Singapore arriving here in 1930. On 8th October, 1930, he was convicted in Singapore and fined $200 for breaches of the Aliens Ordinance.

On 12th June, 1931, he was sentenced to one month's R.I. after conviction on a charge of criminal breach of trust, also in Singapore. On 4th April, 1932, he was sentenced to one year's R.I. in Singapore after conviction on several charges of cheating. He was released from jail on 22nd February, 1933, and left for Hong Kong per s.s. "Kulmerland". On 19th March, 1934, he was ordered to be deported from the Colony by the Hong Kong Police and left for Canton on 21st March, 1934. His wife

is an inmate of the General Hospital, Singapore and his four children having been a charge on a local charitable institution for some time.

He is a clever scoundrel who should not be permitted to re-enter Malaya. He professes to have a considerable knowledge of undesirable political intrigue but this is merely a ruse adopted by him to endeavour to keep on the right side of the authorities.

The latest report concerning this man is that he left Yunnan Fu on horseback in July ~~last~~ 1934 travelling in a westerly direction without paying his hotel bill of $630. The Government of Burma has been notified of his movements.

He arrived in Katho, Upper Burma in September ~~last~~ 1934 having travelled overland from Yunnanfu. He was accompanied by M. Sokoloff, a Letvian, who was in possession of a passport No.049628 issued by the Special Delegation at Yunnanfu. Sokoloff was formerly a pilot in the Chinese Air Force. They were both expelled from Burmese territory into Chinese territory. Neither should be allowed to land in the Colony.

3./ ALBINSKI, VICTOR. (Para.4/34).

Native of Bosnia, Jugo-Slavia, aged 30 years, holder of Polish Passport No.32/30, Serial No. 161925, issued by the Polish Legation, Shanghai, on 6th May, 1930, and valid till 1935.

This man left Shanghai at the end of August, 1933, with the intention of making the journey to Poland overland by bicycle. On reaching Changsha he was arrested by the Chinese authorities who cancelled his Chinese visa on the grounds that he had passed through prohibited, i.e., communist territory. He was sent to Canton and after spending some weeks in prison there, was sent to Hong Kong. The fact that the Chinese had cancelled his visa obsessed him and his behaviour necessitated his removal to hospital for observation. Meanwhile, the Polish Minister in Shanghai, with whom he had communicated,

made representations to H.B.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, who cabled saying that Albinski was an honest and harmless individual but weak minded. An expulsion order was made against Albinski who left Hong Kong by road on his bicycle on 5th January, 1934, bound for Poland via China and Indo-China. It is not suspected that this man is undesirable politically but on account of his peculiar mentality is a most difficult character to deal with. He should be made the subject of a report in the event of his passing through Malaya.

4. GEORGES ASSAISSO alias DON JUAN BAEZA alias MOULAY MUSTAFA EL RAISUNI alias DR. M.E. RAISUNI. (Paras. 16, 28/35).

An international swindler with 20 convictions recorded against him for fraud and larceny in Madrid, Paris, Denmark and Northern Africa. His last conviction was at Copenhagen on 20th December, 1933, when he was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment for theft from a woman's flat. He poses as a palmist and faith healer and commits theft from women whom he visits when "faith healing". He is in possession of a Spanish passport in the name of Don Juan Baeza issued in London on 11th July, 1933. On 26th December, 1934, he arrived in Bombay from Europe and posed as a brother-in-law of Amir Abdul Karim of Riff fame in an endeavour to obtain financial assistance from leading Indian Mohammedan princes. He journied to Calcutta where he got into trouble with the Police over a brawl with a woman and was ordered to leave India. He went to Colombo and sailed for Penang by the s.s. "Antenor" on 14th April, 1935, en route for Manila. He passed through Singapore on 5th May, 1935, and is now in Manila. He should be refused permission to land in Malaya. His photograph is filed in the Detective Branch, Singapore.

He has left Manila and is now in Shanghai.

5. BAHR, HENRY (German).

See Alfred Rauh, page 30.

6. ✓(1) BECKER, KARL (German)
   (2) HOPNER, IRINGARD (German) } (Para. 36/34).

Becker, described as a photographer and Hopner as a teacher, and both of whom are globe-trotters arrived in Singapore on 19th May, 1934, from Rangoon and proceeded to reside at the Yoshino Hotel in Anson Road. They sailed on 25th May, 1934, for Java. Neither had very much money and security should be demanded if and when they return to the Colony.

7. BERGH, MRS. EMMI. (Paras.1/34 & 5/34).

German Jewess, married to a Norwegian from whom she is now divorced but retains Norwegian status. Arrived in Singapore from Colombo on 2nd January, 1934, per the s.s. "Le Conte De Lisle". She was practically destitute and proceeded to reside at the "Lanka" Hotel, Trafalgar Street, a Ceylonese boarding-house, and consorted for immoral purposes with all nationalities. She was arrested on a vagrancy charge but her board has been guaranteed in the Y.W.C.A. until such time as arrangements are made to repatriate her to Europe.

This woman was repatriated to France at Government expense per the s.s. "D'Artagnan" on 5th February, 1934. She should not be allowed to re-enter the Colony.

✓8. BOLKART, JOSEPH. (Para. 6/32).

A German subject. Arrested in Singapore on an extradition warrant applied for by the Consul-General for the Netherlands. On 2nd September, 1932, was ordered to be sent back to Java on charges of obtaining goods by false pretences. He twice escaped from legal custody in Java and should be noted for exclusion from the Colony should he be released from Jail in Java.

No. 9. BUMBA, WILLIAM. (Para. 18/34).

Aged 26 years, born at Ostrava, Czecho-Slovakia.

(C.I.D. 2/1670/34) This man arrived in Hong Kong as a stowaway from Singapore in the s.s. "Lima Maru" on 17th February, 1934. His story was that he boarded the s.s. "Ouderkirk" at Port Said as a stowaway and that on being discovered was put to work by the captain who agreed to take him to Shanghai where he expected to find friends. On arrival at Singapore on 7th February, 1934, the captain of s.s. "Ouderkirk" found that he would have to call at Manila, and telling Bumba that he could take him no further as he feared trouble with the Manila Police, told him to go ashore. The captain did not tell Singapore authorities of his action, and Bumba came to Hong Kong as stated. Bumba is at present in the House of Detention, Hong Kong, and when the s.s. "Ouderkirk" calls in Hong Kong on or about 30th March, 1934 enquiries will be made regarding his story.

10. (1) BURTON, MISS PAULA.
(2) HALEY, MISS ALBERTINA. } (Para. 47/34).

(1) Twenty-three years of age, born in Washington, U.S.A. She arrived at Hong Kong from Manila on 8th June, 1934, and described herself as a stenographer. She was found to be prostituting herself and was expelled on 23rd June, 1934, from Hong Kong to Manila.

(2) Age 20 years, native of Nicaragua. A companion of the above named also found to be a prostitute and was similarly expelled to Manila on the same date.

Neither shall be allowed to land in the Colony.

11✓ (1) CARSON, JOHN alias MATSON, JOHN LESLIE alias CARTMAN, JOHN ALBERT. (Canadian).
(2) RYAN, MRS. I.J. (Australian).
(3) GRAY, WILLIAM (Australian). } (Paras. 53 & 54/34).

They arrived in Singapore by the s.s. "Hakone Maru" on 22nd August, 1934, from Colombo and are staying in Malaya for a short visit before proceeding to Hong Kong and Vancouver. Carson claims to be an amusement manager

and is stated to be wanted in the U.S.A. on numerous charges of uttering worthless cheques. They are also stated to be interested in the traffic in narcotics. Little is known about Nos. 2 and 3. They all left Singapore by train for Kuala Lumpur on 24th August, 1934, and a discreet report is requested regarding their movements.

Information has now been received that Joe Carson is wanted on warrants for forgery and uttering worthless cheque in the State of Georgia, U.S.A. He is also known under the names of Robert Barkon and Charles Thompson. He is an international swindler with convictions in England, Canada and the U.S.A. He left Singapore for the F.M.S. on 24th August, 1934, accompanied by a Mrs. Ryan and one William Grey. Every effort is requested in an endeavour to locate these people, and discreet observations kept on their movements pending further instructions.

12. CHITTAN, MAX. (German).

See Ernest Gruinfeld, page 15.

13. CROSS, GEORGE alias SAWA SLIVE N. alias SOTO POTO. (Para. 63/34).

Believed to be an Assyrian subject. Poses as a priest collecting funds in the name of Assyrian refugees for churches which do not exist. He is a confirmed swindler and two years ago he escaped from the U.S. and Canada after having collected twenty-five thousand dollars. Possesses passports written different nationalities. This man should be prevented from landing in Malaya and should he pass through on some vessel an early report to the Detective Branch, Singapore is requested.

14. CURT, HIPPOLYTE. (Para. 29/35).

Age 35 years, native of France. He is known to the

Shanghai Police as a pimp and is suspected of being a procurer of women for the Far Eastern "White Slave" traffic. He left Shanghai for France via Hong Kong and Singapore on 23rd July, 1935, and should not be permitted to land in Singapore.

15. (1) CURYLO, VLADISLAV PETER. (Pole).
(2) KOMLENKO, VASSILI JOHN. (Persian).
(3) OGLI, LOLA.
} (Paras. 9, 27, 28, 39/34 & 4, 5 & 7/35).

Curylo, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Singapore by the s.s. "Haruna Maru" on 7th February, 1934, from Hong Kong. He was in possession of a Polish passport issued in Shanghai, and described himself as a merchant.

Komlenko, accompanied by his wife arrived in Singapore by the same vessel and also from Hong Kong. He was in possession of a Chinese passport issued in Shanghai and described himself as a merchant.

Curylo and Komlenko, together with Ribiero (page 31) and V.A. Ogli (P.J. para. 73/33) had arrived together in Hong Kong from Shanghai on 16th November, 1933. Ogli proceeded direct to Bangkok as he had previously been refused permission to land in Malaya. The remainder came on to Singapore as stated. In Shanghai Curylo was in partnership with Komlenko in the "Black Eyes" Restaurant of 774, Avenue Joffre, and of doubtful reputation. In Singapore they stayed at the Adelphi Hotel, then moved to the Metropole Hotel and are now staying at a Chinese Hotel in Beach Road. Komlenko approached a well known local Chinese shortly after his arrival and stated that he was in possession of a secret process for manufacturing counterfeit currency notes by chemical means. He wanted the Chinese to put up a sum of $50,000 as capital and guaranteed that the money would be doubled within a short space of time. It is quite apparent that he was attempting a clever confidence trick and the whole gang is extremely undesirable. Further enquiries

are being made regarding them.

Vladislav Peter Curylo and Vassili John Komlenko, accompanied by their families, left Singapore by train for Penang on 22nd April, 1934. Mrs. Ogli, wife of Ogli who was convicted in Penang in 1933 for entering the Colony without a valid passport, was also in their party. A discreet report on their movements is requested.

Vladislav Peter Curylo, Vassili John Komlenko and Lola Ogli arrived in Kuala Lumpur from Singapore on 1st May, 1934, and proceeded to reside at the Yashmoya Hotel, 163, Batu Road. Nos. 2 and 3 left Kuala Lumpur on 2nd May, 1934, ostensibly for Seremban but did not arrive there. On 4th May, 1934, they returned to Kuala Lumpur and when interviewed stated they had got out of the train near Seremban and went off by a hired car to inspect rubber estates with a view to purchase. They were unable to say what estates were visited and their conduct appeared highly suspicious. They then stated they were contemplating taking over the Victoria Bakery, Kuala Lumpur, as a going concern. This apparently fell through and they all left for Penang on 10th May, 1934. They are obviously a shady lot and require careful surveillance.

The above named are now resident in Penang awaiting permission to proceed to British India. A watch is being kept on their movements but nothing suspicious has been noted up to the present.

Curylo, P.V. and family left for Hong Kong by s.s. "Katori Maru" on the 26th February, 1935.

Komlenko, V.J. left for Hong Kong by s.s. "Hong Peng" on 7th February, 1935.

Komlenko, V.J. left Hong Kong on 19th February for Canton, his wife went to Swatow.

16. DA ROSA, RECARDO alias REGO, F. alias CAMPELL, R. (Para.67/34).

A Portuguese subject, believed to have been in the employment of the Macau Police some years ago. During June, 1933, in Shanghai, he engaged a Chinese representative for a bogus directory entitled the "World Wide Traders' Directory (1934)", with head offices in the British Concession, Shameen, Canton. Having collected a large sum in prepayments he disappeared from Shanghai in August, 1933, upon which the facts of this fraud were discovered. Information received shews that he was practising a similar fraud in Canton and Hong Kong during January, 1934, under the name of R. Campell.

17. DECLERCK, MDLE. SUZANNE (Para.11/34).

Native of Rosendall, France, aged 22 years. A prostitute and an associate of Antoin Poli referred to in page 13 who is suspected of having lived on her immoral earnings whilst she was resident in Hong Kong. She was ordered to quit Hong Kong and sailed for Canton on 12th February, 1934. She should not be allowed to land in the Colony.

18. DE GORTER, MRS. VAN alias PUGH. (Paras. 18 & 26/35).

A confirmed drink and drug addict. Born in Holland and married one H. Pugh, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. in Batavia. He divorced her in 1934 but pays her a monthly allowance.

She arrived in Singapore on 27th November, 1934, by the s.s. "Conte Verde" from Venice and commenced to reside at Raffles Hotel. She travels on a British passport. She was admitted to a local nursing home on 5th December, 1934, but escaped twice and was picked up drunk in the streets. She returned to Raffles Hotel but left there for a boarding house. She has been a source of considerable annoyance to other residents and to the Police and on several occasions has had to be taken home in an ambulance. She consorts promiscuously with men of all nationalities. On 29th July, 1935, she made a report of having been robbed of her handbag by a

Tamil at 2.30 a.m. (I.G.P. ref. 73/35). Arrangements are now being made to send her to Java and she should not be permitted to return to Malaya.

She is now under arrest on charges of disorderly conduct and attempted suicide and has been sent for observation. She was summarily fined $25 for contempt of Court.

19. DE VILLA, EDWARD MANSO alias DI VILLA, VISCOUNT. (Para.64/34).

Belgian subject born at Louvain, Belgium, 18th July, 1888. Travelling on French certificate d'identite issued at Hanoi, 2nd November, 1934, Arrived in Singapore from Hong Kong per s.s. "Kut Sang" 13th November, 1934, and refused landing. He was returned to Hong Kong per s.s. "Hai Heng" sailing on 13th November, 1934.

This man was prosecuted on 3rd August, 1932, in Shanghai on a charge of embezzlement. He is an undesirable character who should not be permitted to land in Malaya.

20. DIAKOFF, NICHOLAS ANDREW. (Paras. 35 & 40/34).

Russian described as a journalist. Arrived in Singapore on 17th May, 1934, and is staying at room 320, Grosvenor Hotel. He has been visiting schools and other educational institutions through Malaya, Siam and Sumatra, offering for sale maps of China and books. He is a representative of the Northern Trading and Publishing Co. of Harbin. He obtained a transit visa to enter Malaya from the British Consul-General, Manila on the pretence that he was journeying to Switzerland. He arrived in Singapore on 13th January, 1934, but failed to report to the Passport Officer. He was in Penang on 20th January, 1934, when he told the Police that he was going to Switzerland, but went to Bangkok instead. He returned to Penang on 1st March, 1934, and then proceeded to Medan. He returned to Singapore about 26th March, 1934, and then proceeded to Shanghai and Harbin. His Shanghai address is 5, Harmoney Terrace, Avenue Joffre

and in Harbin the Hotel Moderne. He returned to Singapore as stated on 17th May, 1934, to sell more maps and books. Although there is nothing criminal against him, his movements have been extremely suspicious, and he should be made the subject of a discreet report if encountered.

He proceeded to the Federated Malay States for the purpose of selling maps and returned to Singapore from Kuala Lumpur on 21st June, 1934. He is staying at the Grosvenor Hotel. He appears to be short of funds and had to approach certain persons in Singapore, to pay Bank charges amounting to $180 on a further consignment of maps and books received from China.

21. DIMOFF, DMITRY. (Para. 12/35).

Age 39 years, native of Irkutsk This person describes himself as a "Balalaika Virtuoso" and was at one time a member of Dick Norton's theatrical company which toured China and Malaya.

Dimoff was permitted to enter Hong Kong for one month to carry out engagements prior to going to Singapore where, he stated, he had an engagement at Raffles Hotel. This engagement was cancelled and as Dimoff seemed to be on the verge of destitution. he was instructed to leave Hong Kong. He left for Swatow on 9th June, 1935.

✓ 22. DOAH, MRS. GLADYS alias MADAM LYS alias MADAME EVE. (Para. 62/34).

She arrived in Singapore from Colombo on 30th October, 1934, per the s.s. "Conte Rosso" and describes herself as a clairvoyant. She is about 30 years of age and of attractive appearance. She is at present residing in Raffles Hotel. She has applied for permission to establish herself in Singapore as a clairvoyant but she has been refused permission by the Chief Police Officer. Nothing else is known against her at present but this

warning note is issued in case she travels to other parts of Malaya.

23. DROUTH OR DROUT, ALEXANDRE. (Paras. 7 & 14/34).

Believed to be a Russian, now holding French identity papers. Maintains an office in the premises of the Portugese firm of Botelho Brothers of Alexandra Building, Hong Kong, and charters steamers. He is stated to be the owner of the s.s. "Sagres" which has made at least one trip from Bushire with a cargo of Persian opium. He arrived in Singapore from Hong Kong on 21st February, 1934, and stayed at the "Sea View" Hotel. He sailed for Batavia per the s.s. "Ophir" on 23rd February, 1934. He is suspected to be engaged in the illicit opium and arms traffic and should be made the subject of a discreet report in the event of his re-visiting Malaya.

This man sailed from Batavia direct for Hong Kong per the s.s. "Tjisa Dane" on 28th February, 1934.

24. FAKTUROVITCH, MIHAIL GEORGEVITCH. (Para. 69/34).

A Pole, aged 26 years, a native of Warsaw, holder of Passport No. 55, issued by the Bureau of Public Safety, Canton, on 6th June, 1934, and valid for one year from that date. Describes himself as a merchant but is strongly suspected of being engaged in trafficking in women. He was responsible for the arrival in Hong Kong on 27th May, 1933, of twelve Russian females en route to a shady cabaret in Macau. He declares himself to be husband of Annette Klur, a Russian prostitute who runs the "Del Monte" Bar in Canton and who is connected with B.E. Perlos (page 26). Fakturovitch arrived in Hong Kong together with Perlos on 17th October, 1934, as a through passenger to Canton from Shanghai. He was ordered out of the Colony and left Canton on the same date. Should this man seek facilities here to enter Hong Kong, he should be refused.

25. FIFIELD, MISS A. (British).

See Dick Norton, page 25.

26. FINKELSON, MISS BETTY. (Para. 34/34).

Russian, born at Odessa on 22nd May, 1908. She has been resident in Paris for the last eight years. In November, 1933, the British Passport Central Office, Paris, granted her a visa for Hong Kong to visit the Annamite Secretary of the Hong Kong French Consulate whom she claimed to have met in Paris. This gentleman did not know her and states he has never been in Paris. Information is that she is an associate of Annamite Communists in Paris and that her object in visiting Hong Kong was to join an Annamite named Felix Yung, well known to the Hong Kong Police and whose mistress she had been in Paris. She arrived in Hong Kong from France as a third class passenger on the s.s. "D'Artagnan" on 22nd April, 1934, having been refused permission to land at Saigon by the Police. She was joined in Hong Kong by Nouyen Binh Nam alias Felix Yung who wished to marry her. They left together for Shanghai on 27th April, 1934, as she was refused permission to stay in Hong Kong.

27. GARRONSTI, MADAME M. (Para. 5/32).

A Russian woman of French nationality by marriage. Formerly a brothel keeper in Calcutta, Indo-China and Shanghai. Prostituted herself in Singapore and also is a drug addict. Deported from Singapore to Shanghai on 21st August, 1932, and will be refused permission to land in the Colony in future.

28. (1) GEROMINI, JEAN (French).
(2) POLI, ANTOIN (French). } (Paras. 10 & 48/34).

They are aged 35 and 40 years respectively and were born in France. The Hong Kong Police searched a room occupied by Poli at the Savarin Hotel on 30th December,

1933, and found a loaded pistol in a locked box which was later proved to be the property of Geromini and who was convicted and fined $250.

Geromini paid the fine and left shortly afterwards for Shanghai. He is expected to pass through Singapore shortly on his way to France and should not be allowed to land. Poli has been ordered to quit Hong Kong and should not be allowed to land. Both these men are suspected traffickers in women and narcotics and in Hong Kong Poli was suspected of living on the earnings of a French prostitute named Suzanne Declerck, referred to in page 9.

Geromini passed through Singapore on or about 29th June, 1934, per the s.s. "Andre Lebon" en route for France. He should not be allowed to land in the Colony.

29. GERRIT, VELDHUIS. (Para. 56/34).

A Netherlands subject, born at the Hague 1899, a vagabond, unwilling to work and has been a constant nuisance to the Netherlands Indian Police. He has been ordered to be banished from Semarang to Holland by order of the Netherlands Indian authorities. He should not be permitted to land in Malaya.

30. GOUREVIDIS, DAVID SAVVA alias GOURIEVIDIS, DAVID alias GOURIVITCH. (Para. 70/34).

Russian Jew, aged 46 years, returned to Shanghai from Europe on s.s. "Conte Verde" on May 7th, 1934. He travelled on a Greek Passport No.2627 granted in Paris on April 10th, 1934, and was accompanied by his wife Louise Etienot Gourevidis aged 30 years, who travelled on French Passport No. 13409, issued in Paris on April 10th, 1934. D.S. Gourevidis is now resident in Tientsin and is actively engaged in smuggling narcotics to Europe with the assistance of Isidore Rubeck (ref. page 32). In February, 1932, he was arrested in Paris and extradited to Germany at the request

of the Hamburg Examining Magistrate and whilst in custody, admitted that he was engaged in the narcotics traffic in the Far East.

31. GRAY, WILLIAM (Australian).

See John Carson, page 5.

32. (1) GRUINFELD, ERNEST (Austrian).
(2) CHITTAN, MAX (German). } (Paras. 2 & 66/34).

The above persons arrived in Singapore on 20th January, 1934, in a small sailing boat "Satan" now anchored near the Yacht Club. They are practically destitute and have reached Singapore largely through the charity of others and by journalism. Apart from their begging proclivities they have given no cause for complaint. (Ref. P.J. pages 58, 66, 73 and 78 of 1933). They sailed for Batavia on 30th January, 1934.

Gruinfeld arrived in Singapore on 21st November, 1934, together with an Austrian named Walter Temmel. They came from Batavia in their yacht "Satan III". They sailed for Europe via Penang on 2nd December, 1934. Max Chittan left Gruinfeld on 30th January, 1934, and proceeded to Siam via F.M.S.

33. GUILLARMOD, LOUIS CHARLES JACOT. (Para. 22/35).

A Swiss, aged 35 years in possession of Swiss Passport No.080998/51, dated 2nd December, 1934. Last known address 7, Studley Avenue, Shanghai. He is wanted by the Shanghai Municipal Police on a Swiss Consular warrant for theft and embezzlement. His photograph is filed in the Detective Branch.

34. GUTIERREZ, J.A. or J.M.L. (Para. 55/34).

British subject, born 1900 in Hong Kong of Portuguese parents. In July, 1921, absconded after giving false particulars in a hotel register and leaving without paying his bill. In 1927 was reported to be touring the N.E.I. accompanied by a Swatow Chinese named G. Garding collecting

subscriptions and biographies for a bogus company called "The Far Eastern Biographical Co." of Shanghai. The two returned to Hong Kong in November, 1927, and started a swindle called the "Bedikton Publicity Co." with the object of publishing a "Who's Who in Hong Kong and South China". They toured many outports along the China coast collecting money from numerous people. In 1929 a warrant was issued in Hong Kong against him on a charge of larceny by a trick. In June, 1934, he arrived in Malaya representing himself to be a German Trade Counsellor and commenced to collect subscriptions for a German commercial paper. He was located in Malacca on 6th July, 1934, but left on 17th July, 1934, for Seremban. There is no trace of his present whereabouts. The German Consulate are very anxious to put a stop to his activities and a report is requested should he be located.

35. HALEY, MISS ALBERTINA.

See Miss Paula Burton, page 5.

36. HARDIE, FRED. (Para. 17/35).

Arrived in Singapore in April last from Hong Kong accompanied by his wife. Resided at the Capitol Flats and posed as a psycho-analyst. He soon obtained a large clientele by his very persuasive manners. Is an Australian by birth. On 26th July, 1935, left for Java by the s.s. "Plancius". His return should be reported to the Detective Branch, Singapore.

37. HOPNER, IRINGARD (German).

See Karl Becker, page 4.

38. HORNSTEIN, LUDWIG VON.

See Mrs. Margaret Foutsma, Page 27.

39. HUND, JEAN. (Para. 51/34).

French subject, male, born at Strasburg, 3rd November, 1902.

Travels on French passport No.68, issued in Hong Kong on 23rd August, 1930, renewed valid until 3rd December, 1934.

In 1928 was manager of the International Country Club in Shanghai. In 1929 he arrived in Hong Kong and became manager of the St. Francis Hotel. In August, 1932, he departed to avoid pressure from a number of creditors. A large sum of money was deposited to him for safe keeping by a lady resident of the Hotel which he repaid by a cheque which was subsequently dishonoured. He has issued many worthless cheques.

He arrived in Singapore in January, 1933, and became an assistant manager in Raffles Hotel. On 11th March, 1933, he was convicted and fined for offences under the Registration of Aliens Ordinance. He was dismissed from his position in Raffles Hotel on 11th June, 1934, for inefficiency. He left for Kuala Lumpur by train on 14th June, 1934. On 18th June, 1934, he left for Ipoh ostensibly bound for Siam. His present whereabouts are unknown.

40. IORIOFILI, GIOVANNI.

See Mrs. Dora Strzeszak, page 35.

41. KAMINSKI, STANISLAU. (Paras. 21, 46 & 61/34).

Pole, born at Warsaw, 1892, describes himself as a merchant. Married, wife named Maria Kaminski. In possession of a joint passport issued by the Polish Consulate, Harbin, on 20th December, 1932, valid until 20th December, 1934, No.2523, Serial No.31252.

Kaminski lives on his wits and requires watching. In August, 1933, he was arrested by the Hong Kong Police on two counts of cheating but on 25th August, 1933, was discharged owing to insufficient evidence.

He arrived in Singapore from Bangkok by train on 6th March, 1934, and left on the evening of 7th March, 1934, by train for Penang. The reasons for his visit to

Singapore are not known. He should be made the subject of a discreet report if encountered in Malaya.

On 27th June, 1934, was arrested at Allahabad, United Provinces, India, on instructions from the Cawnpore (U.P.) Police in connection with the theft of Rs. 61,000 from the Karachi Currency Office. He was found in possession of approximately Rs. 34,000 believed to be part of the stolen property. He is in custody in Cawnpore awaiting trial. The Indian Police have been requested to furnish a full report on his activities.

He was convicted on 10th September, 1934, at Karachi, India, under section 380, I.P.C. and was sentenced to 12 months'R.I. plus a fine of Rs. 200 or in default of payment of the fine to a further 3 months' R.I. His finger prints disclose that he is well known to the Shanghai Police under the names of Burto Mikai alias Korolich alias Shoorka Tzygan alias Grishia, a Rumanian subject. He first came under the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police on 13th May, 1921, when he was convicted on a charge of attempted theft from the person and was sentenced to two months' R.I. On 10th April, 1922, he was again convicted on a similar charge and was sentenced to 3 months' R.I. to be followed by deportation to Vladivostok. In April, 1928, he returned to Shanghai and was convicted on a charge of assaulting the Police and was fined $50.

He next came under notice of the Police during 1929 when he arrived in Alexandria, Egypt. He was arrested on 14th February, 1929, by the Alexandria City Police on suspicion of being a pick-pocket. No Court proceedings followed but he was ordered to leave Egypt forthwith. He journeyed to Japan and in October, 1929, was arrested by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police and was sentenced to two years' R.I. on a charge of larceny by a trick. He left Japan for

Shanghai after serving his sentence and on 6th January, 1933, was sentenced to six months' R.I. on a charge of shop-lifting. The sentence was reduced to two months' R.I. on appeal. He was released on April 6th, 1933, when he proceeded to Hong Kong. In August, 1933, he was charged before the Hong Kong Police Court on a charge of larceny by a trick but was released owing to insufficient evidence being forthcoming. He was then in possession of a Polish passport No.2523 issued at Harbin on 20th December, 1932.

He should not be allowed to land in the Colony.

42. KARP, JACQUES (Latvian). (Paras. 37, 41 & 60/34).

The above named who describes himself as a manufacturer's representative, arrived in Singapore from Genoa on 23rd May, 1934, and stayed at the Y.M.C.A. He was in possession of a passport issued in Paris on 23rd January, 1929, and intends leaving for Hong Kong on 6th June, 1934, where his address is 8th floor, Pedder Buildings. He was born at Riga on 26th November, 1908. He was the subject of a report by the British Consul-General, Shanghai in 1932, as being a suspected dealer in arms and ammunition. In Singapore he received four parcels through the Netherlands Trading Society consigned to him by a firm in Switzerland and in view of certain suspicious circumstances connected with their receipt a search of the parcels was made but were found to contain nothing but watches. A search of his correspondence shewed however, that he was in communication with a certain person in France interested in the drug traffic. He should be made the subject of a discreet report if he re-visits Malaya.

He sailed for Hong Kong on 6th June, 1934.

He arrived in Singapore from Hong Kong per s.s. "Conte Verde" on 15th October, 1934. He stated it was

his intention to proceed to Europe per the s.s. "Conte Rosso" on 19th October, 1934, to attend the Trade Fair at Olympia in 1935. He changed his mind however, and returned to Hong Kong on 27th October, 1934, by the s.s. "Carthage".

43. KEHL, PAUL (Swiss). (Para. 38/34).

The above named aged 22 years was deported from Japan to Switzerland at the instance of the Tokyo Police in February last passing through Singapore on the s.s. "Katori Maru" 22nd February, 1934. In Switzerland he was committed to a reformatory from whence he has now escaped and is believed to be on his way again to the Far East. He should be prevented from landing in Malaya and a report made to the Immigration Officer.

44. KELLY, FREDERICK A.

See Charles Ernest Vickers, page 38.

45. KING, WILLIAM GEORGE HENRY. (Para. 9/35).

Is said to have partly financed the London Musical Comedy Co. He remained in Rangoon where an application by him for a passport to Singapore was held up. He is a drug smuggler. He has not yet visited Singapore.

46. KOMLENKO, VASSILI JOHN (Persian).

See Vladislav Peter Curylo, page 7.

47. KUHNLE, HERDMAN.

See Mrs. Margaret Poutsma, page 27.

48. (1) KUTRON, JULES.
(2) KUTRON, JOSEPH AND HIS WIFE JULIA KUTRON. } (Paras. 30/34 & 10/35).

Hungarian dancers of the semi-destitute type. They were found living in a Chinese hotel in Hong Kong having arrived there from Shanghai in March last. Both the men admit having been expelled from England as undesirable aliens and have been the subject of Foreign Office Circulars. They left Hong Kong for Manila per the s.s. "President Hoover" on 7th June, 1934, and should not be

allowed to land in the Colony.

Jose Kutron and Julia Kutron, Hungarian dancers (of semi-destitute type) arrived on the 29th April, 1935. They made a deposit and were then allowed to land. They travelled from Sarawak on a letter from the Chief Police Officer, Kuching in lieu of passport. Jose admits to having been expelled from England.

44. LANDQUIST, AUSTIN W. (Para.14/35).

American, arrived in Singapore, 16th December, 1934, from New York as agent of a concern known as the British American Holding Co., formed for the purpose of exploiting a method of packing durian fruit in tins for export from Malaya to the U.S.A. He was accompanied by an assistant named Arthur S. Flowers. On 18th July, 1935, Landquist absconded to America per the s.s. "Thurland Castle" leaving Flowers stranded and with heavy bills to meet. Landquist is stated to be an undischarged bankrupt in New York and his return to Malaya should be immediately reported to the Detective Branch, Singapore, where his photograph is filed.

45. LAPIN, FRITZ. (Para. 20/34).

Aged 35 years, height about 5 ft. 10 ins. He has prominent cheek bones, is clean shaven and heavily built. This man is a Latvian. He has a criminal record in Shanghai for dealing in drugs and is strongly suspected of being engaged in the white slave traffic. This man came to Hong Kong in April, 1932 accompanied by an attractive young Russian actress named Nadedja N. Sintsina professionally known as "Astrova" and the pair joined a ship bound for South America. Lapin said that the woman was his wife butthere is a doubt about this. Recently Hong Kong Police received an enquiry from the British Consul-General, Shanghai, which had originated from some Russian

residents of Shanghai, regarding a rumour which they had heard about a Russian woman named Astrova said to be undergoing a ten years prison sentence in Hong Kong. There is no such prisoner in Hong Kong, and it is suspected that the person for whom the Russians are enquiring is the woman who accompanied Lapin to South America. If such is the case it is possible that Lapin has disposed of her there and has started the rumour that she is in Hong Kong prison to account for her disappearance. Enquiries are being made. He should not be allowed to land in the Colony.

46. LUND, F.O. (Para. 2/32) (P.J. ref. para. 61/32).

A Norwegian married to a Russian woman left Penang for Bangkok on 15th August, 1932, after being interrogated by the Detective Branch, Penang.

This man is a swindler who poses to deal in counterfeit notes for the purposes of cheating. Steps have been taken to prevent this re-entry into Malaya. He also came under notice of Police in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

One of his associates and accomplices is a Singapore born Hokkien named Tan Hood Leong who poses as a salesman. This Chinese is known as a business fraud.

47. (1) MACDONALD, DONALD G.
(2) PATTISON, WILLIAM J. } (Para. 20/35).

Americans, arrived in Singapore from Manila on 9th July, 1935, stayed at the Metropole Hotel and later moved to 610, Serangoon Road where they are now living. They claim to be representatives of the International Distribution Company, a concern formed for the purpose of canvassing orders for portrait (photographic) enlargements. Experience has proved that similar previous ventures have been fraudulent and discreet observation

should be kept on their movements. Reports are requested to the Detective Branch, Singapore.

48. (1) MAIER, KARL, A.
(2) WANDRES, F. } (Para. 1/35).

Germans. Arrived Singapore from Hong Kong on 10th October, 1934. Wandres describes himself as a Merchant and Maier as a Sales manager, selling periodicals for the Union Circulation Company of New York, U.S.A. Complaints have been received that these two men attempt to cheat by collecting subscriptions twice over.

Both are undesirable characters and are now in Penang, neither should be allowed to land in Malaya again.

49. MARINO, MDLE. EMELIE MARIE. (Para. 12/34).

Aged 28 years and native of Marseille, France. A prostitute and an associate of Jean Geromini referred to in page 13. She is now resident in Hong Kong but has been ordered to quit. She should not be allowed to land in the Colony.

50. MICHEL, MDLE. MARIE LOUISE. (Para. 49/34).

French, a prostitute. She left Saigon for Shanghai recently passing through Hong Kong per the s.s. "Felix Roussell" on 29th June, 1934. She is another member of the Poli gang. (See page 13) She should not be allowed to land in the Colony.

51. MOTZ, VICTOR E.

Russian aged 33 years, born at Suvalk, Russia, and travelling on Chinese Passport No.21 issued by the Bureau of Public Safety, Canton, on 14th November, 1932. Motz recently married Miss Katie Ackerman, Russian proprietress of Katie's Beauty Parlour, Kowloon, the ceremony taking place in Canton. Motz was subsequently permitted to come to Hong Kong on a visa limited to 14 days and arrived here on 12th December, 1932. Subsequent enquiries revealed

that Motz had served one year in prison in Shanghai for larceny being released on 15th June, 1932. His "Modus Operandi" is given as follows:- "Frequents banks. Waits for some one to place money on the counter, approaches in such a way as to be within reach of the money, and engages them in conversation and then steals the money. Works with an accomplice. Motz was ordered to quit Hong Kong and sailed for Canton by the s.s. "Taishan" on 30th December, 1932.

52. "PRINCE" MOULAY MOHAMED SAAD EL JIBAVI EL HASSANI, (Paras. 19 & 27/35).

Poses as a Moorish prince and is now travelling the Far East in an endeavour to obtain financial assistance from rich Mohammedans. Visited India in 1925, 1933 and 1934, where he came under notice of the Police on complaints from leading Mohammedan merchants. He again visited India from France on 6th April, 1935, and later left for Malaya. He arrived in Singapore on 9th July, 1935, and is now staying at the Lanka Hotel, Trafalgar Street. His movements are being watched as he may become a charge on the authorities. His name has been included on the Indian list of suspects to whom passport facilities should not be granted without prior reference to Delhi. His photograph is filed in the Detective Branch.

He has left Singapore for Manila.

53. NEIMAN, ISAAC ARONOFF. (Para. 21/35).

A Russian Jew profession chemist who has a criminal record in Shanghai. With his mistress was concerned in a night club swindle in the French Concession, Shameen, Canton in August, 1932. Neiman evaded arrest by absconding leaving his three children destitute in Hong Kong. The children are now in the care of the French Convent,

Hong Kong. Neiman is now reported to be in Bangkok and should not be permitted to land in Malaya.

54.1. NORTON, DICK. (British).
2. FIFIELD, MISS A. (British). } (Paras. 3, 6, 13 & 23/34).

They arrived in Penang from Rangoon on 21st January, 1934, and left on 24th January, 1934, for Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. Whilst in Penang they endeavoured to obtain engagements at hotels as entertainers but without success. Norton left Penang without paying his hotel bill and attempted to borrow money from various people but was only successful on one occasion when he succeeded in borrowing $80 from a South African acquaintance. He is destitute and living on his wits and should be noted for discreet observation. He formerly toured India in charge of a concert party known as the "Globe Trotters" and passed off several worthless cheques.

This couple are now in Singapore and staying at the Raffles Hotel. They are giving theatrical performances at cinemas and appear to be in funds.

It has been ascertained that Norton's real name is Richard Goatcher and that he is a native of London. They left Singapore for Shanghai by the s.s. "Takada" on 15th March, 1934, with the intention of recruiting a troupe of dancing girls and are expected to return shortly.

He has written from Hong Kong stating that he proposes to re-visit Malaya shortly bringing with him two Russian dancers named Dmitry Dimoff and Miss Tamara Chumakoff. He has been granted permission to bring them to Malaya provided he can furnish security.

55. OGLI, LOLA.

See Vladislav Peter Curylo, page 7.

56. OGLY, LAZO AHMED. (Para. 4/32) (P.J. ref. para. 53/32).

A suspected trafficker in drugs. Arrived in Penang

from Moulmein on 25th August, 1932, accompanied by a woman. He had been previously refused permission to land in the Colony but on this occasion evaded the Passport Officers and succeeded in landing. He has been arrested and convicted. The steamship company concerned was also prosecuted. He has now left Malaya and should not be permitted to return.

57. PATTISON, WILLIAM J.

See Donald G. MacDonald, page 22.

58. PERLOS, BORIS ESAKOVICH. (Para. 68/34).

Russian Jew, aged 41 years, native of Odessa. At present holding Chinese Passport No.178899, issued by the Bureau of Public Safety, Shanghai, on 4th January, 1934, and valid for 1 year; describes himself as a merchant.

In 1929 he was refused a British visa by H.B.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, to travel to Canton via Hong Kong with a Russian woman as he was suspected to be engaged in the white slave traffic and to be disposing of women to certain Russian brothels in Canton. On 6th April, 1931, he arrived in Hong Kong with a transit visa but was sent to Canton under Police orders on 10th April, 1931. On 17th October, 1934, Perlos was arrested in Hong Kong and fined $100 for a breach of the passport regulations and expelled to Canton on 18th October, 1934, by order of the Police Magistrate. On this occasion he was accompanied by one M.G. Fakturovitch (see page 13), another bad character, suspected to be engaged in illicit traffic in women. Perlos should not be permitted to land in the Colony.

59. POLI, ANTOIN. (French).

See Jean Geromini, page 13.

60. (1) POUTSMA, MRS. MARGARET.
(2) KUHNLE, HERDMAN.
(3) VON HORNSTEIN, LUDWIG. } (Para. 58/34).

Mrs. Poutsma, Dutch, born at Riga, 1892, Stenographer, Pass port No.1489, issued at Batavia on 29th June, 1934, arrived in Singapore on 6th July, 1934, accompanied by Herman Kuhnle, a male German, born 1903 at Mannheim, an engineer by profession. They proceeded to reside at the Grosvenor Hotel and later at 4, Eu Court registering as Mr. and Mrs. Kuhnle. They became friendly with Ludwig Von Hornstein, German globe-trotter. Mrs. Poutsma had a considerable sum of money in her possession and the others were living on her. She reported to the Police the theft of $200 from her bag and Von Hornstein, who was suspected, was searched. None of the stolen money was recovered but he was found in possession of an unlicensed automatic pistol and was convicted and fined $25. Kuhnle bought a small motor launch called the s.s. "Ribut" on which he paid a deposit of $700 and promise to pay the balance of $1,300 later. He stated it was his intention to go on a prospecting expedition to New Guinea. On 18th September, 1934, the s.s. "Ribut" was burnt out as the result of a most suspicious fire and it is suspected that this was an attempt to defraud an insurance company as the launch had just been insured for $4,300.

Mrs. Poutsma left for Hong Kong on 9th September, 1934, per the "Hakusan Maru" being followed on 25th September, 1934, by Kuhnle who sailed on the s.s. "Conte Verde".

61. PRIOR, CHARLES LAWRENCE. (Paras. 43/34/& 15/35 25/35).

In 1900 was gazetted to the 17th Lancers and left this Regiment in 1906 on being transferred to the Reserve

of Officers. He was recalled to the Army in 1914 and retired with the rank of Lt. Col. in 1919 but remained on the Reserve of Officers. After the war he was for a time employed on a half commission basis with firms of stock brokers in London and as Director of Companies dealing with estates and buildings. He was of very extravagant habits with the result that he was finally declared a bankrupt after his people had repeatedly assisted him. He was adjudged bankrupt on 7th May, 1925, with liabilities totalling £9,769.10.0. and assets nil. He has not yet been discharged. On 13th July, 1927, he was convicted before the Central Criminal Court, London, on three charges of unlawfully obtaining credit whilst an undischarged bankrupt. At the same time he pleaded "not guilty" to four other indictments charging him with fraudulent conversion of over £700.

The latter were not proceeded with and in the first three charges he was bound over the Judge being influenced by the fact that arrangements were made for the prisoner to go abroad. He was also removed the Army List. He arrived in Malaya about September, 1927, as agent for A.C. Cars. In 1929 and 1930 he gave considerable trouble to the authorities in Perak in connection with the Perak Transport Company, of which he was manager. He arrived back in Singapore in 1933 and promoted a livestock exhibition at the "Great World". The show was a failure financially, and money is still owed to various creditors. In 1934 he promoted a Malayan Livestock Exhibition at the old Racecourse. The exhibition commenced with very little capital, and closed down on 23rd April, 1934, through lack of funds. One of the creditors of the Exhibition took criminal proceedings against Prior for cheating but the matter was eventually settled. Numerous other similar complaints

were made and it is possible that further proceedings will be taken.

Col. Prior is now preparing to go to Canton to act as Secretary of a Greyhound Racing Association but final arrangements have not yet been made. He has issued many worthless cheques in Singapore and should be kept under observation.

Prior's scheme for promoting Greyhound racing in Canton failed owing to the refusal by the Chinese Government to grant a license to the Company. He is now promoting a company known as the Malayan Building Society which has for its model the well known and powerful Halifax Building Society of England. He is handicapped by lack of capital and his affairs are being closely watched. He has also advertised himself as a house and land agent for which business he possesses no license. He has been summoned for a breach of Ordinance No.95 (Auctioneers' Licenses) and the case will be heard in August.

He was convicted on 5th August, 1935, before the District Judge, Singapore, for a breach of Ordinance No.95 (Auctioneers' Licenses). In view of his record the Colonial Secretary has refused to issue to him a licence to act as an house agent.

62. **PUSTINZOVA, MISS VALLIA.** (Para. 23/35).

Russian woman, aged 23 years, born in Harbin, professes to be a typist, in possession of Chinese Passport No. 4340, dated 5th July, 1934. Arrived in Singapore on 21st January, 1935. She sailed for Manila by the s.s. "Postdam" on 8th August, 1935. Her photograph is filed in the Detective Branch. She appears to be of the prostitute class and possibly politically undesirable and her return to Malaya

should be reported to the Detective Branch.

63. (1) RAUH, ALFRED (German).
(2) BAHR, HENRY (German). } (Para. 30/35).

Rauh visited Singapore from Shanghai on 22nd April, 1932, described himself as a merchant and stayed at the Hotel Metropole. He returned to Shanghai after 5 days in Singapore. He again visited Singapore on 15th May, 1932, and left on 26th June, 1933, for Hong Kong. He was in possession of a passport No.126/32 issued at Berlin on 1st April, 1932.

Bahr arrived on 22nd April, 1932, from Manila and also described himself as a merchant and stayed at the Hotel Metropole. He left for Bangkok on 6th May, 1933, returned to Singapore on 16th May, 1933, and finally left for Hong Kong on 6th July, 1933. He was in possession of a passport No.185, issued at Shanghai on 10th September, 1929. Whilst in Singapore in 1933, Rauh posed as a wealthy man and Bahr as his secretary. They demonstrated to credulous Asiatics what they termed a secret process for manufacturing currency notes by means of chemicals from genuine notes and attempted to obtain large quantities of genuine notes for duplication. They failed and left for Hong Kong as stated. They are a pair of international confidence tricksters. Information has been received that Alfred Rauh's real name is Albert Rosenbaum and is known to have been in direct contact with a "drug ring" in China. He obtained by trickery a Canadian passport No. 72546 granted on 22nd February, 1934, at Montreal.

Their return to Malaya should be immediately reported to the Detective Branch, where their photographs are filed. The Canadian passport No. 72546 should be immediately ~~com~~pounded if presented.

64. RIBIERO, RODRIGO ALVARA VIERA, alias ROBERTS alias RICHARDSON, alias MAURICE RILEY. (Paras. 8, 15 & 24/34).

Portugese, born in Hong Kong, 1894. He is in possession of a British passport issued in Hong Kong. He was sentenced in Hong Kong on 19th October, 1914, to two years' R.I. concurrently on each of three counts of forgery after having been extradited from Colombo. He was released on 2nd February, 1916, and proceeded to Macao where he was convicted of a similar offence and banished to Timor for six years. He returned to Hong Kong and in 1926 was strongly suspected of being party to a conspiracy which resulted in the Netherlands Indische Handelsbank being defrauded of $30,000 by a clever cheque fraud. He was employed in the bank as a clerk at the time and left under mysterious circumstances. Sufficient evidence was not obtained to justify prosecuting him.

He arrived in Singapore from Hong Kong per the s.s. "Conte de Rosso" on 14th February, 1934, accompanied by a Chinese girl described as his wife although he is stated to have a legal wife in Shanghai. In Singapore he is now staying at the Central Hotel and claims to be the representative of the "Hong Kong Pictorial" and is canvassing for advertisements. He is an associate of the persons referred to in page 7 and the fact that they all arrived in Singapore from Hong Kong about the same time appears suspicious and their movements should be made the subject of discreet reports.

He disappeared from the Central Hotel, Singapore, on or about 26th March, 1934, together with his Chinese mistress and his present whereabouts unknown. Enquiries are requested in an effort to locate him.

There is still no trace of his whereabouts.

65. RUBECK, SROUL alias RUBECK, ISIDORE. (Para. 71/34).

A Polish Jew born at Lodz, aged 49 years. He returned from Europe to Shanghai with Gourividis (ref. page 14) on the "Conte Verde" arriving on May 7th, 1934, travelling on a Canadian Passport No. 34507, granted on February 10th, 1929. He is reported to be an expert safe blower and is now believed to be living in Paris and directing the European organisation for the traffic in narcotics on behalf of Gourividis. He claims to be a British fur merchant, from Montreal, Canada. Both Rubeck and Gourividis should be made the subject of discreet inquiries if encountered in Malaya.

66. RYAN, MRS. I.J. (Australian).

See John Carson, page 5.

67. SCHMIDT, NICHOLAS.

Aged 19 years, of mixed German and Russian parentage. Has 3 previous convictions in Hong Kong Courts for stowing away on various ships. He was deported from Hong Kong for 10 years and left for Shanghai in s.s. "President Jefferson" on 24th December, 1932.

68. SERBOUSEK, DR. JULIUS alias DR. FREDERICH LOEW alias JULIUS BERNDT. (Paras. 16, 25, 30 & 44/34).

Austrian, born in Innsbruck, 1884. Holds an Austrian passport issued at Constantinople 25th January, 1928. He is suspected of illegal practices and of procuring abortions. In August, 1925, a clinic conducted by him in Resht, Persia, was closed by the Persian authorities on account of unethical conduct. He was later expelled from Abyssinia for similar conduct. From Abyssinia he went to Baghdad and there to Bombay where he was moved on by the Indian authorities. He next proceeded to Shanghai arriving there in April, 1932. In September, 1933, he was charged in

Shanghai with obtaining $100,000 by fraud and was convicted. He was ordered to pay a fine of $1,000 and to refund the money fraudulently obtained. Fine paid. On 1st March, 1934, he was arrested by the Hong Kong Police having in his possession a Chilian passport and was charged with entering the Colony without having a valid passport. He was fined $25 and ordered to leave the Colony as soon as possible. He is still in Hong Kong but is leaving shortly for either Beyrut or Bangkok. In Hong Kong he associated with Elly Widler referred to in page 38.

Serbousek has the following criminal record:-

1913 - Sentenced to one month's R.I. in Munich for forgery.

1922 - Arrested in Rotterdam for forging Dutch Bank notes.

1922 - Sentenced to six months' R.I. in Vienna for bigamy.

Warrants are still in existence against him in Vienna on charges of indecent assault and abortion. He should not be allowed to land in the Colony.

He arrived in Singapore on 17th April, 1934, from Bangkok en route for Java, accompanied by his wife and children, and sailed for Batavia per the s.s. "Plancius" on 27th April, 1934. He was in possession of a Chilian passport issued in Yokohama on 3rd November, 1933.

Information has been received from H.B.M's. Consul-General, Batavia, that the above named, now in Batavia, is seeking permission to enter the Union South Africa.

The above named left Batavia for Manila early in June 1934. after defrauding a Dutch doctor of a sum of money. He was ordered out of Java by the Dutch authorities.

69. SIWAK FAMILY OF POLISH GYPSIES.

Josef Siwak, Michal Siwak and Franciszek Siwak accompanied by their wives and families, total party

numbering 11 persons, arrived in Hong Kong from Calcutta by s.s. "Kutsang" on 16th December, 1932, and, under Police supervision, transhipped for Canton the same day -- sailing same night by s.s. "Kin Shan". (C.I.D.790/32). This party belongs to the same tribe mentioned in S.S. Journal, No.10 of 1932, dated 31st November, 1932, page 98, paragraph 92.

70. SMOLA, FRANTISEK. (Para. 33/34).

Age 25 years, electrician of Czecho-Slovakia. An alien of doubtful character who was fined $50 in Hong Kong in August, 1933, for stowing away on a ship. He returned to Hong Kong in April, 1934, and when discovered was ordered to leave. He left for Canton on 17th April, 1934.

71. STEWART, C.E. (Para. 21/35).

An Australian, arrived in Singapore from Saigon on June 11th, 1935. He stowed away on the "Athos" for Colombo but was returned to Singapore by the Colombo Police. He landed in Singapore without permission and was deported by the Immigration Department to Saigon on 9th August, 1935. He is destitute and should not be permitted to return to Malaya.

72. STIRIO, STEPHEN alias STEVE PHILIPS alias STEPHEN MITCHELL alias GEORGE STEIRO alias THOMAS MITCHELL alias STERIO alias BILL STERIO. (Para. 31/35).

He is a showman by profession and was born at Osbort, Victoria, Australia of Greek parents on 24th December, 1907. He is in possession of British passport No.A65064, issued at Sydney, N.S.W., on 27th October, 1927. He visited Singapore on 21st October, 1934. He is an international travelling pickpocket and has had convictions recorded against him in Australia, Liverpool, West Sussex, Cardiff, Southern Rhodesia, and Laussanne (Switzerland). He

arrived in Bombay from Australia on 11th May, 1935, when he presented a passport issued by the British Consul, Antwerp on 7th August, 1934, and numbered 6638. He was deported from India by the s.s. "Maloja" for England but when ashore in Malta he committed theft and is now in prison in Malta. He is also a ship's thief and several reports of theft have been made from passengers on ships on which he has travelled.

He should not be permitted to land in Malaya.

73. (1) STRZESZAK, MRS. DORA.
(2) IORIOFILI, GIOVANNI. } (Para. 45/34).

A Polish subject, widow, born at Warsaw, Poland, in 1897. In possession of certificate of identity No. 131/34, issued at Singapore on 28th June, 1934, her Polish passport No.71/30 issued at Shanghai on 25th August, 1930, having expired. She arrived in Singapore from Hong Kong per the s.s. "Carthage" on 11th October, 1932, and was found to be in possession of 1,362 tahils of non-government chandu. She was convicted before the District Judge, Singapore, on 17th October, 1932 and sentenced to 2 years' R.I. in default of paying a fine of $5,000. She is a close associate of an Italian named Giovanni Ioriofili who was in Singapore in 1932 and whose present address is 1002 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai. Ioriofili is believed to have conspired with her in the importation of opium but sufficient evidence was not obtained to have justified charging him. Strzeszak leaves for Hong Kong per the s.s. "Tilawa" on 5th July, 1934, and neither should be allowed to re-enter the Colony.

74. SURETZ, JANKEL MOSES. (Para. 3/32).

Rumanian subject born in Reni in 1875. Merchant, A suspected dealer in drugs and forged notes on

much the same lines as Lund referred to in page 22 Suretz is also associated with Tan Hood Leong referred to in page 22 . Suretz arrived in Penang on 14th August, 1932, from Shanghai via Bangkok. He is also associated with a Ceylonese known as Don Robert Wurappli. Suretz proceeded from Penang to Singapore on 30th August, 1932, and is leaving almost immediately for China. He will not again be allowed to land in the Colony.

75. SWIONTNIZKY, JOSEPH alias SAKOVSKI. (Paras. 31/34).

Of Polish nationality, was sentenced on 24th April, 1934, to 6 months' hard labour in Hong Kong for being in possession of a forged French passport. He is a shop lifter by profession. His presence in Hong Kong was unknown and his arrest was only effected as a result of a clever piece of work on the part of a Russian detective. He stated that he had purchased the forged passport from a Jew in Tientsin for the sum of $80. Fortunately, forgeries of this kind are rare and this is the first case which has come to light during recent years, but in view of the apparent existence of such forgeries from North China, passport examination officers should take special precautions when dealing with aliens whose bona fides are doubtful.

76. SWIONTNIZKY, MARIE alias MARIE YASINSKAYA. (Para. 32/34).

Wife of the above named, aged 45 years, native of Warsaw, Poland. On 19th May, 1934, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Hong Kong for shop-lifting and breach of the Passport Ordinance. She has been scheduled for deportation from Hong Kong on completion of her sentence.

77. TANNER, WILLIAM ARTHUR. (Para. 19/34).

Born in Chicago, U.S.A., 1902. Holds U.S. Passport No.19068, issued at Washington on 2nd February, 1933 and valid for 2 years. Passport bears an expired entry visa for Hong Kong and th Straits Settlements given by

the British Consul-General, Los Angeles on 3rd February, 1933. Tanner describes himself as a writer but seems to have no definite means of support. He has earned a bad reputation in Hong Kong and is regarded with suspicion on account of his association with known drug traffickers. On 23rd February, 1934 the Hong Kong Police obtained an expulsion order against him for a breach of the Passport Ordinance and arrangements are being made to send him back to the U.S.A. Tanner was recently prosecuted in Hong Kong for obtaining money by false pretences but the case was discharged. He has incurred many debts in Hong Kong. He should not be allowed to land in the Colony.

78. THORNLEY, JOHN WILLIAM PATRICK. C.R.89608.(Para.22/34).

Born in London, England, aged about 40 years. He was convicted before the Wimbleden Petty Sessions, London, on 3rd September, 1915, on a charge of obtaining credit by false pretences and was sentenced to two months' R.I. He then served for short time as a gunner in the Royal Artillery but was discharged on medical grounds and came to Malaya in 1916, and obtained work as a planter. He soon got into trouble however, and on 26th May, 1916, at Ipoh was sentenced to two months' R.I. after conviction on a charge of cheating section 417, P.C. On 10th March, 1924, he was convicted before the Malacca Police Court on two charges of cheating and sentenced to two months' R.I. on each, concurrently. On 6th June, 1931, he was convicted at Taiping on a charge of cheating and sentenced to one month's R.I. On 5th February, 1934, he was convicted at Singapore on a charge of cheating and was sentenced to one month's R.I. His method is to approach person with a story about his war services (false) and obtain small sums by way of loans which he never repays. He is destitute and a vagrant and his movements should be reported on. He is Singapore

Registered Bad Character No.257.

79. (1) VICKERS, CHARLES ERNEST.
(2) KELLY, FREDERICK A. } (Paras. 57 & 65/34).

Kelly is a native of Australia, salesman, aged about 52 years. Vickers is also a native of Australia, company promoter, age 50 years. They are members of an international gang of share swindlers and are wanted on numerous charges of obtaining money by false pretences by the New Zealand Police. A third member of the gang, a New Zealander named Ernest Mobin Gilmour has been arrested in London and is being extradited to New Zealand. Photographs of the above named are filed for reference in the Detective Branch, Singapore, and if located in Malaya a report is requested on their movements pending further instructions.

Information has been received from the Police Dept. Wellington, New Zealand to the effect that Vickers has been returned to New Zealand and that no further action is necessary. Should Kelly be located in Malaya a report to the Detective Branch, Singapore is requested.

80. WANDRES, F.

See A. Maier Karl, page 23.

81. WIDLER, ELLY. (Paras. 17& 26/34).

Swiss Jew aged 46 years, born in Shanghai, holding Swiss Passport No.1139/32, issued at the Swiss Consulate, Shanghai on 5th August, 1932, and valid for three years. This man is a well known smuggler of arms, ammunition and drugs and has several convictions in North China. He arrived in Hong Kong from Shanghai on 18th February, 1934, in the s.s. "Tai Yuen" and on 22nd February, 1934, police visited him at his room at the Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, and searched his effects on warrant. He stated that he had come to Hong Kong in order to try out a roulette "system" at the Shum Chun (Chinese territory) gaming houses. This

was to some extent borne out by a mass of mathematical calculations found in his property. Nothing else of any importance was found. Widler was arrested and ordered to quit Hong Kong by 25th February, 1934, with the alternative of having deportation proceedings taken against him. He left for Canton on that date but passed through Hong Kong again en route to Shanghai in the s.s. "Soochow" on 28th February, 1934. After his departure, it came to the knowledge of the Police, that Widler whilst in Hong Kong had inserted advertisements in the local press seeking women for employment in an office or as governesses. Two ladies who answered these advertisements and whose cases came to the knowledge of this department were extremely suspicious of Widler's real intentions. He is an associate of Julius Serbousek (page 32).

It has now been ascertained that the above named was sentenced to 3 months' R.I. in Shanghai in 1927 for uttering forged documents. In 1928 he was arrested on a charge highway robbery but was discharged. In 1933 he was fined $30 for keeping a common gaming house. He is endeavouring to seek permission to enter Hong Kong or Malaya, but such permission should not be granted.

82. YOUNG, JAMES MACKINTOSH. (Para. 8/35).

A director of London Musical Comedy Co. was arrested on an Ipoh warrant for criminal breach of trust. The complainant would not continue proceedings and the charge was withdrawn. Young had been many years in India where he left a touring company of the Carl Rosa Opera stranded. He has served a sentence of 4 months imprisonment in Poona. He is an undesirable and prefers leaving unpaid bills to settled accounts. He left for Bombay on 16th April, 1935.

The following is a list of Foreign prostitutes and pimps who have been deported from or ordered out of Singapore by the Police since 1930. They should not be allowed to re-enter the Colony:-

1. Mdle. Charlotte Carathino. ✓
2. Mdle. Marie Travadon alias Jeanette Travadon. ✓
3. Mdle. Jeane Riau. ✓
4. Mdle. Therese Legal. ✓
5. Madame Crainiciuc. ✓
6. Madame Verolett alias Richart alias Richert. ✓
7. Madame Georgette Pegand. ✓
8. Madame Victoria J.E. Borgne. ✓
9. Madame Lauire Marie Zermati. ✓
10. Madame Jeane Mouzet. ✓
11. Madame Pauline Quilico. ✓
12. Madame Marguerite Mari Breton. ✓
13. Madame Claudia Decoutet. ✓
14. Mrs. M.D. Van Driest. ✓
15. Mrs. G. Lane. ✓
16. D. Alexandre, (pimp) male. ✓
17. Mr. Marini
18. Madame Ida Duverdier. ✓
19. Madame Leon Gargot. ✓
20. Charles Grenier, (French male pimp).
21. Jean Marchi. (French male pimp).
22. Madame Lucienne Fabre. ✓
23. Madame Henriette Lemaire. ✓
24. Madame Rosa Ponti. ✓
25. Madame Nanette Pierre. ✓
26. Madame Margerite Helene Champagne. ✓
27. Madame Marguerite Boyer. ✓
28. Madame Maria Balland. ✓

29. Mrs. Nora Leishman.
30. Madame M.C.L. Brisbose.
31. Madame L. Ancausse alias Mdle. M.E.L. Barret.
32. Madame Valette alias Jeanne-Valette.
33. Madame H.L. Monier.
34. Madame Marie Anna Stierer.
35. Mrs. P.V. Martinson alias Mrs. Barge.
36. Madame Paulette N.G. Ceyrolle.
37. Madame Louise G. Ceyrolle.
38. Miss Natalie Batris.
39. Madame Hermine Predali.

FLASH NO. 1

D-1249

Date June 27, 1939.

(Special Branch) Office Notes

1209/11

D. C. (Special Branch)

Copies of the attached list of licensed hotels, taverns, restaurants, etc. in the Settlement have been sent to the following :-

D.O.s
D.D.O.s
Senior Detectives, all Stations.
Central Registry
Crime Registry
Sp.Br. Registry
O.i/c C.1
O.i/c C.7
O.i/c S.1
French Police.

FILE

C. Crawford

D.I.
for P.A.to D.C.(Sp.Br.)

June 23, 1939.

LIST OF LICENSED HOTELS, TAVERNS, RESTAURANTS ETC. IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

(1) HOTELS.

SERIAL NO.	ADDRESS.	NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NAME OF LICENSEE.	NATIONALITY.	LICENCE NO.
1.	560-4-8 Avenue Ed. VII.	Chung Nan Hotel.	Loh Ping Kee.	Ch.	1.
2.	1 Bubbling Well Rd.	New World Hotel	S.L.Wong.	Ch.	26.
3.	104 " " "	China United Assurance Society.	A.J.Hughes.	Br.	27.
4.	164 " " "	Park Hotel	Max Schibler.	Swiss	28.
5.	1225 " " "	Burlington Hotel.	J.Bourke.	Br.	29.
6.	2004 " " "	New Royal Hotel	E.Velicogna.	It.	30.
7.	545 Canton Road.	Central Hotel	Loh Ping Kee	Ch.	2.
8.	159 Chekiang Road.	Shun Chow Hotel.	Tong Ziang Yuen	Ch.	3.
9.	245 " "	Tong Tong Le Tsao.	Chen Yue Nan.	Ch.	4.
10.	152 Fokien Road.	Ng Kong Hotel	Ching Ka Kying	Ch.	5.
11.	410 " "	Dah Kiangnan Hotel.	Woo Ping Tsang.	Ch.	6.
12.	515 Hankow Road.	Wei Chung Hotel	Sung Zao Yao	Ch.	7.
13.	131 Hupeh Road.	An Tung Hotel.	Zee Chong Ting.	Ch.	8.
14.	227 " "	Mang Yuen Lee Tsao.	Zee Mang Yuen.	Ch.	9.
15.	180 Kiangse Road.	Metropole Hotel	H.M.Mann	Br.	10.
16.	30 Kin Wo Ka.	Gt. Eastern Hotel.	J.G.Lock.	Br.	11.
17.	160 Kweichow Road.	Hotel of China.	T.P.Zee	Ch.	12.
18.	20 Nanking Road.	Cathay Hotel	H.M.Mann	Br.	13.
19.	23 " "	Palace Hotel.	A.Matti	Br.	14.
20.	680 " "	Oriental Hotel	C.P.Cheng.	Ch.	15.
21.	720 " "	Sun Sun Hotel.	Lee Jack.	Ch.	16.
22.	20 N.Soochow Road.	Broadway Mansions.	H.S.Hersee.	Br.	35.
23.	200 Shanse Road.	Nanking Hotel.	Wu Zay Sung.	Ch.	17.
24.	Tiendong Rd. & 41 N.Szechuen Road.	New Asia Hotel	G.A.Sakaki	J.	34.
25.	423 Tientsin Road.	Grand Shanghai H.	Wong Dah Tsoong.	Ch.	18.
26.	674 Weihaiwei Road.	The Medium Hotel.	Sze Yung Ling	Ch.	31.
27.	287 Yunnan Road.	Yangtse Hotel.	Chong Fong Choy.	Ch.	19.
28.	69 Yu Ya Ching Road.	Dallor Hotel.	Lee Kun Lin	Ch.	20.
29.	90 " " " "	Far Eastern Hotel.	Zee Yu Sung	Ch.	21.

30.	120 Yu Ya Ching Rd.		Grand Hotel.	Chen Han Chuing.	Ch.	22.
31.	200	-do-	Gt. China Hotel.	Tai Shu Tsoo	Ch.	23.
32.	250	-do-	Chak Loh Hotel.	Lee Kung Sing.	Ch.	24.
33.	270-286	-do-	Yip Ping Shuan H.	Zee Wei Sung.	Ch.	25.
34.	218-238 Yu Yuen Rd.		Paramount Hotel.	Yuk Keh Fei	Ch.	32.

(2) TAVERNS.

1.	1454 Avenue Ed.VII.	Alona Dancing Hall	Yuen Voong Chow	Ch.	1.
2.	119 Broadway.	Star Cafe.	Ole E.Berntsen.	Nor.	59.
3.	234 "	Rose Marie.	W.Bender.	Ger.	61.
44.	256 Broadway .	Regina Bar.	Julian Meyer.	Ger.	54.
5.	471 Broadway East.	Elf's Tavern.	Miss.A.N.Moiseeff.	Rus.	65.
6.	595 -do-	Sunlight Bar.	G.Nielsen.	Dan.	51.
7.	601 -do-	Moon Palace.	Mrs.H.V.Kisenkova.	Rus.	48.
8.	739-741 -do-	Broadway Bar.	J.Bukle.	Hung.	47.
9.	80 Bubbling Well Rd.	Gaby Neptune.	G.Raitson.	Fr.	12.
10.	126 -do-	Pig'n Whistle.	M.Z.Wong.	Ch.	13.
11.	216 -do-	Grand Theatre Bar.	R.K.Butler.	Br.	14.
12.	226-230 -do-	Rose Marie.	Y.L.Tung.	Ch.	15.
13.	254 -do-	Majestic Cafe.	Y.L.Tung.	Ch.	16.
14.	278 -do-	Little Cabaret.	Cheng King Hai.	Ch.	17.
15.	304 -do-	Swan Cafe.	E.E.Hsuen.	Ch.	18.
16.	356 -do-	Delconte Bar.	M.Voitzman.	Rus.	19.
17.	444 -do-	Ciro's.	S.E.Sassoon.	Br.	20.
18.	445. -do-		Mrs.T.Lo Guidice.	It.	63
19.	473 -do-	Martin's Bar.	M.Martinson.	Swed.	21.
20.	481 -do-	Joe's Cafe.	J.Orapello.	Am.	22.
21.	870 -do-	D.D.'s Cafe Rest.	D.Dvorjets.	Rus.	23.
22.	961 -do-	Bruno Tavern.	Wofango Bova.	It.	24.
23.	986 -do-	New Eddy.	W.H.Goldman.	Rus.	25.
24.	990-2 -do-	Flora	Mamed Ali Sade.	Iran.	64.
25.	1001 -do-	New Keisaling Cafe.	Sung Yu Who	Ch.	27.
26.	1166 -do-	New Savoy Bar.	Lai Yim.	Ch.	28.

27.	1199 Bubbling Well Rd.	Federal Cafe & Rest.	C.Fiedler.	Ger.	29.
28.	1204-6 -do-	Frank's Bar.	Frank Eder.	Ger.	30.
29.	1257 -do-	New Dollar Cafe.	Chang Chi Piao.	Ch.	31.
30.	1266 -do-	Service Bar.	G.Warne.	Am.	32.
31.	1269 -do-	Germania.	Mrs.R.Seitz.	Ger.	33.
32.	1628-30 -do-	Three Nuns Bar.	C.V. Tombs.	Br.	34.
33.	7 Carter Road.	Embassy Cafe & Bar.	V.T.Chow.	Ch.	35.
34.	6 Central Road.	The Handy Bar.	C.H.Bartels.	Ger.	2
35.	355 Chapoo Road.		Toshio Hata.	J.	60.
36.	3a Edward Para Rd.	Central Buffet.	S.W.Shih.	Ch.	3.
37.	710 Foochow Road.	Dai See Yang.	Zee Zer Chen.	Ch.	4.
38.	56 Gordon Road.	Metropole Gardens.	Kiang Yao Chwang.	Ch.	36.
39.	48a Gt.Western Road.	Busy Bee Cafe.	A.Bazak.	Rus.	37.
40.	5a-7a Jessfield Road.	Heidelberg Inn.	C.H.Kiley.	Br.	38.
41.	120 Jinkee Road.	Horse & Hounds.	G.R.Botelho.	Port.	5.
42.	309 Kiangse Road.	Shepherds Hostel.	F.Ezra.	Br.	6.
43.	386 Kiangse Road.	Calee Buffet.	Ching Gar Nown.	Ch.	7.
44.	15 Love Lane.	Europe Cafe.	S.Stern.	Ger.	58.
45.	119-203 Medhurst Rd.		A.Skutezky.	Ger.	59.
46.	306 Medhurst Road.	Lido	Moo Tsih Gee.	Ch.	42.
47.	830 Nanking Road.	The Sun Co.	N.S.Choy	Ch.	8.
48.	21 Park Road.	Carlton Theatre Bar.	K.Y.Chow.	Ch.	43.
49)	189 Seymour Road.		E.Goldstein.	Ger.	62.
50.	440 Szechuen Road.	Bodega.	C.G.Eager.	Br.	9.
51.	1-3 Yuenchang Road.	Joe's Bar.	J.Orapello.	It.	49.
52.	550 Yu Ya Ching.	Metropol Theatre Bar.	Woo Ting Zen.	Ch.	10.
53.	272-282 Yu Yuen Rd.		S.S.Stelmann.	Hung.	56.
54.	1204 Yu Yuen Road.	Hollywood Gardens.	G.Kleffel.	Ger.	45.

(3) RESTAURANTS WITH LIQUOR.

1.	278 Boone Road.		S.Ikeda.	J.	37.
2.	308/5-6-7 Boon Rd.		B.Chujo	J.	38.

3.	308/9-10 Boone Road.		M.Owari.	J.	26.
4.	330 -do-		H.Megata	J.	27.
5.	346 -do-		H.Shiraishi.	J.	39.
6.	355 -do-		S.Mori.	J.	28.
7.	86 Broadway.		J.Wohrisek.	Ger.	47.
8.	33-37-41 Broadway.	Astoria Confect.	K.Dimitriades.	Greek.	25.
9.	225 -do-	Dollar Cafe.	Miourai.	Siam.	23.
10.	72 Bubbling Well Rd.	Kiessling & Bader.	W.Scheel.	Ger.	17.
11.	741 -do-	Little Cafe.	Mrs.A.S.Novitsky. Mrs.Ivanoff.	Russ. Russ.	18.
12.	931-3 -do-	Bianchi's Confect.	L.Roncoroni.	It.	19.
13.	1179 -do-		J.Zaid.	Russ.	20.
14.	163/23 Chapoo Road.		S.Yogo.	J.	42.
15.	180/3 -do-		M.Sugihara.	J.	29.
16.	180/5-7-9. -do-		S.Miyamoto.	J.	30.
17.	190/13-15 -do-		S.Kano.	J.	31.
18.	202/9-11 -do-		S.Goto.	J.	32.
19.	336 -do-		K.Tasako.	J.	33.
20.	266 Foochow Road.	It Ka Chen.	Zung Sih Ung.	Ch.	3.
21.	343 -do-	Han Hwa Ler.	Lee King Hai.	Ch.	4.
22.	730 -do-	Central Restaur.	On Foh Zung.	Ch.	5.
23.	709-11 -do-	Indian Curry Rest.	Yang Ching Ping.	Ch.	6.
24.	281/4 Haining Rd.		N.Kinbara.	J.	43.
25.	404/4 -do-		Y.Yogo.	J.	40.
26.	150 Kiukiang Road.	Louiziane Shing Kee.	Sung Say Zien.	Ch.	7.
27.	155-9 Kwangse Road.	Foh Lai Jews Curry.	Dao Tuck Quai.	Ch.	8.
28.	164 -do-	Sin Lee Chu.	Chow Ping San.	Ch.	9.
29.	341-5 -do-	New China Rest.	C.C.Kwan.	Ch.	10.
30.	27 Lou Kwan.		C.Kunimitsui.	J.	44.
31.	215/2 Medhurst Rd.	Cafe Nandesuka.	Y.Iotoki.	J.	21.
32.	716-19-21 Nanking Rd.	Sun Ya Restaur.	Tsai Chien Ching.	Ch.	11.
33.	830 -do-	The Sun Co.	N.S.Choy.	Ch.	12.

34.	35 Ningpo Road.	Dinty Moores.	Chen Wei Dong.	Ch.	13.
35.	9 & 15/3 N.Haining Rd.		K.Shiraishi.	J.	34.
36.	813 Peking Road.	Da Ka Lee.	Y.K.Sun.	Ch.	14.
37.	319 Szechuen Road.	D.D.'s Cafe Rest.	D.Dvorjetz.	Russ.	15.
38.	21/3 Wayside Road.		Mrs.K.D.Rifkin.	Russ.	46.
39.	644 Weihaiwei Rd.	Aizik's	Mrs.W.Rosenpik.	Pol.	22.
40.	326/5 Woochang Rd.		J.Mikubo.	J.	35.
41.	332 -do-		S.Kihara.	J.	45.
42.	272/9 Woosung Road.		K.Fukai.	J.	36.
43.	429/12-14-24-26 -do-		N.Tanaka.	J.	41.
44.	400 Yu Ya Ching Rd.	King Loong.	Zung Lien Foo.	Ch.	16.

(4) BEER AND OTHER MALT LIQUOR.

1.	177 Boone Road.	Cosmopolitan Butch.	Chow Ve Hsing.	Ch.	54.
2.	32 Broadway.		Mrs.E.M.Newton.		38.
3.	36 -do-	Garden Bridge Rest.	P.Zausig.		49.
4.	194 -do-	Seamen's Beer Hall.	M.K.Bereza		39.
5.	276 -do-	David Beer Hall.	D.Gaoruiler.		46.
6.	611 -do- East.	Hummel-Hummel.	Mrs.H.Krivenko.		36.
7.	719-21 -do-	Hot Spot.	O.Katz.	Russ.	29.
8.	1098-1100-do-	Corso Cafe.	Miss H.Kolar.		37.
9.	1134-6 -do-	Olympia.	E.B.Shevardnadze.		34.
10.	292 Bubbling Well Rd.	Ma Jackson's.	Mrs. V.G.Jackson.	Port.	16.
11.	580 -do-	Dalo Swimming Pool.	Woo Za Sung.	Ch.	50.
12.	763 -do-	Greeland Rest.	Ming Sing Fu.	Ch.	18.
13.	1178 -do-	Craft Cafe.	Mrs.E.M.Newton		19.
14.	1468 -do-		Mrs.U.M.Buliga.		40.
15.	4. Carter Road.	Sing Tai Co.	Zee Se Ching.	Ch.	21.
16.	101 Central Arcade.	Velvet Restaur.	Lee Woo Ling.	Ch.	1.
17.	407 Foochow Road.	Kao Jiang Sing Wne	Moo King Ching.	Ch.	44.
18.	46 Gordon Road.	Metropole Swimming.	C.P.Yang.	Ch.	47.
19.	Ch.427 Gt.Western.	Jackies Fish & Chip.	H.E.Schultz.		22.
20.	330 Haining Road.	Ritz Tneatre.	J.P.Weiczorek.		27.

21.	409 Haiphong Rd.		Nee Pei Chun.	Ch.	23.
22.	Hongkew Park Kiosk.		K.Yamada.	J.	53.
23.	Jessfield Park Kiosk.		Hsu Ding Hai.	Ch.	45.
24.	235-7 Kwangse Road.		Loo Shing Foo.	Ch.	2.
25.	349 -do-		Koong Yen Tien.	Ch.	3.
26.	207-9 Minghong Rd.	Imperial Confect.	P.Christodoulo.		42.
27.	233 Nanking Road.	City View Rest.	P.Y.Chen.	Ch	4.
28.	720 -do-	Sun Sun Co.	Lee Jack.	Ch.	6.
29.	748 -do-	Rainbow Rest.	Feng Chen Fo.	Ch.	5.
30.	231 N.Honan Road.		Yu Kwang Yung.	Ch.	48.
31.	863 N.Szechuen Rd.	Sun Cafe.	B.Horowitz.		43.
32.	885 N. -do-	Passy.	T.Passikides.		35.
33.	1319 N. -do-		P.Tchalian.	Russ.	32.
34.	Public Gardens. Bund.		Hsu Ding Hai.	Ch.	52.
35.	269 Range Road.		A.Santra.		33.
36.	300 Range Road.	Russian Shop.	Vera A.Trofimova.	Russ.	51.
37.	140 Seward Road.	Midnight Sun.	Mrs.K.Merigalli.		28.
38.	77 Sun Avenue	Hakone Sukiyaki	Mrs. Aki Mori.	J.	24.
39.	83 Swatow Road.		Woo Ching Chu.	Ch.	11.
40.	323 Szechuen Road.		Mrs.C.T.Tsao.	Ch.	9.
41.	327 -do-		Miss N.Serejnikoff,	Rus.	10.
42.	114-6 Yard Road.	Lido Cafe.	S.Adler.		41.
43.	15 Yu Ya Ching Rd.		Wang Hung Nyi.	Ch.	12.
44.	377 -do-	Merryland Cafe.	Tsu Bau Koh.	Ch.	13.
45.	441 -do-	Elaborite Rest.	Sung Yue Ling.	Ch.	14.
46.	451 -do-	Cathay Cafe.	Chih Chen Ming.	Ch.	15.

(5) RESTAURANTS WITHOUT LIQUOR.

1.	1454 Ave.Edward VII.		Zee Tien Ling.	Ch.	46.
2.	177 Boone Road.	Cosmopolitan Butch.	Chow Ve Hsing.	Ch.	59.
3.	32 Broadway.		Mrs.E.M.Newton		47.
4.	36 -do-	Garden Bridge Rest.	P.Tausig.		54.
5.	276 -do-	David Beer Hall.	D.Gabruiler.		52.

6.	280 Broadway		I.J.Lewinski		49.
7.	611 Broadway East.	Hummel-Hummel.	Mrs.H.Krivenko.	Rus.	44.
8.	1134-6 -do-	Olympia.	E.B.Shevardnadze.		43.
9.	150 Bubbling Well Rd.	Foreign Y.M.C.A.	W.E.Hines.	Am.	26.
10.	580 -do-	Dalo Swimming Pool.	Woo Za Sun	Ch.	56.
11.	763 -do-		Ming Ping Fu.	Ch.	28.
12.	780 -do-		Hsien Kwen Sung.	Ch.	29.
13.	883 -do-	Bakerite Co.	J.L.Holbrook.	Am.	30.
14.	1178 -do-	Craft.	E.M.Newton.Mrs.		31.
15.	1694 -do-	Velling Candys Co.	Lee Ling Tsze.	Ch.	32.
16.	150 Canton Road.		Pao Gee Sun.	Ch.	1.
17.	308 Canton Road.		Zee King Quai.	Ch.	2.
18.	101 Central Arcade.		Lee Woo Ling.	Ch.	3.
19.	183 Fearon Road.		M.N.Varacheff.		42.
20.	Ch.427 Gt.Western.	Jackies Fish & Chip.	H.E.Schultz.		33.
21.	Hongkew Park Resfreshment Kiosk.		K.Yamada.	J.	57.
22.	Jessfield Park Refreshment Kiosk.		Hsu Ding Hwa.	Ch.	34.
23.	63 Kungping Terrace.		R.Donath.		51.
24.	133 Nanking Road.	Jimmy's Kitchen.	J.J.James.	Am.	5.
25.	157 -do-		W.D.M.Neil	Br.	6.
26.	221 -do-	Bakerite Co.	J.L.Holbrook.	Am.	7.
27.	233 -do-		P.Y.Chen	Ch.	8.
28.	345 -do-	China Nat.Prod.	Fong Yieh Lee.	Ch.	10.
29.	445-7 -do-		Sien Kwan Sung.	Ch.	11.
30.	627 -do-	Wing On Co.	J.[illegible].Lock.	Br.	9.
31.	748 -do-	Rainbow Restaurant.	Feng Chen To.	Ch.	12.
32.	33 Ningpo Road.	Grantown Cafe.	Hudson Eve.		13.
33.	1319 N.Szechuen Rd.		P.Tchakalian.	Rus.	53.
34.	287 Peking Road.	Wellington Cabaret.	Zee Ju Chuen	Ch.	14.
35.	Public Garden.Bund.		Hsu Ding Hai.	Ch.	58.
36.	269 Range Road.		A.Santro.		40.
37.	316 -do-	Cafe Ella.	G.Polychronides.		55.
38.	83 Swatow Road.		Woo Ching Chu.	Ch.	22.

39.	323 Szechuen Road.		Mrs.C.T.Tsao	Ch.	15.
40.	327 -do-		Miss N.Serejnikoff.		16.
41.	410 -do-		Mrs. D.Lewis.		17.
42.	593 -do-	Chinese Y.M.C.A.	Ling Yung Ling.	Ch.	18.
43.	630 -do-	Navy Y.M.C.A.	Wilber Judd.	Am.	20.
44.	681 -do-	Bridge House.	V.Lenoise.	Br.	45.
45.	114-6 Ward Road.	Lido Cafe.	S.Adler.		50.
46.	35 Wayside Road.		Chang Tai Chong.	Ch.	48.
47.	263 Yates Road.		Wong Dzien Ying.	Ch.	25.
48.	377 Yu Ya Ching Rd.	Merryland Cafe.	Tsu Bau Koh.	Ch.	23.
49.	441 -do-		Sun Yu Lin.	Ch.	24.
50.	451 -do-	Cathay Cafe.	Tseng Kiu Zee.	Ch.	25.
51.	581 Yu Yuen Road.		Chen Foo Wha.	Ch.	26.

(6) TEA RCOM.

1.	1098-1100 Broadway F.	Corso Cafe.	Miss H.Kolar.	Ger.	8.
2.	413 Bubbling Well Rd.		Rene Boyer.		3.
3.	1255 -do-	Cafe Louis.	L.Eisfelder.		14.
4.	1468. -do-		Mrs. M.Buliga.		12.
5.	46 Gordon Road.	Metropole Swim.	C.S.Yang.	Ch.	16.
6.	207-9 Minghong Rd.	Imperial Confect.	P.Christodoulo.		13.
7.	228 N.Soochow Rd.	Cafe Federal.	C.Fiedler.	Ger.	9.
8.	863-5 N.Szechuen Rd.	Sun Cafe.	B.Horowitz.		15.
9.	885 N. -do-	Passy.	F.Passikides.		5.
10.	1312 N. -do-		Mrs.A.T.Klupina		11.
11.	760-772 Peking Road.		Chen Chi Mei.	Ch.	1.
12.	300 Range Road.		Vera A.Trofimova.		17.
13.	24 Szechuen Road.		R.W.Brewer.	Am.	6.
14.	166 -do-		Wong Yung Sun	Ch.	4.
15.	59 Tientsin Road.		Tsang Yung Dong.	Ch.	7.
16.	203 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd.	You-Me Tea Room.	H.T.Chien.	Ch.	10.

(7) CINEMATOGRAPH.

1.	1440 Ave.Edward VII.	Kwongwah Theatre.	W.J.Taam		1.
2.	4 Bubbling Well Rd.	Shanghai New World.	Yu Zung Yung.	Ch.	13.
3.	216 -do-	Grand Theatre.	R.K.Butler.	Br.	14.
4.	260 Carter Road.	Carter Theatre.	T.Z.Tsoong.	Ch.	16.
5.	123 Chekiang Road.	Chekiang Theatre.	M.E.Dangoor.		2.
6.	288 Chapoo Road.	Hongkew Cinema.	S.Skenazi.		20.
7.	408 -do-	Willies Cinema.	W.Goubbourn.	Br.	21.
8.	330 Haining Road.	Ritz Theatre.	J.P.Wieczorek.	Ger.	22.
9.	337 Hoopeh Road.	Wing On Co.	J.G.Lock	Br.	5.
10.	239 Kweichow Road.	Realto Theatre.	Woo Ting Zeu.	Ch.	3.
11.	142 Museum Road.	Capitol Theatre.	Leo Saphiere.		4.
12.	627 Nanking Road.	Wing On Co.	J.G.Lock.	Br.	5.
13.	635 -do-	-do-	-do-	Br.	6.
14.	680 -do-	Sincere Co.	C.P.Cheng.	Ch.	7.
15.	830 -do-	The Sun Co.	N.S.Choy.	Ch.	8.
16.	586 Ningpo Road.	Strand Theatre.	Zai Ching Yung.	Ch.	9.
17.	247 Pakhoi Road.	Palace Theatre.	J.C.Chang.	Ch.	10.
18.	21 Park Road.	Carlton Theatre.	K.Y.Chow.	Ch.	17.
19.	301 -do-	Star Cinema.	T.H.Suffert.		18.
20.	780 Peking Road.	Lyric Theatre.	Liu Tsoong Liang.	Ch.	11.
21.	470 N.Shanse Road.	Shanse Theatre.	Zee Tsze Foong.	Ch.	23.
22.	701 Sinza Road.	The Western Thea.	N.F.Allman.		19.
23.	57 Wayside Road.	Broadway Theatre.	S.G.Mihalenko.		24.
24.	500 Yu Ya Ching Rd.	Metropole Theatre.	Woo Ting Zen.	Ch.	12.
25.	1193 Bubbling Well Rd.	Uptown Theatre.	A.F.Kersky.		15.

(8) THEATRE & MUSIC HALL.

1.	701 Foochow Road.	Tien Chan Wu Ta.	Koo Tsoo Hsien	Ch.	1.
2.	663 Kiukiang Road.	Yung Kee Da Wu Ta.	Wong King Yung.	Ch.	2.
3.	830 Nanking Road.	The Sun Co.	N.S.Choy.	Ch.	3.
4.	704 Newchwang Road.	Lin Kee Kung Sing Wu Ta.	Chow Siao Ching.	Ch.	4.

5. 586 Ningpo Road.	Strand Theatre.	Sai Cheng Yung.	Ch.	5.
6. 21 Park Road.	Carlton Theatre.	K.Y.Chow.	Ch.	7.
7. 500 Yu Ya Ching Rd.	Metropol Theatre.	Woo Ting Zen.	Ch.	6.

(9) OTHER ENTERTAINMENT

No.	Address.	Name of Establishment.	Name of Licensee.	Nature of Licence.	Licence No.
1.	1454 Ave.Ed.VII.	Aloha Dance Hall.	Yuen Voong Chow.	Dance Sal.	1.
2.	T.B.1 Ave.Haig.		Taar Kiu Kao.	Table Golf.	32.
3.	601-7 Broadway E.	Moon Palace.	Mrs.H.Kisenkova.	Dance Sal.	55.
4.	2-4-6 Bubbling Well Road.	New World.	Yu Zung Yung.	Donk.Race. Peep-show.	33r 4-5.
5.	70/2 -do-		H.Hayashi.	Dance Sal.	36.
6.	150 -do-	Foreign Y.M.C.A.	W.E.Hines.	Pub.Admission.	37.
7.	164 -do-	Park Hotel.	M.Schibler.	Dance.Sal.	38.
8.	254 -do-	Majestic Cafe.	Y.L.Tung.	Dance Sal. Table Golf.	39. 40.
9.	278 -do-	Little Cabaret.	Chen King Hai.	Dance.Sal. Table Golf.	41. 42.
10.	444 -do-	Ciros	S.E.Sassoon.	Dance Sal.	43.
11.	580 -do-	Dalo Swimming Pool.	Woo Za Sung.	Swimmin[illegible].	88.
12.	144/10 Canton Rd.	S'hai Dancing Hall.	Tom Yih Yare.	Dance Sal.	2.
13.	545 -do-	Central Ball Room.	Loh Ping Kee.	Dance.Sal.	3.
14.	260 Carter Road.	Carter Theatre.	T.Z.Tsoong.	Vaudeville.	44.
15.	430 Chekiang Rd.	The Great Way.	Ho Ding Ngao.	Dance.Sal.	4.
16.	56 Gordon Road.	Metropole Garden.	Kiang Yao Chwang.	-do-	45.
17.	30 Kin Wo Ka.	Gt.Eastern Ball-room.	J.G.Lock.	Table Golf.	5.
18.	3 Majestic Road.	Metropole Garden.	J.M.Dyer.	Skat.Rink.	73.
19.	306 Medhurst Rd.	Lido.	Moo Tsih Gee.	Dance Sal.	47.
20.	20 Nanking Road.	Cathay Hotel.	H.M.Mann.	Dance Sal.	6
21.	23 -do-	Palace Hotel.	A.Matti.	Table Golf.	7
22.	627 -do-	Wing On Co.	J.G.Lock.	Dance Sal. Roll.Skat. Table Golf. Table Golf. Pict.Show.	11. 8. 9. 10. 12.

23.	680 Nanking Road.	Sincere Co.	C.P.Cheng.	Stereo Pic. Table Golf.	13. 14.
24.	720 -do-	Sun Sun Co.	Lee Jack.	Dance Sal. Pub.Admis. Peep Show.	15. 16. 17.
25.	830 -do-	The Sun Co.	N.S.Choy.	Dance Sal. Skat.Rink. Pub.Admis.	18. 20. 19.
26.	33 Ningpo Road.	Grantown Cabaret.	Hudson Eve.	Dance Sal.	21.
27.	247 Pakhoi Road.	Palace Theatre.	J.C.Chang.	Vaudeville	22.
28.	301 Park Road.	Star Cinema.	T.H.Suffert.	Vaudeville.	48.
29.	287 Peking Road.	Wellington Cabaret.	Zee Ju Chuen.	Dance Sal.	23.
30.	760 -do-	Victory	Chen Che Mai.	Dance Sal.	24.
31.	701 Sinza Road.	The Western Theatre.	N.F.Allman.	Vaudeville.	49.
32.	470 N.Shanse Road.	Shanse Cinema.	Zee Tsze Foong.	Sing-Song.	54.
33.	440 Szechuen Rd.	Bodega.	C.G.Eager.	Table Golf.	25.
34.	287 Yunnan Road.	Yangtse Hotel.	Chong Fong Choy.	Dance Sal.	31.
35.	11/4 Yu Ya Ching Rd.		Tsu Vong Hou.	Table Golf.	78.
36.	90 Yu Ya Ching Rd.	Far Eastern Hotel.	Zee Yue Sun.	Dance Sal.	26.
37.	220 -do-	Dah Mai Ballroom.	Chang Juen.	Dance Sal.	27.
38.	250 -do-	Chak Loh Hotel.	Lee Kung Shing.	Dance Sal.	28.
39.	377 -do-	Merryland. Cafe.	Tsu Bau Koh.	Dance Sal.	29.
40.	451 -do-	Cathay Cafe.	Tseng Kiu Zue.	Dance Sal.	30.
41.	218-238 Yu Yuen Rd.	Paramount Ballroom.	Yuk Kei Fei.	Dance Sal.	50.
42.	- do -	Maskee Club. (Licensed with Paramount)	H.Richmer.	Dance Sal.	-
43.	1204 -do-	Hollywood Gardens.	G.Kleffel.	Dance Sal. Pub.Admis. Milk Bottle Game.	51. 52. 53.

(10) SING SONG & STORY TELLER.

No.	Address.	Name of Establishment.	Name of Licensee.	Licence. Number.
1.	42 Avenue Rd.	Tung Song.	Tsoong Yoong Ching.	26.
2.	560 Ave.Edward 7.	Chung Nan Hotel.	Loh Ping Kee.	1

3.	1 Bubbling Well Rd.	Hwang Haw Sy Yuen.	S.L.Wong.	27.
4.	4 -do-	Shanghai New World.	Yu Zung Yung.	28-33.
5.	708-10 Chengtu Rd.	Foo Tsung Yuen Tea Sh.	Koo Yueh Sung.	34.
6.	1074-80 Ferry Road.	Ming Yoeh Ler.	Yao Woo Tsong.	35.
7.	84 Fokien Road.	Van Song.	Chang Sei Dao.	4.
8.	194/5 Fokien Rd.	Wei Zien Ler.	Loh Sung Kee	5.
9.	574 Fokien Rd.	Lou Zar Shea Yuen.	Doo Seng Kee.	6.
10.	496/8 Foochow Rd.	Chang Loh Hop Kee.	Yue Koh Leang.	7.
11.	515 -do-	Ching Lien Koh	Sung Yung Ching.	8.
12.	666-72 -do- & 183-91 Kwangse Rd.	Dar Loo Tien.	P.T.Zee.	11.
13.	129 Kaifeng Road.	Chang Yuan.	Zung Kwang Dah.	41.
14.	30 Kin Wo Ka.	Wing On Co.	J.G.Lock.	43-4.
15.	556 Kiukiang Road.	Loh Yuen.	Koo Siau San.	9
16.	579 -do-	Sing Loh Koang.	Zee Mang Yuen.	65.
17.	154/5 Kwangse Road.	See Yuen.	Chwang Tsze Dong.	10.
18.	263 Kweichow Road.	Dah Lai.	Sung Chung Sung.	12.
19.	190 Kuling Road.	Woo Yuen.	Wong Wai Kong.	36.
20.	80 Love Lane.	Ciro	Wong Chun Dah.	37.
21.	627 Nanking Road. & 337 Hoopeh Rd.	Wing On Co.	J.G.Lock.	45.
22.	680 Nanking Road.	Sincere Co.	C.P.Cheng.	13-14-15 51-2-3-4.
23.	635 -do-	Wing On Co.	J.G.Lock.	46-7-8-9-50.
24.	830 -do-	The Sun Co.	N.S.Choy	58 - 64.
25.	720 -do-	Sun Sun Co.	Lee Jack.	10& 55 56,57.
26.	493 Ningpo Road.	Nan Yuen.	Chang Kie Zien.	17.
27.	2 N.Fokien Road.	Nyoh Ming Ler.	Chang Ven Sue.	42.
28.	581 Peking Road.	Yong Loh Ler.	Chen Yue Ziao	18.
29.	403-6 Robison Road.	Loh Yuen.	Bah Tsing Ming.	38.
30.	313 Seymour Road.	See Yuen.	Koong Van Quai.	39.
31.	200 Shanse Road.	Nanking Hotel.	Wu Zay Sung.	19.

32.	248 Sinza Road.	Voong Ming Da.	Moo Lan Zien.	40.
33.	405 Tientsin Road.	Tien Hsiang.	Sung Kiu Yue.	20.
34.	120 Yu Ya Ching Road.	The Grand Hotel.	Chen Han Chuin.	21-2.
35.	200 -do-	Grand China Hotel.	Tai Shu Tsoo.	23-4.
36.	220 -do-	Hsing Hwa Sze Zang.	Koo Yoeh Poo	25.

(11) BILLIARD & BOWLING SALOONS.

1.	560-4 Av.Edward VII.	Chung Nan Hotel.	Loh Ping Kee.	1.
2.	1454 -do-	Pootung Billiard Room.	Char Koh Chang.	3
3.	4 Bubbling Well Road.	Shanghai New World.	Yu Zung Yung.	22.
4.	973 -do-	-do-	Nee Tse Yao.	23.
5.	1225 -do-	Burlingtao Hotel.	J.Burke.	24.
6.	462 Chekiang Road.	Loe Chung Koh.	Lee Yao Liang.	4.
7.	143 Hoopeh Road.	Ching Lee Koh Billiard Room.	Shah Koh Liang.	5.
8.	30 Kin Wo Ka.	Wing On Co.	J.G.Lock.	6.
9.	627 Nanking Road.	Wing On Co.	-do-	7.
10.	635 -do-	-do-	-do-	8-9-10 & 29.
11.	680 -do-	Sincere Co.	C.P.Cheng.	11-12.
12.	720 -do-	Sun Sun Co.	Lee Jack.	13-14-15.
13.	830 -do-	The Sun Co.	N.S.Choy.	16.
14.	33 Ningpo Road.	Grantown Cabaret.	Hudson Ev.	17.
15.	49 -do-	Charles Billiard Rm.	Char Koh Chang.	18.
16.	279 Range Road.		David Cruz.	27.
17.	200 Shanse Road.	Nanking Hotel.	Wu Zau Zung.	19.
18.	11/4 Yu Ya Ching Rd.		Tsu Vong Hua.	28.
19.	220 -do-	Tien Chang Ler.	Koo Yoeh Poo.	20.
20.	250 -do-	Chak Loh Hotel.	Lee Kung Shing.	21.
21.	368/15 Yu Yuen Road.	Charles Billiard Room.	Char Koh Chang.	30.

LIST OF CABARETS AND BARS ON THE EXTRA SETTLEMENT ROADS.
(UNLICENSED).

Serial No.	Address.	Name of Establishment.	Owner.	Nationality.
1.	452 Avenue Haig.	Dal Monte Cafe.	D.Hyde.	Am.
2.	52 Gt.Western Road.	London Club.	V.Hutchison.	Br.
3.	325 -do-	Farren's	J.Farren.	Ger.
4.	365 -do-	George's Bar.	Smith.	Br.
5.	Ch.764 -do-	Night Moon Cafe.	F.Prokofieff.	Russ.
6.	1909 -do-	Cosy Corner.	Sung Pao Ling.	Ch.
7.	1238 Yu Yuen Road.	L'Eventail		
8.	1337 -do-	Bee Ba Bo.	V.Ivanchenko.	Russ.
9.	1354 -do-	Ramona Bar.	M.Kravchencno.	"
10.	1401 -do-	Welton Cafe.	Wong Sai Zung.	Ch.
11.	1415 -do-	Park Cafe.	F.Passikides.	Greek.
12.	1457 -do-	Welcome Cafe.	Chow Sing Fah.	Ch.
13.	1475 -do-	George's Bar.	G.Guhl.	Swiss.
14.	1475 -do-	New Jack's Bar.	Zung Sung Fah.	Ch.
15.	1479 -do-	S'hai Cafe & Rest.	Ching Hai Tsa.	Ch.
16.	1489 -do-	Jessfield Club.	W.D.M.Neil.	Br.
17.	1505. -do-	Pavillion.	J.J.James.	Am.

FM. G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6. Special Branch.

REPO...

File No. S. B. REGIST... No. S.B. D. Station

Date

Date June 17, 19 37

Subject Filipino Club at 258 Range Road.

Made by D.S. Kourjansky. *Forwarded by* N. Medvedeff, D.S.

I beg to report that on a recent visit of foreign lodging houses on Range Road, I noticed a "Room to let" signboard on the front wall of premises No. 258 Range Road.

The occupants did not apply for licence for operating the premises in question as a Foreign Lodging house, therefore, I interviewed the former when the following was ascertained:-

The above house has been rented on May 16, 1937 by a Filipino named Mr. Jesus Y. Iglesias, aged 32, on behalf of the Filipino Club known under the name of "Lipunang Filipino" of which he is the secretary.

The club is headed by a president named Mr. A.Y. Celis and consits of 42 members at present. According to the rules of the club, 85 % of the members must be of the Filipino nationality and the remainder, Chinese, Spanish, and Americans.

The club, it is stated, was organised for the purpose of social entertainments and it is understood, that "Mah Jong" and "Bridge" parties will be arranged for the members from time to time.

Mr. Iglesias stated that practically all the premises are occupied by the club with the exception of two attic rooms which they intend to let. According to Mr. Iglesias, application for permission for the club was recently submitted by them to the U.S.A. Consulate General.

I pointed out to Mr. Iglesias that since they have two rooms to let and that there is a possibility that in future they may change their mind and have a larger number of rooms to let, application to the S.M.C. on their part for licence for Foreign Lodging house would be necessary to which he replied that he will take the matter up with the committee.

D.C. (Special Branch) D.S.

FILE

D.C. (Div.) * Rather doubtful for it appears an organisation which might be contacted by Station

17 JUNE 1937 SPECIAL BRANCH SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

DBK 17/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1249

C.S.6, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 15, 1937.

Subject Particulars of Hotels and Lodging Houses called for by Japanese Consular Police --- Report.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Golder.

Reference to attached memo, dated February 25, 1937, from D. C. (Japanese), relative to the compilation of data on Hotels and Lodging Houses, I have to report that its submission has been delayed owing to the inability of the Revenue Department to help.

Of the Hotels, 27 are operated by Chinese; a few such as the Park Hotel, etc., being of very high class, whilst 9 are operated by foreigners.

In the category of premises listed as Lodging Houses (Foreign) very few are now operated by foreign capital, it is, however, usual for the Chinese owners to employ foreign manageresses.

No distinction as to class is made, the licence fee being general at $8.00 per half year.

In the matter of Chinese lodging houses the licences are issued according to size, or number of rooms, but again no distinction is made.

The term "Boarding House" is not at present used by the S.M.C. in reference to the issuance of licenees.

D.B.R. 15/3

D. C. (J)

As requested

D. S. I.

SPECIAL BRANCH 15 MAR. 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

D.B.R. 17/3

H O T E L S

Address	Name of Estab.	Rooms	Class
560/8 Ave. Ed. VII	Tsong Nan Hotel	155	1st
545 Canton	Central Hotel	183	"
159 Chekiang	Shun Chow Hotel	161	2nd
245 "	Tong Fong Lee Tsao	123	3rd
152 Fokien	Ng Koong Hotel	142	"
410 "	Dah Kiangnan Hotel	78	"
515 Hankow	Wei Chung Hotel	186	1st
131 Hupeh	An Tung Hotel	130	3rd
227 "	Mang Yuen Lee Tsao	107	"
180 Kiangse	Metropole Hotel	200	1st
30 Kin Wo Ka	Great Eastern Hotel	129	"
160 Kweichow	Hotel of China	136	"
20 Nanking	Cathay Hotel	250	"
23 Nanking	Palace Hotel	130	"
680 Nanking	Oriental Hotel	153	"
720 "	Sun Sun Hotel	74	"
200 Shanse	Nanking Hotel	122	"
503 Yu Ya Ching	Far Eastern Hotel	120	"
120 "	Grand Hotel	276	"
200 "	Great China Hotel	173	"
250 "	Chak Loh Hotel	88	3rd
270/286 "	Yih Ping Shan Hotel	69	1st
423 Tientsin	Grand Shanghai Hotel	157	"
287 Yunnan	Yangtsze Hotel	216	"
1 Bubbling Well	The New World Hotel	83	3rd
164 "	Park Hotel	203	1st
1225 "	Burlington Hotel	95	2nd
7 Carter	Embassy Hotel	53	3rd
210 Broadway	Savoy Hotel	48	2nd
20 North Soochow	Broadway Mansion	200	1st
873 North Szechuen	Hongkew Hotel	151	"
409 Range	Royal Hotel	40	3rd.
422 Tiendong & 41 North Szechuen	New Asia Hotel	300	1st

H O T E L S

Address	Name of Estab.	Rooms	Class
17 Whangpoo	Astor House	97	1st
218-238 Yu Yuen	Paramount Hotel	24	
82 Tsungming	Derring Apartments	400	

FOREIGN BOARDING and/or LODGING HOUSES

Address	Rooms
125, Hankow	14
110-120, Jinkee	13
458, Szechuen	14
106, Peking	15
137 & 157 Peking	17
55, Yuen Ming Yuen	7
115, "	10
79, Soochow	
Lane 591, H.104-106, B'Well	10
" " 105,107 & 109, B'Well	18
" " 121-3-5-7-9, B'Well	33
" " 133-5-7-9, B'Well	24
" " 141-3-5-7, B'Well	24
" " 149-151, B'Well	13
" " 178-180-2-4-6-8 190-2-4, B'Well	52
941, Bubbling Well	33
54, Love Lane	
30, Weihaiwei	17
215, "	18
2, Yang Terrace	10
7, " "	11
690, Avenue	10
1096, "	34
1117, "	20
830, Bubbling Well	18
934, " "	38
T. 15, H. 2, Carter	15
" " " 6, "	9
27, Carter	9
T. 41, H. 10, Carter	9

Address	Rooms
T. 41. H. 20, Carter	9
" " " 44/6, "	15
" " " 70/2, "	17
" " " 80/4, "	16
" " " 83,	10
" " " 90,	7
Lane 215, H. 22/4, Medhurst	16
24, Wongkashaw Gardens	9
1182, Avenue	39
Lane 1220, H. 1, Avenue	14
" " " 6,50,52,54, 55 & 57, Avenue	30
1266, Avenue	10
1280, "	10
H.3, 1434 (1400), Avenue	28
1, Hwakee Avenue	10
2, " "	10
3, " "	13
7, " "	6
12-A, " "	10
14/6, " "	13
15, " "	10
17, " "	8
24, " "	13
25, " "	12
26, " "	8
37, " "	10
38, " "	13
49, " "	9
52, " "	4
56, " "	7
61, " "	11
85, " "	10
130, " "	13

Address	Rooms
Lane 175, H. 11 & 15, Kiaochow	12
5, Pacific Gardens	8
7, " "	17
12-3, ". "	15
Lane 20, H. 8-10, Seymour	15
" " 12-4-6, "	25
" 30, 8-10-2-4, "	30
" 141, H. 2, "	9
414, "	17
440, "	10
446-8, "	19
456, "	8
462-4, "	22
40, Yu Yuen	12
427, Yu Yuen (O.O.L.)	20
5, Astor Terrace	5
64-5 & 65A, Boone	
451, "	10
453, "	16
483, "	5
K.2248, "	
94, Broadway	
430-A, Chapoo	
51, North Haining	
64, " "	
76, " "	
1-A, Hannen	
1-B, "	
1,Haskell	5
34, Haskell	12
45, "	10
51, "	6
24, Miller	
Lane 71, H. 18, Miller	

Address	Rooms
818, Miller	
59, Minghong	
64, "	
69, "	
181, "	
130, Nanzing	
1276, North Szechuen	
1-A, Old China Street	
3, 4 & 5, Park Lane	17
6, " "	7
7, " "	9
8, " "	7
9, " "	9
7, Quinsan Gardens	12
8, " "	11
10, " "	9
214, Quinsan	10
208, Range	6
221, "	5
224, "	
Lane 225, H. 3, Range	12
226, "	15
C.250, H. 17, "	8
258 & 260, "	24
266, "	12
268-9, "	20
276, "	12
278, "	13
286, "	10
Lane 393, H. 14, "	12
440, "	12
85, Seward	
119 & 127, Seward	
Lane 332, 92/4, Woosung	

Address	Rooms
Lane 350, C.21, Woosung	
" 586, C.20, "	
51, Yuhang	
23, Young Allen Court	6
24-5, " " "	15
Lane 133, H. 3, Baikal	8
" " " 5, "	8
" " " 7, "	7
141, "	7
Lane 149, H. 14, "	
6, Chusan	6
8, "	7
18, "	7
20, "	6
23, "	7
31, "	12
41, "	5
43, "	2
51, "	9
59, "	11
67, "	11
69, "	10
81, "	7
Lane 130, H. 1, Kungping	10
" " " 3, "	8
" " " 5, "	6
" " " 7, "	10
" " " 11, "	10
" " " 15, "	10
" " " 17, "	6
" " " 19, "	5
" " " 21, "	10
" " " 23, "	8
" " " 25, "	9

Address	Rooms
Lane 130, H. 27, Kungping	9
" " " 31/3 "	20
101, MacGregor	6
127, "	6
129, "	5
Lane 130, H. 7, MacGregor	6
151, "	5
Lane 171, H. 8, Muirhead	7
" 24, H. 1, Ward	11
" " " 3, "	12
" " " 5, "	5
" " " 7, "	12
" " " 9, "	11
" " " 17, "	12
" 50, " 10, "	6
" " " 12, "	6
52, Wayside	8
56, "	6
60, "	3
62, "	5
68, "	5
69, "	8
70, "	6
71, "	11
82, "	7
84, "	6
94, "	5
95, "	5
121, "	11
Lane 125, H. 8, Wayside	4

CHINESE LODGING HOUSES

Address	Rooms	Bunks
78 Amoy	16	
79 "		50
236 "		9
Lane 524, J.16/8/20, Ave. Ed. VII	30	
Lane 524, J.22/24, Ave. Ed. VII	56	
Lane 6, MM 15, Bing Vong Ka	52	
Lane 352, Z. 9, Canton	25	
" 369, Z. 5/7, "	72	
" " Z. 13, "	24	
" 380, Z. 5, "	42	
" " Z. 7, "	39	
" 420, Z. 9, "	23	
" " Z. 11, "	59	
" 440, Z. 10, "	42	
" 506, Z. 10, "	55	
" " Z. 12/8, "	82	
" " Z. 9, "	30	
" 517, Z. 10/2, "	30	
495, "	4	
618, "	49	
64/82, Chefoo	82	
Lane 63, I. 4, Chekiang	31	
" " I. 30, "	38	
" 118, I. 3/5, "	42	
" " I. 4/6/8, "	70	
" " I. 14, "	22	
" " I. 19/25, "	92	
" " I. 27, "	41	
" 262, I. 3, "	27	
" 275, I. 4, "	32	
" " I. 8, "	26	
639, "	20	43

Address	Rooms	Bunks
643, Chekiang	20	30
653/5, "		30
661, "	12	48
250, Chihli	63	
Lane 112, G. 3, Fokien	26	
" " G. 5, "	34	
" " G. 9, "	33	
" " G. 13, "	32	
" " G. 36, "	44	
" 127, G. 8/10, "	41	
" 141, G. 4, "	38	
" 151, G. 10, "	36	
" 195, G. 6, "	31	
" " G. 10, "	50	
" 204, G. 7, "	50	
" 215, G. 3, "	38	
" " G. 8, "	41	
" 266, G. 20, "	30	
" 302, G. 4, "	35	
376, "		55
451/53, "	10	27
292, Foochow	64	
Lane 379, M. 9, Foochow	25	
" " 12,20,22,24, Foochow	66	
" " M. 51, "	25	
" " M. 50, "	148	
440/4 Lane 446, M. 6, "	45	
Lane 446, M. 7/9, "	36	
" 531, M. 5/9, "	69	
" 566, M. 3/5, "	39	
" " M. 7/9, "	45	
" " M. 13, "	50	
" " M. 17, "	45	
" 604, M. 5, "	37	

Address	Rooms	Bunks
421 Hankow	38	
506/12 Hankow	35	
Lane 522, N. 4/6, Hankow	33	
" " N. 11, "	33	
570, "	34	
571, 581, 587, "	78	
Lane 588, N. 6,8,10, "	51	
" " N. 12,14,16, Hankow	56	
" 666, N. 3/5, "	50	
97, 101, 105, Honan	60	
568, "	47	
Lane, 21, H. 4/6, Hupeh	36	
51, "	34	
52/54, "		35
108, "	42	
144, "	60	
Lane 203, M. 3/5, "	46	
" " M. 4/6, "	50	
" " M. 22, "	24	
456, Kiukiang	65	
462/466, Kiukiang	58	
484, "	44	
520, "	60	
528, "	32	
536, "	37	
579, "	134	
Lane 205, Z. 4, Kwangse	31	
430, "	58	
442, "	36	
34, Pakhoi	34	
Lane 36, GG 3, Pakhoi		454
39, "	4	35
41, "	4	21
43, "	5	17

Address	Rooms	Bunks
45, Pakhoi	2	20
47, "	3	17
Lane 267, GG 3/7, Pakhoi	39	
52, Se Zang Ling	5	27
54, "	19	
64/6, "	10	68
9 A, Shanse	30	
25, "	48	
37, "	60	
40 A, "	37	
Lane 31, Z. 32, Shanse	21	
" 24, D. 6, Shantung	48	
" 117, D. 4, "	64	
" " D. 20, "	28	
" " D. 37, "	42	
" " D. 39, "	29	
136, "	64	
Lane 140, D. 7, "	11	
30, S. Hsiang Fun Loong	58	
79, " " "	28	
Lane 475, ZZ 10/12, Yu Ya Ching	36	
" 587, ZZ 8/10, "	46	
208, Tientsin	40	
271, "	45	
234, "	44	
293, "	72	
414, "	26	
433, "	9	
480, "	70	
496, "	72	
19/21, Tsing Yo Ka	11	54
24, " " "	4	46
74, House 14/16, Tsing Yo Ka	44	
34/6, Wuhu	2	12

Address	Rooms	Bunks
41, Wuhu	4	11
43, "		23
45, "		28
49, "		30
51/53, "		48
55/57, "	12	44
77, "	17	
89, "	30	
Lane 18, R. 11, Yunnan	26	
70 Avenue Lane 57, B. 60, Sinza)	38	
20, Avenue	56	
40, "	125	
51/55, Avenue	33	
61, "		70
387, "	34	
24, Burkill	46	
Lane 143, R. 8, Carter	38	
" 229, R. 12/4, Carter	24	
" 234, 62/4. Mapai		23
" " 93, "		26
253,5,7, Markham	20	
75, Shunteh	16	
103, "	12	
104, "	26	
114, "	8	
Lane 102, 9,10,11, Shunteh	25	
841/5, Sinza	52	
218, Taku	13	
43, Boundary	52	
127, "	52	
Lane 133, PH 5/7, Boundary	32	
241, "	51	
Lane 222, KA 1, Cunningham	30	

Address	Rooms	Bunks
Lane 231, KA 9, Cunningham	42	
" 243, KA 3, "	42	
" " KA 6, "	27	
" " KA 7, "	23	
" 510, PE 64, Elgin	13	
" " PE 85, "	48	
564, Haining	39	
973, "		61
1171, "		35
129, Hanbury	15	
320/22, Nanzing	16	
107, North Fokien		35
137, " Chekiang		45
315,7,21, North Chekiang	36	
374, " "	11	
394, " "	32	
Lane 402, XG 15, N. Chekiang	31	
" 412, XG 21, " "	36	
" 422, XG 3, " "	34	
" 426 P. 3, " Honan	22	
52, North Shanse		50
Lane 19, K. 4, North Shanse	31	
84/86, North Thibet	16	
Lane 56, XX 4, Santai	28	
598, Tiendong		38
623, "		50
655, "	9	
489, Tsepoo		40
411,15,19,21, Wuchang	32	
Lane 616, C.3, Woosung	22	
18/20, Authur	23	
Lane, 7, 4/6, Baikal	22	
Lane 1168, 6,8,10,12, Broadway East	28	
248/252, Chusan	15	

Address	Rooms	Bunks
Lane 473, 14/8, Dalny	26	
257, East Hanbury	11	
Lane 175, 57, East Kashing	14	
Lane 598, CC 4,6,8,10, East Yuhang	36	
Lane 32, J.R. 11/13, Fenchow	28	
11, Hsian	24	
23/5, Hsian	20	
98, "	23	
Lane 31, z 5, Hwakee		36
231/41, Kungping	37	
Lane 123, JH 3,5,7,9, Kwenming	28	
228, Liaoyang	2	
160, "	16	
135, Muirhead	19	
7, Point	3	
Lane 568, J. 2/3, Seward	38	
" 642, 2,4,6, "	20	
84, Sing Kei Pang	12	
867, Tsi Tsi Har	16	
428/36, Tongshan	42	
587/591, "	14	
Lane 132, RB 36/38, Urga	9	
" 640, 4/6, Ward	21	
" 47, ZD 7, Wayside	15	
350/2, Wuchow	13	
Lane 295, EA 4, Wuchow	24	
Lane 323, Z. 29,31,33, Y'poo	13	
197,199,201, Yochow	20	
166, Yuenfong		48
170, "		60
Lane 59, CA 3, Kashing	27	
433, Tientsin	9	
570-588, Hankow	30	
58-60, North Honan	21	

Address	Rooms	Bunks
Lane 67, Hse. 7-9-11, Ward	13	
" 47, LB 4, Tsing Yo Ka	28	
142, Dent	9	
108, Hupeh	42	
Lane 203, Hse. 22-4, Hupeh	32	

P. A.

If we have not got
the Rev. Off can we
do better still.



C.S.6.

D&R 25/2.

S. 3.

No. J619.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

POLICE FORCE.
(COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)
P. O. Box No. 158

February 25, 1937.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

Being approached by the Chief of the Japanese Consular Police, I ask you to be kind enough to supply me with the following:-

(1) Hotels operated by Foreigners

	No. of Hotels	No. of Rooms	
1st class			(If there are such classif-ications,if not under one heading)
2nd class			
3rd class			
Non-classified one			

(2) Hotels operated by Chinese

	No. of Hotels	No. of Rooms	
1st class			(If there are such classif-ications,if not under one heading)
2nd class			
3rd class			
Non-classified one			

(3) Lodging Houses

	No. of Lodging Houses	No. of Rooms
Operated by Foreigners		
Operated by Chinese		

Appreximately

(4) Boarding Houses

Operated by Foreigners	
Operated by Chinese	

Ishiwajima A.
Deputy Commissioner (Japanese)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REG.
No. S. B. D. 1249
Date 2 12 35

LEGAL DEFINITION OF HOTEL SOUGHT

The word "hotel" should be properly defined and bona fide establishments certificated by the Government, said Sir Henry Kimber, chairman of the Country Committee of the Hotels and Restaurants Association, in a speech at the Wine and Food Conference at Bath.

He was anxious to see some restriction put upon the word "hotel." Many attempts had been made, without success, to find a satisfactory definition. Hotels, especially the smaller ones, suffered a great deal from the very unfair use of the word, and some steps should be taken to stop it.

An effective method could be found by empowering a Government department to issue a certificate to every establishment that could satisfy it that it was a bona fide hotel, and by making it illegal for anyone without the certificate to call his house a hotel.

File
MR
29 [illegible] 35.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1249/1

Section 2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date June 18, 1934.

Subject (in full) List of Taverns, Restaurants & Hotels including principal Chinese style hotels in the Settlement.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan *Forwarded by* O.C. S.I.

Herewith a list of Taverns, Restaurants and Hotels, including principal Chinese style hotels in the International Settlement classified according to Police districts.

W.H. Duncan.

D. S. I.

I would suggest that copies be forwarded to Senior Station Detectives requesting that any errors and/or omissions be brought to the notice of the O.C. S.B.

Officer i/c Special Branch. 18/6

LIST OF TAVERNS, RESTAURANTS & HOTELS INCLUDING PRINCIPAL CHINESE STYLE HOTELS IN THE SETTLEMENT

(Classified according to Police Districts)

Index

Subject	Page
Hotels	1
Restaurants with liquor	1 to 3
Taverns	3 to 4
Restaurants without liquor	5 to 9
Licences for Beer & other malt liquor	9 to 11
Principal Chinese style hotels and restaurants	11 to 12

June 16, 1934.

LIST OF FOREIGN HOTELS, RESTAURANTS & TAVERNS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT - CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POLICE DISTRICTS.

H O T E L S

	Address	Name of Establishment	Name & Nationality of Licencee
Central	180 Kiangse Road	Metropole Hotel	H.M. Mann, British.
	3 Nanking "	Palace Hotel	A.S. Hersee, "
	4 do	Cathay "	H.M. Mann, "
Sinza	7 Carter Road	Embassy Hotel	E.M. Mark, British.
Hongkew	96 Broadway	Savoy "	Mrs. Eleanor S. Biddle, American.
	93 Seward Road	Crystal "	B. Kazanjoglous, Greek.
	409 Range "	Royal "	E. Velicogna, Italian.
	7 Whangpoo Rd.	Astor House	A.S. Hersee, British.
B'Well	1225 B'Well Road	Burlington Hotel	John Burke, "
	218/238 Yu Yuen "	Paramount "	Chu Hung Ju, Chinese.

RESTAURANTS WITH LIQUOR

Central	23 Nanking Road	Scotch Bakery	James Niel, British.
	76 do	Bianchi Confectionery	A.P. Ferrari.
	102 do	Marcel	L.R. Hossenlof, French.
	142 Kiukiang Road	Louisiane	William King, Chinese.
Chengtu Rd.	719, 721 B'Well Road	Dutch Village Inn	A.H.F. van Herijuen, Netherland.
	741 do	Little Cafe	Mrs. A.S. Novitsky & Mrs. Ivanoff, Russian.
	795 do	Olympia Restaurant	Mrs. L. Dimitriades, Greek.
Sinza	870 do	.....	Maria Huebler, German.

B'Well Address	Name of Establishment	Name & Nationality of Licencee
1613 B'Well Road	.....	L. Ehrenthal, German.
1489 Yu Yuen "	Niel's	James Niel, British.
Hongkew		
22,Lane 73, Boone Road.	Hamakichi	Mrs. K. Kimura, Japanese.
6,7 " 308, " "	Sanko	Hiro Nakajo, Japanese.
9,10 " " , " "	Shoroku	Matsutaro Owari, "
335 Boone Road	O. K.	E. Morita, "
330 " "	Shingetsu Shokudo	Mrs. Haru Megata,"
346 " "	Lokusan Tei	R.Shiraishi, "
355 " "	Matsunoya	Y. Mori, "
0-23 Lane 173, Chapoo Rd.	Togo	Y. Yogo, "
0-3 " 180, " "	Shinrokusan	R. Shiraishi, "
0-13 " 190, " "	Kanoya	S. Kano, "
0-23 " " " "	Shinmaru	O. Kayama, "
0-27 " " " "	Shiugetsu	T. Kanazawa, "
0-9 " 202, " "	Momotaro	T. Tokiwa, "
0-21 " " " "	Kyotei	Miss Fukiu, "
199 Haining Road	Uwotsune	T. Miyasaki, "
284/8 " "	Dotonbori	Tatsunojo Wakitani, Japanese.
4 Lane 404 " "	Wakaba	Mrs. Mitsu Nakagawa, Japanese.
R.1253/4 Hanbury Road	Bonton	Mrs. Aiko Katao,Japanese.
Ff 55 Lou Kwan Rd., Tsang Kong Li off Boone Rd.	Akatsuki	Toshio Ohtsu, "
9 & Lane 15, No. 3, North Haining Road.	Wakamatsu	Kishiro Masumi, "
193 Range Road	Plantan	Mrs. Mitsu Suguira, Japanese.
350 " "	.....	Mrs. V. Kerishner, Polish.
100 North Soochow Rd.	.....	Mrs. Lose Futterer,German.
368 Tiendong Road	.....	Pakhar Singh, British.
248 Broadway	Child's	Victor Lague, French.
F4/5 Lane 326 Woochang Road	Azuma	T. Sasaki, Japanese.

Hongkew (Continued) Address	Name of Establishment	Name & Nationality of Licencee
332 Woochang Road	Shinyo	S. Kihara, Japanese.
C9 Lane 272 Woosung Road	Matsuba	Y. Yoneda, "
12/4,24/6 Lane 429 Woosung Road	Kamokawa	N. Hamada, "
Cc9 Lane 44, Yuhang Road	No.2 Kurozukin	Zenzo Nakamura,Japanese
6/8 Yuenchang Road	Scandia	M. Martinson.
10 West End Lane	.....	S.I. Hussian, British.
918 North Szechuen Rd.	La Bella Napoli	G.M. Iorio Fili,Italian.
Wayside		
A647 Broadway,East.	Golden Horn	Mrs. F. Rifkia, Russian.

T A V E R N S

Address	Name of Establishment	Name & Nationality of Licencee
Central		
309 Kiangsi Road	Shepherd's Hostel	F. Ezra, British.
33/41 Ningpo "	Ladow's Tavern	Mrs. George W. Simmie, American.
344 Szechuen "	Cinderella Cafe	C. H. Bartels, German.
440 " "	Bodega	Frank Hinds, British.
386 Kiangse "	Calee Buffet	Chang Gar Nown, Chinese.
3A Ezra "	Xchange Buffet	C.H. Green, British.
Louza		
710 Foochow "	Dai See Yang	Zee Zer Chen, Chinese.
586 Ningpo "	Strand Theatre	Chen Yen Bun, Chinese.
500 Thibet "	Metropole "	D.Y. Lee, "
Sinza		
104 B'Well "	China United Apts.	A. J. Hughes, British.
216 " "	Grand Theatre Bar	R. K. Butler, "
254 " "	Majestic Cafe	E. M. Mark, "
278 " "	Little Club	Mont Berg, American.
742 " "	Embassy Theatre Bar	G.M.P. Remedios,British.
1204 " "	.....	O. Dietrich, German.
21 Park Road	Carlton Theatre Bar	P.S. Chung, Chinese.

	Address	Name of Establishment	Name & Nationality of Licencee
B'Well			
	1001 B'Well Road	New Keissling Cafe	Sung Yu Wha, Chinese.
	1269 " "	.....	Mrs. Resi Seitz, German.
	1457 Yu Yuen Road	Welcome Cafe	S.F. Chow, Chinese.
	1505 do	St. Anna	Wong Hsin Ho, "
	6 Majestic "	Vienna Garden	C.Y. Cheng, "
Chengtu Rd.			
	80 Love Lane	St. Anna	Wong Hsin Ho, "
Hongkew			
	68 Broadway	Browning Cafe	J.B. Manley, British
	73/75 "	German Restaurant	J.H. Schlager,German
	139 "	Roma Cafe	Mrs. M. Bianchi, Italian
	108 Chapoo Rd.	Takaratei	T. Hamasake, Japanese.
	172 Lane 180, 0-9, Chapoo Rd.	Tsuinoya	Mrs. S. Miyamoto, "
	355 Chapoo Road	Cafe Lion	E. Hada, "
	410 Haining "	Victoria Cinema Bar	Chang Ju Chuen,Chinese
	Z.1/3 Miller "	.....	Mrs. L. Fernandez, American.
	159 Nanzing "	Araiya	Y. Arai, Japanese.
	863 N. Szechuen Rd.	New Sun Light	T. Oshima, "
	93 Seward Road	St. Francis	J.G. Corveth,Portuguese.
Wayside			
	A508a/10a Broadway,East	Minerva Cabaret	Francis Arnold, Swiss
	A656/7 " "	Shanghai Grill	O. Katz, Russian
	A678 " "	International Bar	A. Finkel, "
	7, 9, 11 Wayside Road	The Tally Ho Cabaret	Capt. H. Randby, Norwegian.
	123/5 Y'poo Road	Yamato Cafe	Miss T. Yamamoto, Japanese.

RESTAURANTS WITHOUT LIQUOR

	Address	Licensee
Central	101 Central Arcade	Lee Woo Ling
	104 do	A.S. Kleinerman
	107 Nanking Road	C.H. Raven(Bakerite Fed. Inc. U.S.A.)
	241 " "	Deng Foh An
	359 Peking "	Chow Foo Sung
	287,297 " "	Hao Tuck Quai
	49 Szechuen "	Tso Tsong Van
	410 " "	Mrs. D. Lewis
	560 " "	Lee Tong Yih
	580 " "	Van Tsung Ngae
	593 " "	Ling Chung Ling (Chinese Y.M.C.A.)
	620 " "	J. J. James
	630 " "	S. W. Brown (Navy Y.M.C.A.)
	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road	J. B. Perkin
	165/7 Honan Road	Shee Kwen Sun
	8 Central Road	K. Tchakalian
Sinza	72 B'Well Road	Chow Kwang Shu
	150 " "	G. A. Fitch (Foreign Y.M.C.A)
	296 " "	Loh Siu Dee
	226/30 " "	Y. L. Tung
	224/6 Burkill Road	Chen Sung Sung
Chengtu Rd.	883 B'Well Road	H.B. Campbell(Chocolate Shop)
	186 Weihaiwei Rd.	Mrs. A. F. Olsson
	246/7 Moulmein Rd.	Cheng King Hai
B'Well	1199 B'Well Road	Carl Feidler
	1270 " "	Wong V. Sing
	1628/30 " "	M. Voitzman
	77 Sun Avenue	Mrs. Aki Mari
	838/40 Weihaiwei Rd.	T. K. Chow

B'Well (continued)	1415 Yu Yuen Road	Tchakalian et Cie
	1178 B'Well Road	Mrs. E. M. Newton
	1696 do	Chen Yeu Sung
	272 Yu Yuen Road	Mrs. A. G. Bragin
	1179 B'Well Road	John Zaid
	1406/8 Yu Yuen Road	Simon Davidian
Hongkew	59 Boone Road	Yone Mayeda
	111 " "	Keiji Murai
	419 " "	K. Tchakalian
	377 " "	Iwajiro Mayaka
	199 " "	Y. Ikazaki
	177 " "	Cheong Zung On
	79 " "	Toraji Inonye
	36 " "	Kyo Kan Chao
	12 Lane 73 Boone Road	Mrs. Kiku Akiyoshi
	8 Lane 308 " "	Fusawo Yoshikawa
	215/7 Boone Road	Mde. Kiku Harada
	13 Broadway	K. Dimitriades
	17 "	Carl Feidler
	36 "	E. E. Hsuen
	105 "	Joseph James
	145 Broadway, East	Miss Jeanne Roy
	101 Chapoo Road	Shigeru Funshashi
	211 " "	Mde. Harada Tsurn
	317 " "	Mrs. Kini Aoi
	324 " "	Miss Ichi Iwashita
	333 " "	Chima Matsunaka
	336/8 " "	Mrs. Tashiko Nozaka
	358 " "	H.G. da Costa
	377 " "	C. Yoshimi
	379 " "	M. Yagi

Hongkew(continued)

371 Chapoo Road	Mitsuo Hirahara
76 North Haining Rd.	M. Fujita
82 " " "	S. Nakayama
CF 2, Lane 6,North Haining Rd.	H. Sakimura
Pd.5, Lane 316, Haining Rd.	Yamaguchi Sanichi
306/8 Haining Road	A. Takeuchi
324 " "	T. Fujita
Pd 115, Lane 348,Haining Rd.	J. Kimura
171 Haining Road	Tsura Tada
220 " "	T. Kokenchi
221 " "	C. Yamasaki
222 " "	K. Kamiguchi
234 " "	H. Kosuge
244 " "	Y. Takenchi
R.1221 Hanbury Road	S. Shigematsu
1224 " "	Mrs. Man Tsuji
1231 " "	Ise Yasuda
Z.61 Miller Road	Yoshizo Ishikawa
M.35 Minghong Road	Mrs. Kane Misono
87 " "	Tokutaro Mori
88 " "	Maki Tokisha
CD 6, Morrison Road	Sada Nishida
125 Nanzing Road	H. Karabachevsky
160 " "	Tokiji Arima
197 " "	Masaze Nagumura
203 " "	Kanechiro Katayama
135 " "	Sanjuro Kawara
807 North Szechuen Rd.	Lee King Hung
1274 " " "	Y. L. Sze
OA 6, Lane 81, Quinsan Rd.	Seu Otagawa
89 Quinsan Rd.	Mrs. Ise Murasado
6, Lane 172, Quinsan Rd.	Ryozo Tazaki
188 Quinsan Rd.	S. Hanaya
216 Range Road	V. Pinto

Hongkew(continued)

	Address	Licensee
	221 Range Road	Edward Ossin
	12 Lane 293 Range Rd.	Mrs. G. Candel
	314 Range Road	K. Tchakalian
	383 " "	Wong Tse Hong
	269 " "	Pan Tze Fung
	294 " "	Soichi Kojima
	21,Lane 178,Woochang Rd.	Tsuya Adashi
	6, " 326 " "	T. Sato
	C.4, Lane 183, Woosung Road	Yetsu Taino
	C.12, " " " "	Hama Hirashima
	C.3, Lane 306 " "	Mrs. K. Sasaki
	C.5, " 350 " "	K. Takashima
	386 Woosung Road	M. Nakamura
	C.3, Lane 402, Woosung Road	K. Takada
	450 Woosung Road	Mrs. M. Matsumori
	592/4 " "	Kili Nishioka
	486 " "	K. Suzuki
	16 Yuhang Road	Tenchi Ota
	91 " "	Maxima Reyes & Gregoria Reyes
	1/3 Yuenchang Rd. and 984/5 Broadway	Giovannie Trrera
	404 North Soochow Road	R. Delbuch
Pootoo Rd.	27, Lane 1000, Gordon Rd.	Mrs. Ume Furukawa
Gordon Rd.	4, Lane 455, Haiphong Rd.	Bunsaku Sawano

Wayside	Address	Licensee
	171 Broadway	W. A. Willis
	A371b Broadway, East.	S. Hayakawa
	600 " "	Boris J. Midoway
	662 " "	Mrs. Sarah Zevoletsky
	762 " "	G. S. Mooshkin (Venus Cafe)
	3/2 " "	LAVRENTY I BELDIN. (R)
	Lh 8/10 Lane 35 Baikal Road	G. Fukai
	Lh 36 " 73 " "	T. Fujisawa
	Lh 52 " " " "	Mrs. Taku Ferada
	Lh 82 " " " "	S. Tawura
	Lh 77 " " " "	M. Konda
	Lh 20 " 74 " "	Mrs. Miyo Suguzaki
	Lh 26 " " " "	Y. Sado
	Lh 60 " " " "	Mrs. Tome Nagai
	50 Kungping Road	Tsu Zay Eao
	205 " "	Chang Tai Chong
	LR 93 Macgregor Road	Mrs. Yone Shebaeyama
	Jg 14 Lane 998 Ward Road	T. Shigyo
	Ld 15 Lane 21 Wayside Road	H. Akaziki

LICENCES FOR BEER AND OTHER MALT LIQUOR

	Address	Licensee
Central	165 Honan Road	Shee Koo Sung
	104 Central Arcade	A. S. Kleinermann
Sinza	296 B'Well Road	Loh Siu Dee
	226/30 " "	Y. L. Tung
	4 Carter Road	Zee Se Ching
	224/6 Burkill Road	Chen Sun Sung
Chengtu Rd.	246/7 Moulmein Road	Cheng King Hai

	Address	Licensee
B'Well	1628/30 B'Well Rd.	M. Voitzman
	1178 do	Mrs. E. M. Newton
	1179 do	John Zaid
	77 Sun Avenue	Mrs. Aki Mori
	272 Yu Yuen Road	Mrs. A. G. Bragin
	1406/8 do	S. Davidian
Gordon Rd.	37 Lane 166 Ferry Road	Sung Pao Kee
	426 Ferry Road	Sung Pao Kee
	4 Lane 455 Haiphong Rd.	Bunsaku Sawano
Pootoo Rd.	27 Lane 1000 Gordon Road	Mrs. Ume Furakawa
Hongkew	55/9 Boone Road	Mme Yone Mayeda
	111 do	Keiji Murai
	8 Lane 308 Boone Road	Fusao Yoshikawa
	215/7 Boone Road	Mde. Kiku Harada
	36 do	Kyo Kan Chao
	36 Broadway	E. E. Hsuen
	145 do	Miss Jeanne Roy
	101 Chapoo Road	Shigeru Funabashi
	336/8 do	Mrs. Toshiko Nazaka
	358 do	H. G. da Costa
	371 do	Mitsu Hirahara
	246 Haining Road	Mrs. Katherine Meregate
	306/8 do	Asataro Takuichi
	2 Lane 6 North Haining Road	Hanshiro Sakemura
	1221 Hanbury Road	S. Shigematsu
	89 Quinsan Road	Mrs. Ise Murasato
	188 do	S. Hanaya
	450 Woosung Road	Miyo Matsumori
	592/4 do	Kishei Nishioka
	135 Nanzing Road	Saujuro Kawara

Hongkew (continued)

	Address	Licensee
	404 North Soochow Road	R. F. Delbuch
	294 Range Road	Soichi Kojima
Wayside	662 Broadway, East.	Mrs. Sarah Zevoletsky

PRINCIPAL CHINESE STYLE HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

	Address	Name of Establishment	Name & Nationality of Licencee
Central			
	200 Shanse Rd.	Nanking Hotel	Wu Zay Sung, Chinese
Louza			
	560/4/8 Av. Ed. VII	Tsong Nan Hotel	Loh Ping Kee, Chinese
	545 Canton Road	Central Hotel	Loh Ping Kee, Chinese
	159 Chekiang Rd.	Shenchow Hotel	Tong Ziang Yuen, Chinese
	245 do	Tong Fong Hotel	Chen Yue Nan, Chinese
	152 Fokien Rd.	Ng Koong Hotel	Ching Ka Kying, Chinese
	410 do	Dah Kiangnan Hotel	Koo Yueh Poo, Chinese
	515 Hankow Rd.	Wei Chung Hotel	Sung Zso Yao, Chinese
	131 Hupeh Rd.	An Tung Hotel	Zee Chong Ting, Chinese
	227 do	Mang Yuen Hotel	Zee Mang Yuen, Chinese
	30 Ying Wo Ka	Great Eastern Hotel	J.G. Lock, British
	160 Kweichow Rd.	Hotel of China	T. P. Zee, Chinese
	550 Nanking Rd.	Oriental Hotel	Wong Chee, British
	570 do	Sun Sun Hotel	Lee Jack, Chinese
	90 Thibet Rd.	Far Eastern Hotel	Zee Yue Sung, Chinese
	120 do	Grand Hotel	Chen Han Chung, Chinese
	200 do	Dah Chung Wah Hotel	Tai Shu Tsoo, Chinese
	250 do	Chak Loh Hotel	Doo Yuet Sung, Portuguese
	270/286 do	Yih Ping Shan Hotel	Zee Wei Sung, Chinese

Louza(continued)		Address	Name of Establishment	Name & Nationality of Licensee
		423 Tientsin Rd.	Grand Shanghai Hotel	Wong Dah Tsoong, Chinese.
		287 Yunnan Road	Yangtsze Hotel	Chong Fong Choy, Chinese.
Chengtu Rd.		1 B'Well Road	New World Hotel	Nyi Hyi Ding,Chinese
Hongkew		873 N. Szechuen Rd.	Hongkew Hotel	Eu Zung Wu, Chinese
		422 Tiendong Road and 41 N. Szechuen Rd.	New Asia Hotel	Chung Bew, Chinese
		(Chinese style restaurants)		
Central		266 Foochow Rd.	It Ka Chen	Zung Sih Ung, Chinese
Louza		472 Foochow Rd.	Dai Kwon Lou	Lai Hung Chuen, Chinese
		556 do	Ih Ts Shiang	Zee Wai Sung, Chinese
		730 do	Central	Ou Foh Zung, Chinese
		711 do	Indian Curry Shop	Yang Chin Ping, Chinese
		343 do	Han Hwa Ler	Lee King Hai, Chinese
		164 Kwangse Rd.	Sin Lee Chu	Chow Ping San, Chinese
		191 do	Ping Shan Ler	Li Hung Chen, Chinese
		565 Nanking Rd.	Foh Loh Zer	Loo Zien Lien, Chinese
		577,579,583 Nanking Rd.	Sun Ya	Tsai Chien Ching, Chinese
		813 Peking Road	Dah Ka Lee	Y.K. Sun, Chinese
		400 Thibet Road	Tsing Lung	Zung Lien Foo, Chinese.

S. B. D.1249.
21-1-31.

L I S T O F C A F E S & C A B A R E T S,

FROM WHERE MONTHLY LISTS OF PROFESSIONAL DANCING PARTNERS ARE RECEIVED BY THE POLICE.

NO.	Name of Cafe or Cabaret.	Address.
I.	Ladew's Tavern	33,35,37, Ningpo Ro ad
2.	Browning's Cafe	68 Broadway
3.	Savoy Hotel Ball Room	96 Broadway
4.	Shanghai Grill	656,657 Broadway East
5.	International Bar	678,679 Broadway East
6.	Minerva Cafe	Broadway East
7.	Tally Ho Cabaret	L.D.I345 Waysidw Road
8.	St.Georges Cafe	IO Avenue Haig
9.	Gr.Eastern Ball Room	Wing On Bldng,SSI Nanking Road
IO.	Sun Sun Dancing Saloon	Sun Sun Bldg,570 Nanking Road
II.	Black Cat Cafe	250 Bubbling Well Road
I2.	Chai Loh Cafe	40 Thibet Road
I3.	Reseland Dance Hall	Thibet Rd

D.L. (Ltr. to S.B.)

(minus heading) (Original of this list supplied to applicant from Bureau of Education.

R.W. Forbes
Det. Supt.
19/1

20/1

F. 202

NAME.

Wong Kah Moong

Bureau of Education.

SUBJECT.

permission to have
a list of names of all
the dancing Halls in
the Settlement + their
locations.

D.C. (CRS)
No objection to this
information being given

Sir,

Latest list of
Cabarets sent to
S.S. (Dues, on 17.8.38.

B. Walker
A.S.S.

P.A. (2) 38)

Crim Lejsby 21

Shanghai Municipal Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No I. O. D. 12449
Date 10-8-30

Central Station.

June 7th, 1928.

Further **REPORT ON** ttached List of Cabarets, bars and cafes in Central District.

Made by D. I. Hunter. *Forwarded by* Pedley Cl.

(1) Engley's Bar II Class. Licensee E. R. Engley. British. Foreign Manager of Eddies Cafe, Broadway.

Mr. Wadham, Manager, once convicted in British Court on charges of fraud, connected with roulette wheels in the French Concession a few years ago, and prior to coming to Shanghai, was a well known racing man in South China. Reported to be mixed up with arms dealers. Mr. Muiert. Russian never charged criminally has been mixed up in several civil cases. Reported to be connected with arms dealers. Engley's Bar principally frequented by both American and British Sailors and Soldiers, a few civilians in different lines of business also frequents the place, but cannot be classed amongst the upper ten.

(2) Williams Hotel. II Class. Licensee D. Chelmis (Greek). Frequented by American and British Sailors and a few Foreigners. Always conducted in a proper manner and the Manager Mr. Chelmis has on different occasions proved very useful to the Police.

(3) Ladow's Tavern. II Class. Licensee L. Ladow. American. Manager A. J. Israel (British) Lower floor managed by Walter Smith, American, also Manager of the Alcazar Cafe, French Concession. No immoral conduct takes place in the lower or upper portions of the premises, although it is well known that the girls employed there take their fancy guests home with them after closing hours. On the whole the Police have had very little trouble at this establishment with the exception of an occasional drunken brawl between American and British Sailors who patronise the lower portion. The upstairs Cabaret is patronised by a

Form No. 2
G.36000-9-26

Shanghai Municipal Police.

..... *Station.*

..... *192* .

(2)

REPORT ON .....

.....

Made by ..... *Forwarded by* .....

variety of Nationalities and all classes in life.

J. Hunter
D. I.

Supt. " B " Division.

Shadows is rumoured to be in very bad financial circumstances at present. As you know there is a gambling joint in the vicinity of his house - which is being watched.

A. C. P. (Crime).

File No. D 1240

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Supt. B.

Please keep back for D.I. Hunter. I would like more information about 1, 2 & 3. re immorality, Foreign Employees & Russian Girls &c. &c., if possible, confidentially & when Hunter has the time. no hurry.

18/5 Ray

D.I. Hunter
For attention
Please.
28/5/26

May 14, 1928.

Senior Detective i/c C.I.D.

Central Station.

Please forward as soon as possible complete list of cabarets, cafes and bars in your district, giving names of proprietors, class of license issued, number of dancing partners (if any) and nationality, and a brief summary of the class of people who frequent these establishments and any other details of importance regarding these places. Further reports will be forwarded as new premises open or old ones close.

A. C. P. (Crime)

The Following is a list of all cabarets, bars and cafes in the Central District.

Palace Hotel Bar. 1st Class License. Licensee W. A. G. Smith. British. Frequented by business men and ladies and Army and Naval Officers.

XChange Bar. 2nd Class Tavern License. Licensee B. B. Maclean. American. Frequented mostly by business men.

Engleys Bar. 2nd Class Tavern License. Licensee E. R. Engley. British. Managed by Wadham, British. and Muiert. Russian. Frequented by soldiers and sailors and of very low class.

Shepperd's Hostel. 2nd Class License. Licensee F. Ezra. British. Frequented by British soldiers and sailors and few business men.

Kalee Buffet. 2nd Class. Licensee Chang Lee Kung. Chinese. Frequented by business men.

Williams Hotel. 2nd Class. Licensee D. Chelmis. Greek. Frequented by U. S. and British sailors and low class foreigners.

Ladow's Tavern. 2nd Class. Licensee L. Ladow. American. Frequented by (a) Lower floor, American sailors and marines. Six Russian girl dancing partners employed. Lower premises rowdy. (B) Upper floor frequented by slightly better class of people, as Uniform men not allowed. Twenty six dancing partners employed, all Russian girls except one, named Molly Malone, British. Very low Class.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Louza Station.

12th July 1928

Further **REPORT ON** Cafes.

Made by D.S. Moir *Forwarded by* J. MacKenzie C/I.

Sir,

Re' my report on cafes dated 3rd July 1928, Gentze, who was employed in the M.P.S. has now been paid off and a Chinese has taken his place.

I omitted to state in my last report that Charles Maitland (British?) is employed as floor-walker in the Greyhound dance hall, Sun Sun Building.

J. Moir
D. S.

~~Senior~~ Detective I.
Ja Quayle
C.D.I.

Supt. ~~B~~ Division.

Criminal Record attached
J 13/7/28

Maitland, I think, has lost his British protection and is now unrecognised and subject to Mun. Court jurisdiction.

Inspection
13/7
Ret'd
Please Supt.

Ret'd (J.M.)

12. 7. 28.

Form No.2
48000-11 25

D. 1245

SHA[illegible]HAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Shanghai, ... *19*

CRIMINAL RECORD

Name CHARLEY MAITLAND Nationality BRITISH

OFFENCE	SENTENCE	DATE	COURT
Assault	3 months H.L.	5.5.21	British
Assault and threats	Charge of assault dismissed; bound over to keep the peace for 6 months in sum of $250.	13.6.24	British
False pretences	Not guilty	26.3.27	Provisional.

S. M. P.
FINGER PRINT BUREAU
JUL 13 1928
C. I. D.

1

Form No.2
G.48000-11-25

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Louza Station.

3rd July 1928

REPORT ON Attached.

Made by D.S. Moir *Forwarded by* J.A.MacKenzie C/I.

Sir,

Re' the remarks of the A.C.P. (Crime), there is no gambling carried on on any of the cafes in this district.

The licence conditions are strictly adhered to, and are punctual at closing time.

The "Black Cat" and the "Y.P.S." are the only two cafes in this district, where foreign "floor masters" are employed : viz. Gentze (Russian) at the Y.P.S. and Ziffka (Czechoslovakian) at the "Black Cat".

J. Moir
D. S.

~~Senior~~ ~~Detective (I)~~.

I/C Squad C.I.

Supt. B Division.

4/7/28

A.C.P.(Cr.)

J.A.M.
Rcm

Copy.

18-5-28.

Superintendent "B".

I shall be glad to know the following when Bubbling Well Detectives have time to enquire. There is no hurry and the information should be obtained confidentially:-

Del Monte Cafe.

1. Is gambling carried on there?
2. Is immoral conduct carried on there?
3. Are any of the females "known"?
4. Who are the foreign male employees?

St. Georges Hotel.

1. Names of regular habitues who are "known" to Police or who are disreputable from our point of view.
2. Are license conditions strictly adhered to, particularly regarding closing time?
3. Is immoral conduct carried on?
4. Are the famels known and what type are they? (Shady individuals might be mentioned confidentially).
5. Is there much disorderly conduct?
6. Any foreign employees?

Welcome Cafe.

1. Is this place used as a place of assignation after the park is closed?
2. Are there any rooms occupied at night by visitors or soldiers, etc?

Picnic Cafe.

1. Are there rooms let to public?
2. Are there foreign employees?
3. Are the premises open at night?
4. Is the proprietor "known"?

91 Seymour Road.

Who are the students?

Find out more about them. The connection of U.S.Marine and Chinese students seems curious.

Form No. 2
G.48000-11-25

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Louza Station.

27th May 1928

REPORT ON Anti Chiel.

Made by D.I. Smythe *Forwarded by* J. MacKenzie D/I

Sir,

The abstracts are the abstracts of Louza District drawn up in accordance with your memo dated 11-5-28.

The frequenters of these places are mostly Chinese and comprise persons in all walks of life, the majority however being young rich Chinese who are having their fling. I have personally visited these places and have found them conducted in a very orderly manner in fact better than most of the cafes run by foreigners and having Russian dancing parties.

D. I.

A.C.I.E. (Sz.).

Supt. B.

Vide my remarks on other returns to You. These will be Confidential so that anything Known or Suspected may be written.

W/S Lea

Tom Lee 1/6/28

Noted. H Robertson D.I. 29/5/28

Rud.

Noted.

3/6

List of Cabarets in Louza

Cabaret	Address	Proprietor	Licence	Partners
Gt Eastern	Kin Wo Ka	Kwoh Feu	2nd class	35
Greyhound	Kweichow Rd	S.K. Law	2nd class	20
Cafe Varieties	52 Thibet Rd	Z. Williams	2nd class	21
Chio Loh	40 " "	Dao Yeu Sung	2nd class	10
Black Cat	72 " "	Chou Zung King	" "	14
Far Eastern	30 Pakhoi Rd	Hong Yi Fong	2nd "	17

a district.

Nationality	Frequency.
Chi Japs Russ	
Chi Japs Port	
Chinese	
Chinese	
Chi Japs Russ	
Chinese	

D. 120

Form No. 20E (Amended Jan. 1928).
G. 5000-1-28

S.M.P., C.I.D. CRIME REPORT. Bubbling Well Police Station.

July 4, 1928. Record No.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Further report on opening of Cafes and Cabarets in Bubbling Well District.

On 1-7-28 the old "La Gaiety" Cafe, 37a Brenan Road opened under the new name of "Fairyland". Proprietor Tsah Ngoh Yong (祭鶴雲), (He is also the proprietor of the Picnic Cafe, 381 Yu Yuen Road). Open air dancing is carried on and alcoholic drinks and food supplied. At present there are nine Russian and seven Chinese dancing girls employed. An S.M.C., 2nd class tavern license has been issued, allowing the place to be kept open until 2am. The proprietor has also paid a license fee to the Chinese authorities. A Russian, Filia Stroni, is employed as manager. The greater number of patrons are Chinese at present.

H Grubb
D. S. I.

Supt. P. Division.

7.7.28.

Form No. 20E (Amended Jan. 1928).
G. 5000-1-28

S.M.P., C.I.D. CRIME REPORT.

June 26, 1928.

Bubbling Well Police Station.

File Record No. 3862

CONTINUATION SHEET

Further to Reports on Cafes and Cabarets in Bubbling Well District, file 3862.

On 23-6-28, "Dreamland" Cafe, 400 Great Western Road, opened. The proprietor is a Chinese, Dai Koh Tsang (谈国璋). Alcholic drinks are supplied and dancing is carried on. At present there are six Chinese dancing girls employed, and the place is at present frequented mostly by Chinese. The cafe is not licensed, by either the S.M.C. or the Chinese authorities. A number of Chinese police are on duty at the cafe.

A Mr. Goodwin, British, a former employee of the Waterworks Co., is employed as manager.

A Grubb
D. S.

Supt. E Division.

Chine Legation

31

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No.

June 12th 1928.

Sir, I beg to forward the following as the result of my investigations on the attached enquiry.

Del Monte Cafe.

No gambling is known to be conducted on the premises, although owing to the locality of the cafe and to the large amount of spare rooms in the upstairs portion of the premises, there may be occasional nights when private gambling is indulged in by a few of the patrons. No immoral conduct is conducted on the premises as the class of "Dancing Partners" employed there is of a type superior to those employed in other cafes. Many of them however are kept by foreigners of the wealthies class. in Shanghai, while not a few of them work to keep their families. Mr. F. Hyde, an american citizen has been manager of the Del Monte for several years, and to appearance the premises are well conducted. No other foreigners are employed.

St. Georges Cafe.

This cafe was formerly owned by an naturalized American citizen, named Fredericks, who died about two years ago, the business being handed over

to his kept women, who disposed of it to her manager and paramour E. Bartels, a German citizen. Bartels then carried on the business and allowed it to develope into a low class dancing saloon, which was largely patronized by British and American soldiers and sailors. Fight between the members of the above nationalities was a common occurrance and on several occasions the premises were placed "Out of Bounds" to British and American troops. The dancing girls, employed in this cafe at that time, were nearly all prostitutes, and while no actual prostitution was ever committed on the premises, arrangements were made by visitors to the cafe, whereby they met the girls on their leaving the premises and escorted them to their homes, chiefly in Avenue Joffre, for the purpose of sexual intercourse. It is not known that gambling was ever permitted on the premises. Recently the premises were disposed of to Jimmy James, an American citizen and proprietor of the several places in Shanghai, known as Jimmy's Kitchen. Bartels was retained by J. James, as his manager, and the premises are now conducted in a greatly improved manner, only Beer, cocktails and light wines being sold on the premises for consumption. There are

about 13 dancing girls at present employed, mostly Japanese and Eurasian, and the premises still continue to be patronized by men of the British and American army & navy units. No immoral conduct is known to take place on the premises, but it is possible that male visitors still meet the dancing partners on leaving the cafe and escort them to their homes for the purpose of prostitution.

Welcome Cafe.

This cafe is owned by a former Chinese boy named S. F. Chan, who is also interested in the "Black Cat" cafe, Thibet Road. It is not known that gambling or immoral conduct is permitted on the premises, nor is there rooms available for this purpose. No foreigners are employed and the premises are patronized by foreigners and Chinese alike, most of whom are visitors to Jessfield Park in the afternoons. The cafe is also well patronized in the summer evenings by visitors touring round the outlying roads of the Western District. in motor cars. No dancing partners are employed in this cafe.

Picnic Cafe.

This cafe adjoins the Welcome cafe

and was formerly owned by Messrs. Bianchi, Nanking Road. It is owned by a chinese named G. Y. Chan, a former boy, and the same remarks apply to it as apply to the Welcome Cafe.

91 Seymour Road is occupied by Dr. A. Bary, the well known Russian brain specialist.

N. Makaroff
P.C.S.

D.C.I.

D 1340

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. B3362
Date 15.5.28

Superintendent "B".

I shall be glad to know the following when Bubbling Well Detectives have time to enquire. There is no hurry and the information should be obtained confidentially:-

Del Monte Cafe.

1. Is gambling carried on there?
2. Is immoral conduct carried on there?
3. Are any of the females "known"?
4. Who are the foreign male employees?

St. Georges Hotel.

1. Names of regular habitués who are "known" to Police or who are disreputable from our point of view.
2. Are license conditions strictly adhered to, particularly regarding closing time?
3. Is immoral conduct carried on?
4. Are the females known and what type are they? (Shady individuals might be mentioned confidentially).
5. Is there much disorderly conduct?
6. Any foreign employees?

Telephone Cafe.

1. Is this place used as a place of assignation after the park is closed?
2. Are there any rooms occupied at night by visitors or soldiers, etc?

Picnic Cafe.

1. Are there rooms let to public?
2. Are there foreign employees?
3. Are the premises open at night?
4. Is the proprietor "known"?

For Section Please let [illegible] see this & ask them to assist by letting me have any information you may have on these matters. Confidential

91 Seymour Road.

Who are the students?

Find out more about them. The connection of U.S. Marines and Chinese students seems curious.

Lea

C. P. (Cr.)

18/5/28.

Form No. 20E (Amended Jan. 1928).
G. 5000-1-28

S.M.P., C.I.D. CRIME REPORT.

June 6th 1928.

Crime Registry 39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY
Bubbling Well Police Station.
File No. B.3362.
Date Rec'd. 6/6/28.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Further report on Cafes and Cabarets in Bubbling Well District, File B.3362.

On 26-5-28, The Wellington Cafe, 37 Ezeman Road O.O.L., opened; proprietor, Tseu Ai Foo (朱愛福). This place is frequented by foreigners and Chinese of a respectable class, mostly visitors to Jessfield Park. Alholic drinks and teas are supplied. The proprietor has not a S.M.C. nor a Chinese license.

The St. Georges Hotel, 352 Bubbling Well Road opened on 1-6-28, under a new proprietor; Joseph Jimmy James, American, and will now be known as "Jimmy's Inn St. Georges". The license is still issued in the name of the owner of the place, S.G.Hertzberg. The former proprietor, C.H.Bartels, German, is now manager. A Russian woman, Mrs Rimer, is employed as a kind of housekeeper. A fee of $1.00 is now charged for admission. Ten Japanese and Eurasian girls are employed as dancing partners. Since opening, the place seems to be well conducted and the license conditions adhered to. It is still frequented by American sailors and marines and a few foreigners, (British and American) and Chinese. Whiskey, brandy and other strong drinks are not sold.

With reference to questions regarding the Del Monte Cafe.

1. I have never heard of gambling being carried on there.
2. There does not appear to be immoral conduct carried on. The girls seem to be of the better class of dancing partner. They are paid a salary.
3. No.
4. At present unknown.

Welcome Cafe.

1. No.
2. No.

Picnic Cafe.

1. No.
2. No.
3. Yes.
4. No.

91 Seymour Road.

The students are from the Ting Mau (汀茂) Middle School, 132 Seymour Road. Some of them occupy houses adjoining No.91 and they obtain food and drinks from there.

H. Grubb.
D. S.

Supt. B-Division.

2 enclosures
7/6 A.C. Peacock
A.S.P. (Cr)

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D REGISTRY
File No. B 3263
No. 13
Date 10.5.28

Superintendent "B".

I shall be glad to know the following when Bubbling Well Detectives have time to enquire. There is no hurry and the information should be obtained confidentially:-

Del Monte Cafe.

1. Is gambling carried on there?
2. Is immoral conduct carried on there?
3. Are any of the females "known"?
4. Who are the foreign male employees?

St. Georges Hotel.

1. Names of regular habitués who are "known" to Police or who are disreputable from our point of view.
2. Are license conditions strictly adhered to, particularly regarding closing time?
3. Is immoral conduct carried on?
4. Are the females known and what type are they? (Shady individuals might be mentioned confidentially).
5. Is there much disorderly conduct?
6. Any foreign employees?

Welcome Café.

1. Is this place used as a place of assignation after the park is closed?
2. Are there any rooms occupied at night by visitors or soldiers, etc?

Picnic Café.

1. Are there rooms let to public?
2. Are there foreign employees?
3. Are the premises open at night?
4. Is the proprietor "known"?

File No. .....

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

91 Seymour Road.

Who are the students?

Find out more about them. The connection of U.S. Marines and Chinese students seems curious.

A. C. P. (Cr.)

I8/5/28.

Send to Box
for attention
19/5/26

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D REGISTRY
No. 13762
Date 11-5-28

uperintendent "B".

I shall be glad to know the following when Bubbling Well Detectives have time to enquire. There is no hurry and the information should be obtained confidentially:-

Del Monte Cafe.

1. Is gambling carried on there?
2. Is immoral conduct carried on there?
3. Are any of the females "known"?
4. Who are the foreign male employees.

St. Georges Hotel.

1. Names of regular habitués who are "known" to Police or who are disreputable from our point of view.
2. Are license conditions strictly adhered to, particularly regarding closing time?
3. Is immoral conduct carried on?
4. Are the females known and what type are they? (Shady individuals might be mentioned confidentially).
5. Is there much disorderly conduct?
6. Any foreign employees?

Welcome Café.

1. Is this place used as a place of assignation after the park is closed?
2. Are there any rooms occupied at night by visitors or soldiers, etc?

Picnic Café.

1. Are there rooms let to public?
2. Are there foreign employees?
3. Are the premises open at night?
4. Is the proprietor "known"?

91 Seymour Road.

Who are the students?

Find out more about them. The connection of U.S. Marines and Chinese students seems curious.

Sec

A.C.C. (Cr.)

13/5/28.

Copy'd 18/5

For Secn. Sec

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D REGISTRY
No. B 3062
Date 18.5.28

COPY

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

A. C. P. (South)

I am trying to find out all I can about bars and cabarets and in course of enquiries find following have no licenses at present although some of them have made application. I am of opinion that those inside the Settlement should not be allowed to operate until licenses are granted. I pass on to you.

18/5 (sd) R. C. A.
A.C.P. (Cr)

Picnic Cafe	381 Yu Yuen Road
Cafe Eldorade	PA 245 Yu Yuen Road
American Lunch	P/ 1040 Sirza Road
	57 Medhurst Road
	91 Seymour Road
	1028/9 Sirza Road
	1406 Avenue Road.

Shanghai Municipal Police

C. I. D. REGISTRY
Date 10. 5. 28

Bubbling Well Station.

May 16, 1928. 192

REPORT ON complete list of Cabarets, Cafes and bars in Bubbling Well District.

Made by D.S.Grubb. *Forwarded by* J Foley Insp

Herewith a list of Cabarets, Cafes and bars in Bubbling Well District:-

Del Monte Cafe, 452 Avenue Haig O.O.L., Proprietor, T. Hyde, American, Bar & Cabaret, average 20 dancing girls, Russian, frequented by a respectable class of people. No service men in uniform allowed inside. Not in possession of a license. Proprietor pays what is termed a ~~Municipal Road~~ Special rate Tax of $126.00 per quarter.

St Georges Hotel, 352 Bubbling Well Road, license issued in the name of S.G.Hertzberg, American (proprietor of the Embassy & Apollo Theatres) sub-let to C.H.Bartels, German, 2nd class Tavern & Hotel & Cabaret license, 17 Russian and 1 Japanese, dancing girls. Frequented by sailors and seafaring men, American Marines (out of bounds to British troops), and a nondescript class of foreigners; also police of the junior ranks.

Welcome Cafe, 339 Yu Yuen Road O.O.L., proprietor, Tseu Sing Fah (周昇發), Chinese, Tavern & Hotel license ($45.00 per quarter) teas and light refreshments also supplied, and is frequented by a respectable class of people, such as visitors to Jessfield Park. No dancing.

Picnic Cafe, 381 Yu Yuen Road O.O.L. Proprietor Tsah Ngoh Yoong (曾鶴雲), Chinese, opened on 1-5-28. Tavern & Hotel license applied for. Teas and light refreshments supplied and is frequented by a respectable class of people. No dancing.

Cafe Eldorado, Fa.245 Yu Yuen Road O.O.L. Proprietrix, Mrs Welkman, Russian. This place was opened on the 21-4-28 and is a

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well *Station.*

May 16, 1928. *192*

REPORT ON

Made by *Forwarded by*

Chinese house fitted up as a bar. No drinks exposed for sale. No license has been issued. Appears to be frequented by British soldiers and seems to be a disreputable place. When visited on 15-5-28 the front entrance was locked and when entrance was gained a British soldier and a Russian woman were seated at a table.

American Lunch, B.1040 Sinza Road. Proprietor, P.W.Giovannini, American. License to sell Alholic drinks applied for and granted, but not yet issued. $45.00 per quarter. Food also supplied. The majority of customers are American Marines and occasionally visited by British soldiers.

OCP (South) notified

A Chinese shop at 57 Medhurst Road has been fitted up as a bar since the 1-5-28. Proprietor, Koo Wei Tseu (顧維周) and is frequented by American Marines. No license issued. Proprietor states he has applied for one.

do

A Chinese house at No.91 Seymour Road has been fitted up as a drinking saloon since 15-4-28. Proprietor, Sung Pau Chi (舒寶記). Frequented by American Marines and Chinese students. No license issued. Proprietor states he has applied for a license.

do.

Two Chinese shops, one at 1028/9 Sinza Road, proprietor, Mau Kyah Foong (毛家豐), and the other at 1406 Avenue Road, proprietor, Sung Mei Ding (舒美亭), have been fitted up as restaurants, where Alholic drinks are supplied. They both are in possession of permits issued by Lieut Monson of the U.S. Marine Corp to cater solely for American Marines of the 4th

do

no authority I should think

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Bubbling Well *Station.*

May 16, 1928. *192*

REPORT ON

Made by *Forwarded by*

Regiment. No Municipal licenses.

A Grubb
D. S.

Supt. ~~B~~ Division.
Forwarded
17/5
Recd 5/5

Form 1
G. 40 M. 10-26.

Memorandum.

FROM THE POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
Gordon Road STATION.

Shanghai, May 16, *1928.*

To A.C.P.(Crime)

Sir:

With reference to the C.I.B. memo dated May 14, 1928, complete list of cabarets cafes, etc, I beg to report that there are no such establishments as mentioned above in this district.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.W. Farland.

D.S.

Form No. 2
G.36000-9-26

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Hongkew Station.

17th May, 1928.

REPORT ON Cabarets, Cafes and Bars in Hongkew District.

Made by C. D. I. Prince. *Forwarded by* C Powell Supt.

Sir,

I beg to forward attached a list of Cabarets, Cafes, and Bars in Hongkew District. There are only two Cabarets where Dancing Partners are employed: these are the Savoy, and Eddie Cabarets. The number of Dancing Partners at these places is at no time definite, but the daily average number at such place is 10. The usual patrons on list No. 1. are Foreigners. First Class lincensees marked A, come under heading of Hotels, those marked A.1. are Cafes or Restaurants, and those marked B, are Cabarets, and/or Taverns.

List No. 2 shews licensed premises chiefly patronised by Japanese, where no dancing is allowed.

Your Obedient Servant,

C. D. I.

~~C. I. D. Supt.~~

A. Division.

Noted.
R.C.
A. Supt.

A. C. P. (Crime) Supt. A / Senior Detective Hongkew
Asst. Commdr. R.C.

When detectives have time, no hurry, I should like more information about those marked particularly re: class of customers foreign Employees, Dancing girls, Detectives opinions, &c &c Confidentially. Also names of Hotels &c.
15/5 RCA
Japanese Dets might give like details on Jap: places also

In Det. Nt. Hse are much engaged on Opium cases. Kerr

May 14, 1928.

Senior Detective i/c C.I.D.

Hongkew Station.

Please forward as soon as possible complete list of cabarets, cafes and bars in your district, giving names of proprietors, class of license issued, number of dancing partners (if any) and nationality, and a brief summary of the class of people who frequent these establishments and any other details of importance regarding these places. Further reports will be forwarded as new premises open or old ones close.

A. C. P. (Crime)

96 Broadway. Savoy Hotel. Patrons mixed, but mostly of the sea-faring class. Two foreign assistant managers are employed in the bar (one an American named J. Logan, the other a Britisher named Billy Hodges) both have been in Shanghai for a number of years, at one time were connected with the "Wheel", 24 North Honan Road Extension. The dancing girls in the cabaret are mostly Russians of the usual type, to be found in Shanghai cabarets. The licensee A. Popovitch is also a long resident of Shanghai and was connected with the old gambling resort "Alambra" years ago. Occasionally foreigners of the undesirable type reside at the hotel, who find it convenient for a short stay. The hotel, cabaret and bar appears to be well controlled, no complaints are ever received or made to the Police, neither have the Police had occasion to interfere or warn the management. No comment.

86 Broadway. Eddie Cafe. Patrons are mixed, of all nationalities, and occupation. The dancing girls are the usual type and nearly all Russians. A British manager named E. Engley, formerly a Sergeant in the S.M.P. is in charge of the restaurant. A Russian in charge of the cabaret, and an American in charge of the bar. There are frequent changes in the last two mentioned positions, and it is difficult to form an opinion of them. The place is well under control and no complaints are received. No comments. Nos. 86 and 96 Broadway are the only places where dancing girls are engaged the average number in each place is 10, but these are increased or decreased according to business requirements and their engagement is not permanent.

119 Range Road. Hotel Royal. A residential and family hotel of good reputation. No comments.

2 Yuhang Road. St. Diago. A low class restaurant. The proprietor has many convictions for white slave traffic, opium and arms smuggling. Patrons are mostly sea-faring men and the place is also frequented by women of loose morals. A license was given to the proprietor, so that the police could have a better control over the place. No complaints have been received since this place has been licensed.

Detective opinion - A place which requires constant observation.

258 Boone Road Patrons are mostly American Naval men. Little business is done and the proprietor intends closing down.

31 Seward Road. Crystal Cafe. The proprietor is a noted arms smuggler and the place is often frequented by men who are known to the police as dealer in arms, which includes also Chinese.

Detective opinion - A place which requires constant observation.

24 Haining Road. "Jocks Bar". The real proprietor and manager is a Chinese, formerly employed as a boy in West Hongkew Station. It is a small bar, attached to the Victoria Cinema. Patrons are mixed.

No comments.

1 - 3 Miller Road. "Franks Grill". Patrons are mixed and mostly U.S.Naval men. The place is well under control. No comments.

23/4 N. Szechuen Road. Hongkew Hotel. This place is under Chinese management, and patrons are chiefly Chinese, although occasionally visited by foreigners. The place seems to be well controlled, although at times the undesirable type of Chinese gains admission, when usually gambling takes place, it is also visited by Chinese females of loose morals, but if detected by the management, they are quickly expelled, which at times requires police assistance.

Detective opinion - regular visits by detectives are required.

7/7a/8a Woochang Road. Linam Hotel. A Chinese hotel under Chinese management, frequented mostly by Cantonese and occasionally by foreigners accompanied by women of loose morals of all nationalities

Detective opinion - requires constant observation.

75 Broadway. A German restaurant, frequented by foreigners of all nationalities. A place where good food and drinks are served. No comments.

6a N. Soochow Road. Same as above (75 Broadway)

39 Seward Road. Same as 31 Seward Road. Needs constant observation. Detective opinion - a doubtful place.

154 Range Road. A Russian restaurant, frequented by the Russian Criminal classes. The proprietor is an ex-convict from Siberia, and a license was given to this man, so that police could have a better control over the place. Detective opinion - constant observation required.

List of Cabarets, Cafes, & Bars in Hongkew District

Proprietor	Nationality	address	license	Dancers	Remarks
Shanghai Hotels Co.	British	7 Whangpoo Road	1st Class A	Nil	
A. Popovitch	Russian	96 Broadway	1st Class A	x	x Russian Dancers indefinite number
E. Eddie	Chinese	86 Broadway	2nd Class B	x	x Russian Dancerss indefinite number
E. Vilicogna	Italian	119 Range Road	1st Class A	Nil	Patrons mixed but chiefly Italians
A. Robishovsky	Russian	2 Yuhang Road	2nd Class B	Nil	Patrons Foreign
A. Blumenthal	French	2258 Boone Road	2nd Class B	Nil	" "
P. Calavitis	Greek	31 Seward Road	2nd Class A	Nil	" "
Marcel Post	French	24 Haining Road	2nd Class B	Nil	" "
Asahi Brewery Co.	Japanese	41 N. Szechuen Road	2nd Class B	Nil	" "
S. Hamasaki	Japanese	69 Chapoo Road	2nd Class B	Nil	" "
F. Fernandez	American	1-3 Miller Road	2nd Class B	Nil	" "
Hongkew Hotel Co.	Chinese	23-4 N. Szechuen Road	1st Class A	Nil	Patrons mixed Chinese and Foreign
	Chinese	7-7a-8a Woochang Road	2nd Class B	Nil	Patrons mixed Chinese and Foreign
F. Pasche	German	75 Broadway	2nd Class A.1	Nil	Patrons Foreign
Mrs. R. Fuetterer	German	6a N. Soochow Road	2nd Class A.1	Nil	Patrons Foreign
B. Kazanjoglou	Greek	39 Seward Road	2nd Class A.1	Nil	Patrons Foreign
Mrs. Kershuer	Russian	154 Range Road	2nd Class A.1	Nil	Patrons Foreign

List of Japanese Restaurant & Tavern in Hongkew District.

Names	Proprietor	Nationality	Address	Licence	Customer	Detective opinion	Remark
Mitsumaru	K. Katayama	Japanese	192 Nanzing Road	Restaurant	Low class	Well conducted	
Chidori	M. Naganuma	"	105 " "	"	Middl class	" "	
Arai ya	Y. Arai	"	197/9 " "	2nd class Tavern	Foreigner & Japanese Middle class	No comment	Bar
Arima	T. Arima	"	49 " "	Restaurant	Foreigner & Japanese Middle class	No comment	
Irifune	S. Nakamura	"	150 " "	"	Middle Class	Well conducted	
Kano ya	S. Kano	"	192 Chapoo Road	"	"	" "	
Kyotei	F. Fukui	"	191 " "	Restaurant with alcohlic	High class	" "	
Sangoro	G. Miyagi	"	196 " "	"	"	" "	
Shinrokusan	R. Shiraishi	"	170 " "	"	"	" "	
Tsukinoya	I. Shimada	"	165/8 " "	2nd class Tavern	"	" "	
Shingetsu	O. Koyama	"	174 " "	Restaurant with alcohlic	"	" "	
Hamamura	T. Kanazawa	"	172 " "	"	"	" "	
Takaratei	T. Hamasaki	"	67/9 " "	2nd class Tavern	Foreigner & Japanese middl class	No comment	Cafe
TOgo	Y. Yogo	"	450 " "	Restaurant with alcohlic	High class	Well conducted	
Relon	E. Hata	"	403 " "	2nd class Tavern	Foreigner & Japanese middl class	No comment	Cafe
Hanabishi	Y. Ishikawa	"	61 Miller Road	Restaurant	Low class	Well conducted	
Ikari	K. Ikari	"	800 " "	"	Middl class	" "	
Chiyopo ya	M. Miyamoto	"	66 " "	"	"	" "	
Cafe Chiisai	E. Morita	"	58 Minghong Road	"	Foreigner & Japanese middl class	No comment	Cafe

Names	Proprietor	Nationality	Address			Licence	Customer	Detective opinion	Remark
Nhontei	K. Misono	Japanese	35	Minghong	Road	Restaurant	Middl class	Well conducted	
Tomi tei	T. Uoi	"	87	"	"	"	Foreigners & Japanese middl class	No comment	Cafe
Hamasushi	T. Takioka	"	88	"	"	"	Middl class	Well conducted	
Kurozukin	T. Adachi	"	2273	Boone	Road	"	Foreigner & Japanese middl class	No comment	Cafe
Hamakichi	K. Kimura	"	39	"	"	Restaurant with alcohlic	High class	Well conducted	
Iroha	T. Fukabori	"	33	"	"	Restaurant	Middl class	Haunt of bad ~~condt.~~ characters.	
Yoshinoya	K. Akiyoshi	"	29	"	"	"	"	Well conducted	
Taika cafe	J. K. Fung	Chinese	47	"	"	"	Foreigners & Japanese middl class	No comment	Cafe
Shinu	J. Udono	Japanese	235	"	"	"	High class	Well conducted	
Rokusan tei	R. Shiraishi	"	264/5	"	"	Restaurant with alcohlic	"	" "	
Matsunoya	Y. Mori	" "	2246	"	"	"	"	" "	
Santake	I. Miyake	"	2238	"	"	Restaurant	Middl class	" "	
Fuji	Y. Tanaka	"	170	Woochang	Road	"	"	Haunt of bad ~~condt.~~ characters.	
Azuma	T. Sasaki	"	173	"	"	Restaurant with alcohlic	High Class	Well conducted	
Ichiriki	T. Adachi	"	55	"	"	Restaurant	Middl class	Haunt of bad ~~conducte d~~ characters.	
Shimonome	M. Shimomura	"	58	"	"	"	"	Haunt of bad ~~condt.~~ characters.	
Izutsu	S. Nishida	"	6	Morrisong	Road	"	"	Well conducted	
Kasen	S. Kobayashi	"	7	"	"	"	"	" "	
Yasuda	I. Yasuda	"	1231	Hanbury	Road	"	Foreigners & Japanese middl class	No Comment.	

Names	Proprietor	Nationality	Address	License	Customer	Detective opinion	Remark
Fukagawa	M. Tsuji	Japanese	1234 Hanbury Road	Restaurant	Low class	Well conducted	
Inezcro	F. Osano	"	81 Yufuen Road	"	Middl class	" "	
Wakamatsu	K. Masumi	"	2/3 Haining Road	Restaurant with alcohlic	High class	" "	
Sakura tei	M. Sugimura	"	37 Range Road	Restaurant	Foreigner & Japanese middl class	No comment	
Nibiki	H. Hirashima	"	1487 Woosung Road	"	Middl class	Well conducted	
Haruno ya	Y. Tanio	"	1483 " "	"	"	" "	
Hinode Cafe	S. Hayakawa	"	35 " "	"	"	" "	Cafe
Matsuba	T. Yoneda	"	157 " "	restaurant with alcohlic	Foreigner & Japanese middl class	No comment	
Tokyo an	K. Takashima	"	234 " "	Restaurant	Middl class	Well conducted	
Kikusui	K. Takada	"	282 " "	"	"	" "	
Showa ken	M. Ishiyama	"	290 " "	"	"	No comment	Cafe
Ikesu	M. Matsumori	"	328 " "	"	"	Well conducted	
Yakumo	K. Kamimatsu	"	68 " "	"	"	" "	
Showa tei	Y. Tanaka	"	216 " "	"	"	" "	
Irishio	T. Ohta	"	8 Yuhan Road	"	"	" "	
Shinmusashi	M. Yagi	"	36 " "	"	"	" "	
Kurozukin No2	C. Matsuno	"	38 " "	Restaurant with alcohlic	Foreigner & Japanese middl class	No comment	Cafe
Daruma	T. Kakiuchi	"	1929 Yalu Road	Restaurant	Low class	Well Conducted	
Tsuruya	K. Kaneguchi	"	1921 " "	"	"	" "	

Names	Proprietor	Nationality	Address	Licence	Customer	Detective opinion	Remark
Hisago	T. Nishio	Japanese	1039 Yaku Road	Restaurant	Low class	Well conducted	
Anraku	T. Mine	"	994 " "	"	"	" "	
Ikkyu Tai	K. Ogawa	"	420 Chaboo Road	"	Middle class	" "	
Okina	C. Matsuoka	"	415 " "	"	Low class	" "	

Wm Prince
Col.

Form No.2
G.48000-11-25

Shanghai Municipal Police.

West Hongkew *Station*

May 14, *192* 8.

REPORT ON Memo, dated May 14, 1928.

Made by D. S. Tabrum. *Forwarded by* [signature]

Sir,

There are no Cabarets, Cafes or Bars in this District.

I am, Sir,

[signature]

Det. Sergt.

~~Supt: "A" Division.~~

seen.
1.6
D/Supt.

A. C. P. (Crime)

Form 370
A.S. 1000-12-27.

C. I. D.

FILE No. B 382

SUBJECT:

Kuki Rebellion in Manipur district

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
Supdt	22.5.26

Form No.2
G.48000-11-25

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Wayside Police Station

June 12, 192 8.

REPORT ON Re. attached.

Made by D.S.I. Knight *Forwarded by*

Sir,

In accordance with instructions I beg to forward herewith a list of Cabarets, Cafes, Bars and Dancing Saloons, and other information relating to these places, situated in Wayside District.

Your obedient Servant,

J Knight

D. S. I.

~~C.I.D. Supt. i/c "A" Division.~~

forwarded.

P.C.

a/Supt

A. C. P. (Crime)

14/6

List of Cafes, Cabarets, & Bars in Wayside District.

Name & Address	Owner	Class	Dancing Partners	Visitors	Remarks
Cafe "Dixce" A662 E. Broadway	Mrs Sarah Zevoletsky Pole	3rd class Restaurant	Nil.	Br. soldiers & seamen	No criminal element associated with this place
Shanghai Grill A656-7-8-9 E. B'way	Mr. Ossip Katz Russian	2nd class Tavern Lic. & Dan.Saloon	3 Russians & 1 Pole	Br. soldiers, sailors,seamen & civilians	Ditto
Golden Horn Restaurant A647 E. Broadway	Mrs F. Rivkina Russian	3rd class Restaurant	1 female servant	Br. soldiers & seafaring men	Ditto
Yangtsepoo Cafe (Tea room) L115 Yangtsepoo Road	Mrs Anna Chudova Tchecoslovaque	3rd class Restaurant	Nil.	Br, soldiers & civilians	Ditto
Wayside Cafe 1345-8 Wayside Road	Mr. F. Passikides Greek	2nd class Tavern Lic. & Dan.Saloon	4 Russians, 2 Poles & 1 Russian Jew	Br. soldiers, sailors & civilians	The proprietor was recently charged for 'False Pretences' (Private Criminal Prosecution) but case against him was dismissed. No criminal element associated with the place.
Minerva Bar A508-10 E.Broadway	Mr. S. Sharminss Russian	2nd class Tavern Lic. & Dan.Saloon	8 partners all Russians	Br. & Amer. soldiers, sailors & civilians	It is rumoured that the proprietor is a smuggler of arms and opium etc.but he has no criminal record, and observation kept on his premises does not support the allegations. He was formerly an informer of ex-Det.Supt. Cruickshanks
The Cobbler Cafe L110 Yangtsepoo Road	Mr. B. Medovoy Russian	3rd class Restaurant Lic. for tearoom only	Nil.	Br. soldiers & seamen	No criminal element associated with the place.
International Bar A300-1 E. Broadway	Mr. Solomen Itzkow Russian	2nd class Tavern Lic. & Dan.Saloon	2 Russians	Br, soldiers sailors & civilians	Ditto

List of Cafe

Name & Address	Owner	Class
Yamato Cafe 1467 Yangtsepoo Road	Mr. G. Yamamoto Japanese	2nd class Tavern Lic.
Hamayoshi 1554-5 Baikal Road	Mr. M. Koyama Japanese	3rd class Restaurant
Suganoya 17 Baikal Road	Mr. M. Sugazaki Japanese	Ditto
Ukiyo 20 Baikal Road	Mr. J. Mitani Japanese	Ditto
Hifumi 95 McGregor Road	Mrs Y. Shibayama Japanese	Ditto
Marugen 1550 Baikal Road	Mr. G. Fukai Japanese	Ditto
Kairaku 1368 Baikal Road	Mr. S. Mori Japanese	Ditto
Shifune 1485 Baikal Road	Mrs S Kondo Japanese	2nd class Tavern Lic.
Takemaru 1376 Baikal Road	Mrs T. Teraka Japanese	3rd class Restaurant
Kogetsu 1377 Baikal Road	Mrs S Kitagawa Japanese	Ditto
Hamhara 1332 Muirhead Road	Mr. H. Okazaki Japanese	Ditto

s, Carabets, & Bars in Wayside District.

Dancing Partners	Visitors	Remarks
5 female servants	Br.Amer.soldiers & sailors	No criminal element associated with the place.
Nil.	Jap. sailors	Ditto
3 female servants	Ditto	Ditto
3 female servants	Ditto	Ditto
Nil.	Ditto	Ditto
3 female servants	Ditto	Ditto
Nil.	Ditto	Ditto
4 female servants	Ditto	Ditto
1 female servant	Ditto	Ditto
3 female servants	Ditto	Ditto
2 female servants	Ditto	Ditto

Form No.2
G.48000-11-25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D REGISTRY
No. 5262
Date 21.5.28

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Wayside Police Station

May 18, 192 8.

REPORT ON Re. Attached Memo.

Made by D.S.I. Knight *Forwarded by* G. Thomasset

Sir,

In accordance with instructions I beg to forward herewith a list of Cabarets, Cafes, Bars and Dancing Saloons situated in Wayside District.

Your obedient Servant,

J. Knight

D. S. I.

~~C.I.D. Superintendent i/c "A" Division.~~

Noted.
A.C.
A. Supt.

D. C. P. (Crime)

Supt. D.
Saim Detective (W) → What I really required was a confidential report on any matters or persons we ought to know from a Criminal point of view in connection with these places. There is no particular hurry but I am of opinion that Station detectives do not know enough about such places in their district.
22/5 Leaf

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D REGISTRY
No. B 3662
Date 22.5.28

May 14, 1928.

Senior Detective i/c C.I.D.

Wayside Station.

Please forward as soon as possible complete list of cabarets, cafes and bars in your district, giving names of proprietors, class of license issued, number of dancing partners (if any) and nationality, and a brief summary of the class of people who frequent these establishments and any other details of importance regarding these places. Further reports will be forwarded as new premises open or old ones close.

A. C. P. (Crime)

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Harbin Road Station,

REPORT

Date May 14, 19 28

Subject (in full) Cabarets, Cafes and Bars.

Made by P.C.S. Forkin. *Forwarded by*

There are no cabarets, cafes or bars in this district.

J Forkin
P.C.S.

C.I.D. Supt.,
"A" Division.

Noted
K.C
D/Supt.

C. I. P. (Crime)

J.P.B.
Rec'd

Form 1
G. 40 M. 10-26.

Memorandum.

FROM THE POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
Yangtszepoo STATION.
Shanghai, May 15th *192* 8.

To A.C.P. (Crime).

with reference to Memo dated May 14th 1928, re cafes, cabarets and bars, from enquiries there are none in this district.

Alexander Telfer
D. S.

R.C. 16/5.
a/s.

Low

SECRET (4)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. D. 1249/4

C.S.6, Special Branch, 36

REPORT

Date January 22, 1936.

Subject List of Persons who are known to have left or have absconded from Boarding Houses.

Made by /... and ... *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Golder.

The attached is a complete list of persons, up-to-date, who have either left or absconded from boarding houses without first paying their bills. This list has been compiled solely for the use of the Police.

Em Golder
D. S. I.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).

LIST OF PERSONS ABSCONDED FROM BOARDING OR LODGING HOUSES WITHOUT PAY

No.	Name.	Absconded or left & date of disappear-ance or departure	Where From.	Amount Due To Owners
1.	AKULOVA, Mrs.Evgenia K., Russian, female.	Absconded. 15.7.32.	95-97-101 Seward Road.	$ 42.00.
2.	ALLEN, George, British.	Absconded. 9.1.32.	21 Love Lane.	
	" " "	Absconded. 1.4.32.	3-4-5 Carter Rd.	$120.00.
	" " "	Absconded. 6.9.32.	19 Carter Road.	$ 29.75.
	" " "	Left. 4.10.32.	43 Carter Road.	$122.00.
	" " "	Left. 23.10.32.	134 Sinza Road.	
3.	ALLEN, W.R., American.	Absconded. 20.8.32.	122 Boone Road.	$ 15.00.
4.	ALTSCHULER, Daniel, Russian.	Left. 25.9.34.	130 Hwakee Avenue.	$ 40.00.
5.	ANAGAWA, T., Japanese.	Absconded. 15.7.33.	7-A Miller Road.	$ 20.00.
6.	ARCA, Juan P., Filipino.	Absconded. 5.2.32.	15 Kungping Road.	$ 9.00.
7.	AVETIAN, A., Persian.	Absconded. 1.10.34.	69 Chusan Road.	$ 5.00.
8.	BARROS, A., Portuguese, female.	Absconded. 31.1.33.	7 Pacific Gardens.	$ 80.00.
9.	BELTZ, A.I., Mr. & Mrs., Rumanian.	Absconded. 13.3.34.	27 Carter Road.	$ 7.00.
10.	BICHELIS, S., alias BEECHELISE, S., alias BICHELIS, Rudolf, Lithuanian.	Absconded. 16.5.33.	L.24, H.19, Ward Road.	$ 7.00.
11.	BONIFACIOS, Mauro S., alias BONIFACIO, Amarro S., Filipino.	Absconded. 1.8.33.	112 Range Road.	$ 22.00.
12.	BRADLEY, Jack, American.	Absconded. 18.3.33.	-do-	$ 55.00.
13.	BUERSOELY, Franz, Czechoslovakian.	Absconded. 4.3.34.	L.24, H.1, Ward Road.	$ 45.00.

14.	BUSSE, H.H., German.	Left. 19.9.34.	1117 Avenue Road.	$130.00.
15.	CAMAHALAN, Jose S., Filipino.	Absconded. 12.1.34.	124 Boone Road.	$ 92.00.
16.	CAMERON, M., British.	Absconded. 25.1.32.	10/12 Bubbling Well Road.	$ 45.00.
17.	CAMPBELL, M.J., American, female.	Absconded. 10.11.35.	12-13 Pacific Gardens.	$ 90.00.
18.	CARSON, H.L., British.	Absconded. 19.10.32.	8-10 Medhurst Rd.	$282.00.
19.	CEKAN, George M., alias CHEKAN, G.M., Rumanian.	Absconded. 14.6.32.	3-4-5 Carter Road.	$130.00.
20.	CHOBIAK, Atilla, Hungarian.	Absconded. 19.1.33.	13 Ward Road.	
21.	CHRISTIE, S., British.	Absconded. 24.3.33.	122 Boone Road.	$ 92.00.
22.	CHRISTENSEN, Axel., Danish.	Absconded. 2.11.33.	7 Quinsan Gardens.	$ 35.00.
23.	COHEN, A., British. (Arabian Jew).	Absconded. 30.1.34.	124 Boone Road.	$ 8.00.
24.	COHEN, Ray J., British.	Absconded. 10.6.33.	150-2 Range Road.	
25.	COLGATE, Gilbert, alias COLGOTH, J., alias POLING, Thais, alias LA PE, Thais, alias LAPE, Thais, alias LAPSE, alias LAMONT, alias MURPHY, W.F., alias MURPHY, D., alias LAPEE, T., alias REED, alias KING, T.H., alias CUMMINS, H., unrecognized American.	Left. 23.6.32.	20-21-34 Carter Rd.	
		left. 8.7.32.	1117 Avenue Road.	
		Absconded. 14.3.32.	134 Sinza Road.	$ 6.00.
		Absconded. 28.11.32.	T.41, H.70-72, Carter Road.	
		Left. 20.8.33.	T.60, H.15-17-19, Weihaiwei Road.	
		Left. 12.9.33.	56 Wayside Road.	
		Absconded. 5.4.34.	2 Hwakee Avenue.	$ 60.00.
		Absconded. 14.4.34.	12-13 Pacific Gardens.	$ 3.00.
26.	COOK, James D., American.	Absconded. 8.5.33.	15 Hwakee Avenue.	$ 8.00.
27.	DAHL, H., Norwegian.	Absconded. 31.3.32.	67 McGregor Road.	$ 80.00.
28.	DANILOFF, Peter Ivanovich, Russian.	Absconded. 2.10.31.	6 Kungping Road.	

29.	DAVIES, Frederick George, British.	Absconded. 12.3.34.	7 Quinsan Gardens.	$ 10.00.
30.	DIETRICH, Maurice, Polish.	Absconded. 30.10.35.	T.30, H.8-14, Seymour Road.	$ 60.00.
31.	DODRA, Dolores, Spanish.	Absconded. 12.1.33.	11 West End Lane.	$ 18.00.
32.	DOOMEY, J.A., American.	Absconded. 8.1.33.	110 Range Road.	
33.	DORVAL, N.M.P., alias DORVAL, A.M., alias DORVAL, N.B., Canadian.	Absconded. 1.1.32.	30 Weihaiwei Rd.	
		Left. 6.3.32.	76-80 Carter Road.	$180.00.
34.	DROOS, Naum Michailovich, Russian.	Absconded. 25.9.31.	728 Avenue Road.	$45.00.
35.	ELKIS, Michail Isaievich, Russian Jew.	Absconded. April 1933.	34 Haskell Road.	
36.	ERICK, Carl, German.	Absconded. 1.2.33.	33 McGregor Road.	
37.	EUSTAFF, Leonard, alias EUSTAFF, Leonid, alias EUSTAFF, Leo, Polish.	Absconded. 3.11.33.	6-7 Park Lane.	$ 25.00.
38.	EUSTAFF, Peter B., alias EUSTAPHIEFF, P.B., Polish.	Absconded. 3.11.33.	6-7 Park Lane.	$ 25.00.
		Absconded. 31.5.34.	2 Yang Terrace.	
39.	FOLLET, Carlos Lenneau, Brazilian.	Absconded. 10.4.32.	810/2 Seward Road.	
40.	FOYN, Samuel P., Norwegian.	Absconded. 27.3.35.	L.130, H.5, Kungping Road.	$ 25.00.
41.	FRANK, Boris Semionovich, Mr. & Mrs., Russian.	Absconded. 3.5.35.	265 Gordon Road.	$ 60.00.
42.	GAUPTEL, American.	Absconded. 15.9.31.	37, Hwakee Road.	$250.00.
43.	GHERZI, Vittorio, Italian.	Absconded. 6.5.34.	45 Haining Road.	$ 8.00.
44.	GORDES, Suzanna, alias KOJIMA, Japanese, female.	Absconded. 6.5.34.	-do-	
45.	GREISS, Mura, Russian, female.	Absconded. 20.9.34.	L.24, H.3, Ward Rd.	
46.	GROSS, Bruno Otto Paul, Danish.	Absconded. 2.11.33.	7 Quinsan Gardens.	$ 35.00.
47.	HAGEN, Walter Staglu, British.	Absconded. 25.11.31.	29 Hwakee Avenue.	$ 25.00.
48.	HALL, Francis, British. (Cantonese)	Absconded. 3.2.35.	45 Haskell Road.	$ 15.00.

49.	HANSEN, Hans, Norwegian.	Absconded. 19.4.33.	87-89-93 Seward Road.	$ 25.00.
50.	HARTMAN, Gviraddus Leonardus, Hollander.	Absconded. 3.12.30.	131 Range Road.	
		Absconded. 26.6.32.	122 Boone Road.	$ 38.00.
51.	HARVEY, Harue, Japanese (Korean), female.	Absconded. 8.3.34.	106 Range Road.	$ 6.00.
52.	HAWKINS, Richard, British.	Absconded. 28.2.35.	106 Peking Road.	$180.00.
53.	HAYWARD, O.E., British.	Absconded. 25.1.32.	10/12 Bubbling Well Road.	$ 45.00.
54.	HILLAM, Hogh, American.	Absconded. 8.5.33.	15 Hwakee Avenue.	$ 8.50.
55.	HOLZ, F.G., German.	Absconded. 14.5.34.	1117 Avenue Road.	$230.00.
56.	HOWE, Edmund, British.	Absconded. 3.11.34.	50 Haskell Road.	$ 9.00.
57.	JOHNSON, Frederick Avery, American.	Left. 28.8.34.	12 Pacific Gardens.	$300.00.
58.	KANE, George J., American.	Absconded. 31.7.34.	446-8 Seymour Rd.	$300.00.
59.	KARUICH, J.,Czecho-slovakian.	Absconded. 16.8.33.	4 Chusan Road.	$ 20.00.
60.	KEHL, Paul, Swiss.	Absconded. 18.1.33.	142 Szechuen Rd.	$ 26.00.
		Absconded. 1.5.33.	Imperial Hotel.	$175.00.
61.	KIM, Japanese.	Absconded. 10.3.34.	430 Range Rd.	$ 50.00.
62.	KLEMOFF, N.I. Russian.	Absconded. 1.10.32.	3 Ward Road.	
63.	KOBAYASHI, Japanese.	Absconded. 10.3.34.	430 Range Road.	
64.	KOJIMA, Emo, Japanese.	Absconded. 12.10.31.	8 Park Lane.	
65.	KUEBLE, A., Swiss.	Absconded. 3.3.33.	45 Haskell Road.	
66.	KURAMISHI, Hiroji, Japanese.	Absconded. 8.3.33.	49 Range Road.	$100.00.
67.	LIGENKO, Japanese(?)	Absconded. 17.12.32.	106 Range Road.	$ 54.00.
68.	LEMONNIKOFF, B., Russian.	Absconded. 13.6.33.	95-97-101 Seward Road.	$10.00.

69.	LING ZING YUEN, Chinese.	Absconded. 26.6.34.	C.250, H.1, Range Road.	$ 7.00.
70.	McDONAID, V., British.	Absconded. 18.4.34.	46 Range Road.	Issued a worthless cheque of $140.00.
71.	McWILLIAMS, Fred T., American.	Absconded. 21.7.33.	Imperial Hotel.	$120.00.
72.	MADDEN, Doris, Australian, female.	Absconded. 30.11.35.	106/591 Bubbling Well Road.	
73.	MALARKY, James Edward, British.	Left. 6.6.35.	266 Range Road.	$ 70.00.
74.	MANTICH, Iosif Iosifovich, Serbian.	Absconded. 24.11.31.	15 Chusan Road.	
75.	MARS, H.L. Chinese, (American citizen)	Absconded. 7.11.31.	30 Haskell Road.	
76.	MARTYNOFF, Alexandre D., Russian.	Absconded. 1.4.33.	112 Range Road.	$ 60.00.
77.	MASRY, J.E.,alias CAPES, Charles John, Egyptian.	Absconded. 4.9.31.	158 Weihaiwei Rd.	
		Absconded. 15.7.32.	214 Quinsan Road.	$ 40.00.
78.	MONET, L.,Spanish.	Absconded. 15.12.31.	18-24 Medhurst Road.	
79.	MOZERSON, Karl & Mrs. Rosie Mozerson, Russian.	Absconded. 17.5.33.	94 Wayside Road.	
80.	MURPHY, Gerald, British.	Absconded. 5.2.33.	142 Szechuen Rd.	$ 13.80.
		Left. 5.3.33.	53-55 Range Road.	$ 5.00.
		Left. 10.2.34.	2-4 Chinnai Road.	$200.00.
81.	NEDELSKY, Alexandre A., alias TRACHTENBERG, A. von, Russian.	Absconded. 30.10.33.	49 Range Road.	$ 50.00.
82.	NEUBOURG, E., German, female.	Absconded. 7.9.34.	1 Hwakee Avenue.	$ 25.00.
83.	NIELSEN, R., Danish.	Absconded. 2.7.33.	78 Wayside Road.	$100.00.
84.	NOGAMI, K., Japanese.	Left. 27.2.34.	47 Range Road.	$400.00.
85.	OGLODKOFF,Alexander G., Russian.	Absconded. 14.6.32.	3-4-5 Carter Rd.	$210.00.
86.	OLDERDESSEN, F.C.H., American.	Absconded. 12.4.34.	C.250, H.1, Range Road.	$ 10.00.
87.	OSBORN, E., British.	Absconded. 15.12.32.	L.215, H.18-24, Medhurst Road.	

88.	PEDRO, F., Filipino.	Absconded. 12.8.31.	127 Range Rd.	
89.	POLIS, V.P., Latvian.	Absconded. 25.11.31.	29 Hwakee Avenue.	$ 25.00.
90.	POLIUT, Carl Roma & Mrs.R.M., Russian Jew.	Absconded. 17.12.32.	L.260, H.5-7, Chaoufoong Rd.	$ 7.50.
91.	POOCK, Philip,alias PUK, Ph., Russian.	Absconded. 5.10.34.	24 Wongkashaw Gardens.	$ 90.00.
92.	RAYMOND, Jack W.,British.	Absconded. 9.9.30.	7 Pacific Gardens.	
		Absconded. 12.8.35.	105/391 Bubbling Well Road.	One night
93.	ROBINSON, Theodore Russel, American.	Absconded. 5.9.33.	6-7 Park Lane.	$ 35.00.
94.	ROMANOVA, Olga Florovna, Russian.	Absconded. 23.1.34.	68 Wayside Road.	$ 40.00.
95.	ROY, Betty, alias ROY, Jeanne, French.	Absconded. 12.8.32.	8 Carter Road.	$ 50.00.
96.	RUBINOVICH, Efroim Isaievich, Russian Jew, and his wife Isabelle Solomonovna.	Absconded. 3.8.33.	Imperial Hotel.	$500.00.
97.	RUSHTON, Douglas Alfred, British.	Absconded. 4.1.34.	106 Peking Road.	$500.00.
98.	SCHMIDT, A., American.	Absconded. 20.8.32.	122 Boone Road.	$ 15.00.
99.	SCHUBERT, Joseph,German.	Absconded. 29.9.32.	228 Range Road.	$110.00.
100.	SHIBUYA, Famio, Japanese.	Absconded. 1.1.34.	49 Range Road.	$ 25.00.
101.	SHIMOMOTO, Susumi, Japanese.	Absconded. 16.3.33.	214 Range Road.	$ 25.00.
102.	SHLEPAKOFF, I.M. Russian Jew.	Absconded. 28.1.34.	1 Hwakee Avenue.	$ 35.00.
103.	SILVA, John, British.	Absconded. 22.10.33.	108 Range Road.	$ 15.00.
104.	SILVA, Marques da, Portuguese.	Absconded. 15.9.34.	69 Chusan Road.	
105.	SILVESTRI, Giovani, Italian.	Absconded. 16.5.33.	11 Kungping Road.	$ 25.00.
106.	SMITH, Frank, British.	Absconded. 25.6.32.	21 Love Lane.	
107.	SMITH, Harry Francis, American.	Left. 11.5.34.	23 Young Allen Court.	

108.	SNEJINA, Alevtina Alexeievna, Russian.	Absconded. 1.11.33.	6-7 Park Lane	$ 23.00.
109.	SNEJINA, Tatiana, Russian.	-do-	-do-	
110.	SOUBESCO, Beatrice, Rumanian or Russian, female.	Absconded. 7.6.32.	46 Range Road.	
111.	STANISLAVOFF, N.E., Russian.	Absconded. 1.1.32.	9 Ward Road.	
112.	STRATKEVICH, Elena Alexandrovna, Russian, female.	Absconded. 1.11.33.	6-7 Park Lane.	$ 23.00.
113.	SUNG TZ LUNG, Chinese.	Absconded. 23.12.34.	50 Haskell Road.	$ 6.00.
114.	TAGUNOFF, P.I., Russian.	Absconded. 27.2.34.	L.24, H.11, Ward Road.	$ 5.00.
115.	TEODORO, Benny, Filipino.	Absconded. 3.11.34.	50 Haskell Road.	$ 9.00.
116.	TENNELL, Rose Fred, American.	Absconded. 29.6.34.	258 Range Road.	$ 34.00.
117.	THYNNE, M.A., British.	Absconded. 1.12.32.	9 North Honan Rd.	$ 70.00.
118.	TIMM, F.W., German.	Absconded. 13.1.34.	446-8 Seymour Road.	
119.	TOROPOFF, Nicolas A., Russian.	Absconded. 27.2.34.	L.24, H.11, Ward Road.	$ 5.00.
120.	TRUHINOFF, Viacheslav Lavrentievich, Russian.	Absconded. 1.2.33.	12-A Chusan Road.	
121.	USTRNUL, Frantisek, Czechoslovakian.	Absconded. 5.1.35.	L.24, H.3, Ward Rd.	
122.	VARACHEFF, Alexandre Michailovich, Russian.	Absconded. 12.2.34.	53 McGregor Road.	$ 8.00.
123.	VLACHOS, T.V., Greek.	Left. 5.8.32.	95-97-101 Seward Rd.	$328.00.
124.	VORMSBEHER, P.V., Russian.	Absconded. 1.5.33.	69 Wayside Road.	$ 12.00.
125.	WEHMHOENER, Frederick Klaus, German.	Absconded. 15.6.35.	215 Weihaiwei Road.	
126.	WESTERLUND, Lilian Elizabeth, Swedish.	Absconded.	C.Registry File No.9118/34.	
127.	WIELAND, Erhardt, German.	Absconded. 7.4.35.	L.591,H.133-9, Bubbling Well Rd.	$ 40.00.
128.	WILBY,Teddy, alias WILBY,Dr.Edward, alias WILBY, D.E., British.	Absconded. 12.3.34.	7 Quinsan Gardens.	$ 10.00.
129.	WOLEPSTEIN, Adolf Yakovlevich, Russian.	Absconded.	Central Registry File No. 9118/34.	

130.	WONG MAI PAO, Chinese.	Absconded. 8.1.33.	110 Range Road.	
131.	WRAAL, Henry, Norwegian.	Left. 16.10.33.	L.282, H.29, Bubbling Well Road.	
132.	WUNDERLICH, Max, German.	Absconded. 1.8.33.	L.260, H.5-7, Chaoufoong Rd.	$100.00.
133.	YUI, E.A. Chinese, (Russian by birth), female.	Absconded. 31.1.32.	67 McGregor Road.	

FM 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1249/6

C.S.6 Sp.Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date 10-5-41. 19

Subject Unlicensed Foreign Lodging Houses.

Made by D.S.I. Wittinsky *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Tabrum.

During the course of recent visits to lodging houses in the Eastern Districts, it has come to notice that the following premises are being conducted as Foreign Lodging Houses without having applied for the necessary licence from the Revenue Dept. S.M.C.:-

	LOCALITY.	NAME and ADDRESS of OWNER.
Summoned	1) L.599/6 Tongshan Rd.	H.Lewinsky, 891 E.Seward Rd.
do.	2) " /12 "	". J.Neufeld, 685/12 E.Seward Rd.
Deposit paid	3) " /27 "	". M.Yastreboff, 689 Wayside Rd.
Licensed	4) " /29 "	". M.Gornenoff, 599/29 Tongshan Rd.
do.	5) " /30 "	". A.Kremleva, 599/30 Tongshan Rd.
Deposit paid	6) " /34 "	". S.Loewy, 599/34 Tongshan Rd.
do.	7) " /35 "	". L.Schwarz, 599/35 Tongshan Rd.
Licensed	8) " /36 "	". M.Davidson, 599/36 Tongshan Rd.
Summoned	9) " /41 "	". T.Popoff, 599/41 Tongshan Rd.
Deposit paid	10) " /48-50 "	". W.Askanas, 685/12 E.Seward Rd.
Summoned	11) " /58 "	". L.Koopche, 599/76 Tongshan Rd.
do.	12) " /76 "	". " " " .
do.	13) " /84 "	". W.Henoch, 599/84 Tongshan Rd.
Deposit paid	14) L.810/23 E.Seward Rd.	D.Stepanoff, 810/23 E.Seward Rd.
do.	15) " /26	". M.Heymann, 810/28 E.Seward Rd.

D.C.(Division)

SPECIAL BRANCH

This information is submitted for the information of the Police Licensing Squad.

D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

11 5- 41

40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1249/6

C.S.6 Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 11th 19 41

Subject Unlicensed Foreign Lodging Houses.

Made by D.S.I. Wittinsky Forwarded by C.D.I. Tabrum.

I beg to report, that particulars of the undermentioned Foreign Lodging Houses, which are being conducted without having first applied for the necessary licence from the Revenue Dept. S.M.C., have been forwarded in May and June, 1941, for the information of the Police Licensing Squad, yet applications for which have not been forthcoming:-

	LOCALITY.	NAME and ADDRESS of OWNER.
Summoned	1) L.599/4 Tongshan Rd.	M.Kantorovitch, Pas.87/85 Rte Vallon.
do.	2) " /6 "	" .H.Lewinsky, 891 E.Seward Rd.
do.	3) " /12 "	" .J.Neufeld, 685/12 E.Seward Rd.
do.	4) " /14 "	" .B.Kaiser, 974/22 Tongshan Rd.
do.	5) " /18-20 "	" .R.Sergeantoff, Pas.125/20 Roi Albert.
do.	6) " /23 "	" .D.Lewinsky, 228 McGregor Rd.
do.	7) " /35 "	" .L.Schwarz, 599/35 Tongshan Rd.
do.	8) " /41 "	" .T.Popoff, 599/41 Tongshan Rd.
do.	9) " /58 "	" .L.Koopche, 599/76 Tongshan Rd.
do.	10) " /64 "	" .P.Kozloff, 599/64 Tongshan Rd.
do.	11) " /76 "	" .L.Koopche, 599/76 Tongshan Rd.
do.	12) " /84 "	" .W.Henoch, 599/84 Tongshan Rd.
Deposit	13) 805 /12-4-6 Seward Rd.	E.Schueler, 4 Monkham Terrace.
do.	14) " /23-5 "	" .O.Angress, 805/23 Seward Rd.
do.	15) 810 /61-3 "	" .E.Schueler, 4 Monkham Terrace.
Summoned	16) L.47/20-2 Wayside Rd.	V.Rosenfeld, 47/20 Wayside Rd.
do.	17) 252 /34-6 "	" .P.David, 252/34 Wayside Rd.

D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

T.M. Co. 45-1-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6 Special ~~Branch~~,

REPORT

Date 15-6-41 19

No. 8036/41

Subject Unlicensed foreign Lodging Houses.

Made by D.S.I. wittinsky *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Laburum.

During the course of recent visits to lodging houses in the Eastern Districts, it has come to notice that the following premises are being conducted as Foreign Lodging Houses without having applied for the necessary licence from the Revenue Dept. S.M.C.:-

	LOCALITY.	NAME and ADDRESS of OWNER.
Summoned	1)L.599/4 Tongshan Rd.	M.Kantorovitch, Pas.87/85 Rte Vallon.
do.	2) " /14 "	.S.Kaiser, 974/22 Tongshan Rd.
do.	3) " /18-20 "	.R.Sergeantoff,Pas.125/20 Roi Albert.
do.	4) " /25 "	.D.Lewinsky, 228 McGregor Rd.
do.	5) " /64 "	.P.Kozloff, 599/64 Tongshan Rd.
Licensed	6) 992 "	.S.Krebs, 992 Tongshan Rd.
Deposit paid	7)L.805/12-4-6 E.Seward Rd.	E.Schueler, 4 Monkham Terrace.
do.	8) " /25-5 "	.O.Angress, 805/25 Tongshan Rd.
do.	9)L.810/61-3 "	.E.Schueler, 4 Monkham Terrace.
Summoned	10)L.47/20-22 Wayside Rd.	V.Rosenfeld,47/20 Wayside Rd.
do.	11)L.252/54-6 "	.P.David, 252/54 Wayside Rd.

This information is submitted for the information of the Police Licensing Squad.

O. Wittinsky
D. S. I.

A.C.(Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

1279/6

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6 Special Branch

REPORT

Date 5-6-41 6 6 / 41

Subject (in full) Re attached memorandum received from the Finance Dep. Revenue Office, S.M.C.

Made by D.S.I. Wittinsky *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Tabrum.

Reference the attached memorandum received from the Finance Dept. Revenue Office, S.M.C. I beg to report, that a check-up of the rateable rooms, in respect of the undermentioned Foreign Lodging Houses, made on the 5-6-41, revealed the following:-

ADDRESS.	LICENSEE.	ROOMS RATEABLE.
L.50/6 Ward Rd	E.Kostiner	4.
" /8 "	A.S.Adrianoff	5.
" /10 "	W.Cohn	5.
" /12 "	G.I.Schukin	4.
" /14 "	A.I.Polianskaya	4.
/16 "	E.Muller	5.
/18 "	I.N.Gidulian	5.
" /20 "	I.P.Simakin	4.
" /22 "	N.Maxsimenko	4.
/24 "	[redacted] Yu Liang	5.

Copy To Mr Walker

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 6 JUN 1941 SPECIAL BRANCH

Sent 6/6.

FILE

O. Wittinsky.
D. S. I.

A.C.(Special Branch).

6 6

REF. 11

Memorandum.

FROM THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE OFFICE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
Shanghai, 3rd June, 1941.

To Mr. O. Wittinsky,
Boarding House Section.

Lane 50, Ward Road.

I shall be glad if you will kindly confirm that the number of rooms rateable in respect of the under-mentioned Foreign Lodging Houses is as stated below:-

Address.	Licensee.	Rooms rateable.
Ward Road		
Lane 50, House No.6	Dr. E. Kostiener	4
do. 8	A. S. Adrianoff	3
do. 12	G. I. Schukin	4
do. 14	Q.I.Polianskaya	4
do. 16	E. Muller	4
do. 18	D. V. Stepanoff-	4
do. 20	I. P. Simahin	4
do. 22	N. Maximenko	3
do. 24	Pa Yu Liang	3
do. 10	Dr. W. Cohn	3.

J. H. Walker.
for Deputy Treasurer - Revenue.

To Mr. O. Wittinsky,

Boarding House Section,

Police Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT–REVENUE OFFICE

D-1249/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1249/2
Date 23 4 42

April 1, 1942.

S.4, Special Branch

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED PRIVATE HOTELS AND FOREIGN LODGING HOUSES LOCATED IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

Central District (licensed premises)

	Address	Owner	Nationality
1.	125 Hankow Road	Chen Tseng Ziang	Chinese
2.	110/120 Jinkee Road	E. Craig	British
3.	458 Szechuen Road	E. Craig	British
4.	137, 151, 157 Peking Road	Wong Bei Chei	Chinese
5.	79 Soochow Road	G.V. Lumsdaine	British
6.	80 Szechuen Road	V. McDermott	British
7.	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road	G.A. Fuller	British

Central District (unlicensed premises)

8.	106 Peking Road	L. Ellis	British
9.	313 Kiangse Road	D.T. Baroukh	French

Chengtu Road District (licensed premises)

10.	591/102 Bubbling Well Rd.	L.V. Lizarraga	Spanish
11.	591/104-6 " " "	W. Bartels	German
12.	591/123-127" " "	Woo Ping Chang	Chinese
13.	591/135-139" " "	Ma Sze Ming	Chinese
14.	591/178-194" " "	Kei Ngao Ziang	Chinese
15.	941 " " "	G. Lasarte	American
16.	200 Chengtu Road	Woo Young Chow	Chinese
17.	54 Love Lane	M.F. Shishmareff	Russian
18.	1 Yang Terrace	A. Barr	British
19.	2 Yang Terrace	T. Dickson	British
20.	3 Yang Terrace	H. Alexiadhes	Greek
21.	5 Yang Terrace	S.F. Miller	Russian

Chengtu Road District (unlicensed premises)

22.	4 Yang Terrace	E.W. Bertenshaw	British

Sinza District (licensed premises)

23.	15/2 Carter Road	E.G. Hetherington	British
24.	15/6 " "	C.H. Burton	American
25.	41/20 " "	C.A. Kengelbacher	Swiss
26.	41/42 " "	Liu Yoong Ling	Chinese
27.	41/44-46" "	Yu Chang Sun	Chinese
28.	41/70-72" "	Sung Ling Sun	Chinese
29.	41/82-84" "	Chen Young Chang	Chinese
30.	83 " "	Shu Kwa San	Chinese
31.	830 Bubbling Well Road	Woo Yih Chow	Chinese

Sinza District (unlicensed premises)

32.	41/10 Carter Road	Sung Ling Sung	Chinese
33.	362/61 Medhurst Road	Nyee Yoong	Chinese

Bubbling Well District (licensed premises)

32.	1 Hwakee Avenue	Zee Nyoh Ding	Chinese
33.	2 " "	R.P. Zritneff	Russian
34.	3 " "	Woo Foh Hai	Chinese
35.	4 " "	Chen San Mei	Chinese
36.	6 " "	G. Bashmanchiantz	Russian
37.	7 " "	A.E. Zaeff	Russian
38.	11 " "	Kwok Shing Fu	Chinese
39.	12A. " "	A.T. Prokudina-Lavrooshka	Russian
40.	14-16 " "	Hong Han Ching	Chinese
41.	15 " "	Lee Lily	Chinese
42.	17 " "	E. Shapitnik	Russian
43.	24 " "	Hong Han Ching	Chinese
44.	25 " "	Sze Yie Nee	Chinese
45.	26 " "	You Kwei Ling	Chinese
46.	29 " "	E.A. Shipulina	Russian

47.	31 Hwakee Avenue	V.S. Dimitzky	Russian
48.	33 " "	G. Eichsnwald	German
49.	37 " "	A.M. Petrooshevskaya	Russian
50.	38 " "	Hong Han Ching	Chinese
51.	39 " "	Tan Ven Shee	Chinese
52.	49 " "	E. Grinshpoon	Russian
53.	52 " "	You Tse San	Chinese
54.	56 " "	R.L. Erengross	Russian
55.	61 " "	Chao Chi Tai	Chinese
56.	64 " "	Liu Yoh Mou	Chinese
57.	73 " "	Sze Yie Nee	Chinese
58.	76-78" "	Chang Foh Mei	Chinese
59.	85 " "	You Tse San	Chinese
60.	96 " "	Tan Ven Shee	Chinese
61.	109 " "	You Ming Sung	Chinese
62.	121 " "	Liu Yoh Mou	Chinese
63.	126 " "	Koeh Sing Foo	Chinese
64.	130 " "	M. J. Bergman	Polish
65.	934 Bubbling Well Road	G.T. Read	British
66.	1129/25 " " "	C. Denes	Hungarian
67.	1220/1 Avenue Road	P. Kaloushek	Czechoslo-vakian
68.	1220/50 " "	I. Zangen	German
69.	1220/52 " "	I. Zangen	German
70.	1220/54 " "	I. Zangen	German
71.	1220/55-57" "	F. Loureiro	British
72.	1266 " "	Woo Lih Ching	Chinese
73.	1280 " "	Yu Ah Gum	Chinese
74.	1434 " "	Liu Tsoo Ven	Chinese
75.	20/8-10 Seymour Road	Kao Wu Foong	Chinese
76.	20/12-4-6 " "	Woo Sou Chong	Chinese
77.	30/8-10-2-4" "	Woo Yih Chow	Chinese

78.	175/12 Seymour Road	S. Banks	British
79.	440 " "	S.K. Berkman	Russian
80.	446-448 " "	Chao Kwei Ling	Chinese
81.	454 " "	Chao Kwei Ling	Chinese
82.	456 " "	A. Stunzi	Swiss
83.	462-464 " "	Liu Tien Zung	Chinese
84.	470/1 " "	Hong Tsing Tong	Chinese
85.	470/2 " "	A. Mistijlowsky	Iranian
86.	470/3-4-5 " "	Liu Tien Sung	Chinese
87.	470/11 " "	Chow Zung Ziang	Chinese
88.	470/12-13 " "	Lee Ah Zeu	Chinese
89.	215/8 Medhurst Road	M. Ponchak	Russian
90.	215/22-24" "	Wong Yao Ming	Chinese
91.	644 Wei Hai Wei Road	W. Rosenpick	Polish
92.	648 " " " "	Liu Chien Ling	Chinese
93.	261 Gordon Road	X.S. Simonova	Russian
94.	175/9 Kiaochow Road	R.M. Baxt	Russian
95.	175/11-13 " "	M. Walter	German

Bubbling Well District (unlicensed premises)

96.	159/2 Seymour Road	J. Jacob	Iraquian
97.	470/6 " "	K. Ezra	British
98.	470/7 " "	D. Abraham	British
99.	470/14 " "	M. Meraham	British
100.	470/15 " "	L.C. New	Chinese
101.	476 " "	S.Y. Tsu	Chinese
102.	12 Hwakee Avenue	R.A. Perelman	Russian
103.	1129/9 Bubbling Well Road	A.M. Borovoy	Rumanian
104.	1531/1 " " "	U.M. Beliga	Russian

Gordon Road District (licensed premises)

NIL

Gordon Road District (unlicensed premises)

105.	1482 Hinza Road	P.J. Rivero	Spanish

Hongkew District (licensed premises)

106.	4 Astor Terrace	S.E. Zueredi	German
107.	24 Astor Terrace	V. Novak	Czechoslovakian
108.	25 Young Allen Court	C. Bosichner	Russian
109.	7 Yuenchang Road	N.S. Aksiutik	Russian
110.	19 " "	V. Ovsiannikoff	Russian
111.	1-10 Quinsan Gardens	L. Levy	British
112.	1 Peitaiho Lane	A.A. Drujinina	Russian
113.	6 " "	J. MacDonald	British
114.	7-8 Park Lane	P.J. Philipova	Russian
115.	847 N. Szechuen Road	[illegible] Baxt	Russian
116.	170/16B. Market Street	M. Agafuroff	Russian
117.	170/30 " "	V.I. Maikoff	Russian
118.	170/31 " "	T. Ahmetoff	Russian
119.	170/32 " "	S. Hazeyeff	Russian
120.	170/56-58 " "	S. Fellner	German
121.	103 Tearon Road	P.J. Moiseeff	Russian
122.	111 " "	A. Leschinskaya	Polish
123.	115 " "	E.G. Brutko	Russian
124.	119 " "	A.T. Degteva	Russian
125.	453 Boone Road	L. Levy	British
126.	483 " "	K.G. Magyar	Hungarian

Hongkew District (unlicensed premises)

127.	320-326 Tiendong Road	A. Hernball	German
128.	328-330 " "	M. Resek	German
129.	332-334 " "	M. Resek	German
130.	25 Quinsan Gardens	A. Horowitz	German
131.	26 " "	J. Heymann	German
132.	170/62 Market Street	A. Gruberg	German

Keshing Road District (licensed premises)

133.	120 Thorne Road	A. Meyer	German

Kashing Road District (unlicensed premises)

XII.

Yangpoo District (licensed premises)

134.	120/21	Baikal Road	A.I. Studenzoff	Russian
135.	129	" "	A.N. Patchentseff	Russian
136.	133/3	" "	M.F. Tikhanoff	Russian
137.	133/4	" "	E.K. Gourkoff	Russian
138.	737/3	S. Broadway	K.A. Firsoff	Russian
139.	737/4	"	L. Lesner	German
140.	737/5	"	O. Menczel	German
141.	737/6	"	B. Hirschel	German
142.	737/8	"	L. Windstrauch	German
143.	737/9	"	D.L. Melzer	German
144.	737/10	"	I.D. Agroff	Russian
145.	737/11	"	E. Hass	German
146.	737/12	"	B. Bartholdy	German
147.	737/14	"	M. Kratzer	German
148.	737/16	"	M. Markewitz	German
149.	737/17	"	S. Tyrasch	German
150.	737/18	"	P. Daniel	German
151.	737/19	"	T. Heymann	German
152.	737/20	"	J. Flatow	German
153.	165-167	Chaoufoong Road	O. Katz	Russian
154.	241/3	" "	Woo Pao Hong	Chinese
155.	265	" "	I. Seiden	German
156.	6	Chusan Road	D.T. Seleninoff	Russian
157.	8	" "	A.G. Kigitoff	Russian
158.	14	" "	D.T. Seleninoff	Russian
159.	18	" "	S.K. Burmistoff	Russian
160.	20	" "	P. Kukol	Hungarian
161.	21	" "	V.D. Savetz	Russian
162.	26	" "	V.I. Shein	Russian

163.	33	Chinese Road	A.L. Kopilevich	Russian
164.	41-43	" "	A.L. Rihtuk	Russian
165.	51	" "	G.K. Prokopiuk	Russian
166.	53	" "	P.O. Cleinichenko	Russian
167.	54/3-6	" "	N.N. Demidoff	Russian
168.	59	" "	T.M. Djachvatze	Russian
169.	61	" "	U. Berkovich	Russian
170.	67	" "	Chou San Mei	Chinese
171.	69	" "	M. Schaechter	German
172.	79	" "	A.A. Koptilin	Russian
173.	81	" "	A.G. Mikelatze	Russian
174.	401/21	Dent Road	S. David	German
175.	225/10-12	Dunsping Road	V.V. Novikoff	Russian
176.	305/5	" "	M. Nacht	German
177.	305/28	" "	M. Nacht	German
178.	305/29	" "	E. Keller	German
179.	425/4	" "	P. Thomas	German
180.	425/10	" "	J.I. Pinkus	German
181.	445/12	" "	I. Hirsch	Rumanian
182.	503	" "	H. Tochten	German
183.	101	McGregor Road	N.F. Tikhanoff	Russian
184.	109	" "	N.N. Dobrovidoff	Russian
185.	117	" "	H.A. Tegentzeff	Russian
186.	121	" "	E.A. Neverovskaya	Russian
187.	127	" "	N.N. Vassilieff	Russian
188.	129	" "	I.V. Gudochkin	Russian
189.	130/3	" "	Y.E. Fenkoff	Russian
190.	130/7	" "	M.F. Wichnojna	Russian
191.	141	" "	M.K. Narbout	Russian
192.	143	" "	W.W. Meshkovska	Russian
193.	151	" "	A.K. Lieshevsky	Polish
194.	291	" "	M. Winokour	U.S.S.R.

195.	2 Monkham Terrace	L. Morosoff	Russian
196.	4 " "	E. Schueler	German
197.	6 " "	T.E. Terovskaya	Russian
198.	8 " "	L. Leiss	German
199.	9 " "	F.M. Polovinsky	Russian
200.	9 " "	E. Grebneff	Russian
201.	41/3-5 Muirhead Road	M. Reichler	German
202.	41/4 " "	I.F. Taradonova	Russian
203.	41/6 " "	H. Markus	German
204.	410 Tasting Road	G.S. Kogan	Russian
205.	416-418" "	G.S. Kogan	Russian
206.	561/20 Point Road	O. Serf	German
207.	563/46-48" "	C. Grundmann	German
208.	575/157 E. Seward Road	P. Kukol	Hungarian
209.	685/5 " " "	K. Grauss	German
210.	685/6 " " "	K. de Taube	German
211.	685/7 " " "	I.M. Lisenko	Russian
212.	685/8 " " "	E. Hanke	German
213.	685/9 " " "	E. Wolff	German
214.	685/12 " " "	I. Neufeld	German
215.	685/16 " " "	A. Lenzer	German
216.	685/17 " " "	I.A. Pakin	Russian
217.	685/18 " " "	H. Lehmann	German
218.	685/19 " " "	K. Begtiagin	Russian
219.	685/20 " " "	L. Allerhand	German
220.	685/24 " " "	N.M. Toopitzyn	Russian
221.	685/52 " " "	L. Simonsohn	German
222.	805/6 " " "	H. Heller	German
223.	805/11 " " "	M. Plaut	German
224.	805/12-4" " "	O.F. Marenbanke	Russian
225.	805/19 " " "	M. Kalenscher	German
226.	805/23 " " "	O. Arensen	German

227.	805/25 E. Seward Road	S. Kupferberg	German
228.	805/26 " " "	E. Tyrrasch	German
229.	805/29-31 E. " "	B. Gabriel	German
230.	805/34 " " "	S. Schaie	German
231.	805/41 " " "	A.P. Vedensky	Russian
232.	805/43 " " "	M. Chodowski	German
233.	805/44 " " "	B. Linde	German
234.	810/14 " " "	E. Sondland	German
235.	810/20 " " "	B. Gabriel	German
236.	810/21 " " "	O. Dzialowski	German
237.	810/22 " " "	K. Krebs	German
238.	810/26 " " "	M. Heymann	German
239.	810/28 " " "	M. Heymann	German
240.	810/34 " " "	M. Praschkauer	German
241.	810/40 " " "	W. Sondland	German
242.	810/42 " " "	O. Simenauer	German
243.	810/46 " " "	H. Ehrlich	German
244.	810/61-63 " " "	E. Schueler	German
245.	810/65 " " "	P. Silberstein	German
246.	810/67 " " "	S. Salinger	German
247.	810/87 " " "	E. Lewinsky	German
248.	909/6 " " "	I. Wolff	German
249.	912/16 " " "	U.M. Buliga	Russian
250.	912/18 " " "	T.G. Odinsova	Russian
251.	932 " " "	L. Lewinsky	German
252.	18 Studley Avenue	M. Wisgurski	German
253.	24 " "	P.F. [illegible]koff	Russian
254.	26 " "	J. [illegible]	Polish
255.	416/3 Tongshan Road	I.F. [illegible]eff	Russian
256.	416/43 " "	A. [illegible]	German
257.	416/59-61" "	I. [illegible]ski	German
258.	450-2-4 " "	M. Eisenstaedt	German

259.	456-458 Tongshan Road		[illegible] Meinaki	German
260.	470A-B	"	[illegible] Stern	German
261.	599/4	"	A.H. Colbraih	U.S.S.R.
262.	599/6	"	M. Lewinsky	German
263.	599/9	"	H. Rawack	German
264.	599/10	"	E. Tyrrasch	German
265.	599/11	"	O. Schwimmer	German
266.	599/12	"	I. Neufeld	German
267.	599/14	"	B. Zaiser	German
268.	599/15	"	L. Schlesinger	German
269.	599/17	"	E. Tyrrasch	German
270.	599/19-20	"	R. Sergeantoff	Russian
271.	599/23	"	D. Lewinsky	German
272.	599/24	"	A. Freund	German
273.	599/27	"	M. Weisstein	German
274.	599/29	"	M.V. Gonnenoff	Russian
275.	599/30	"	A. Kremleva	Russian
276.	599/34	"	S. Levy	German
277.	599/35	"	L. Schwarz	German
278.	599/36	"	M. Davidson	German
279.	599/38	"	E. Sax	German
280.	599/40	"	E. Kostiner	German
281.	599/41	"	T.A. Popova	Russian
282.	599/42	"	K. Hirschel	German
283.	599/44	"	L. Cohn	German
284.	599/46	"	M. Klestadt	German
285.	599/47	"	E. Kostiner	German
286.	599/48-50	"	W. Arkuss	German
287.	599/58	"	E.D. Shenkman	Russian
288.	599/62	"	F. Suss	German
289.	599/64	"	P.P. Kozloff	Russian
290.	599/66	"	A. Pampuntis	Esthonian

291.	599/68-70	Tongshan Road	Y.... Ponomareff	Russian
292.	599/72	" "	A.A. Koolik	Russian
293.	599/74	" "	A. Tischler	German
294.	599/76	" "	L. Koopche	Latvian
295.	599/80	" "	S.K. Hemitcheff	Russian
296.	599/84	" "	W. Henoch	German
297.	599/88	" "	I. Arms	German
298.	599/90	" "	V.S. Minaeff	Russian
299.	674/19	" "	K.N. Fischer	Russian
300.	674/51-53	" "	M.A. Chukmaeff	Russian
301.	674/67	" "	V. Viira	U.S.S.R.
302.	725/73	" "	W. Hausen	German
303.	725/75-77	" "	E. Jacoby	German
304.	725/81-83	" "	K. Hirsch	German
305.	753	" "	W. Goldschlaeger	German
306.	765/5	" "	O. Friedler	German
307.	765/7-9	" "	A. Goldstaub	German
308.	771	" "	J. Hirsch	German
309.	773	" "	W. Sternberg	German
310.	818/8	" "	R. Feldsberg	German
311.	818/9	" "	F. Guttmann	German
312.	818/14	" "	A. Feil	German
313.	818/15-17	" "	N. Cronheim	German
314.	818/16-18	" "	M. Norwat	German
315.	818/19	" "	O. Weil	German
316.	818/20-22	" "	P. Maidelstamm	German
317.	818/24	" "	K. Herling	German
318.	818/27	" "	M. Tschernsky	Russian
319.	818/28	" "	W. Cohn	German
320.	818/30	" "	A. Liester	German
321.	818/33-35	" "	L. Grunen	German
322.	818/38	" "	S. Grue	German

323.	818/47-49	Tongshan Road	T. Frankel	German
324.	818/54	" "	H. Hochstein	German
325.	818/56	" "	M. Lewin	German
326.	818/57-59	" "	L. Wobster	German
327.	818/65	" "	W. Berg	German
328.	818/67	" "	A. Braun	German
329.	818/80	" "	W. Berg	German
330.	818/92	" "	A. Adlersberg	German
331.	818/96	" "	K. Gronowski	German
332.	865	" "	G.S. Kogan	Russian
333.	974/6	" "	C. Berliner	German
334.	974/10	" "	E. Dobrzynski	German
335.	974/14	" "	S. Bruenell	German
336.	974/16	" "	H. Brieger	German
337.	974/20	" "	H. Gabel	German
338.	974/22	" "	S. Kaiser	German
339.	992	" "	S. Krebs	German
340.	24/1	Ward Road	J. Baruch	German
341.	24/3	" "	A.A. Inusheva	Russian
342.	24/5	" "	M.V. Fedorova	Russian
343.	24/7	" "	M.G. Schukin	Russian
344.	24/9	" "	T. Scheer	German
345.	24/11	" "	A.N. Sbirannik	Russian
346.	24/13	" "	K.N. Lyssova	Russian
347.	24/15	" "	N.G. Gorbachoff	Russian
348.	24/17	" "	E.S. Pavlichenko	Russian
349.	24/19	" "	F. Goldstrom	German
350.	24/23	" "	D.I. Usoltseff	Russian
351.	24/25-27	" "	Z.S. Fiomina	Russian
352.	44	" "	Zee Tuh Shee	Chinese
353.	50/6	" "	E. Kostiner	German
354.	50/8	" "	N.I. Chibisova	Russian

355.	50/10	Ward Road	W. Cohn	German
356.	50/12	" "	G.I. Schukin	Russian
357.	5o/14	" "	A.I. Polianskaya	Russian
358.	5o/16	" "	E. Muller	German
359.	5o/18	" "	I.N. Gidulian	Russian
360.	50/20	" "	I.P. Simakin	Russian
361.	50/22	" "	N.S. Maxsimenko	Russian
362.	50/24	" "	Pa Yu Liang	Chinese
363.	50/26	" "	K.N. Lyssova	Russian
364.	50/28	" "	D. Moskaleva	Russian
365.	50/30	" "	S.F. Grischenko	Russian
366.	54	" "	K.J. Keijola	Finnish
367.	56	" "	J.S. Mepurishvili	Russian
368.	178	" "	P. Hoffmann	German
369.	302/3-5-9	" "	C. Herszberg	German
370.	343/19	" "	J.S. Mepurishvili	Russian
371.	343/25-27	" "	J.S. Mepurishvili	Russian
372.	343/28-30	" "	A.S. Lihacheva	Russian
373.	343/53	" "	V. Dobrovidova	Russian
374.	343/55	" "	S. Zatz	Russian
375.	343/79-81	" "	B. Kaiser	German
376.	343/85	" "	A. Lilienthal	German
377.	343/103	" "	V.U. Voropaeff	Russian
378.	343/111	" "	J. Orman	Russian
379.	21/12	Wayside Road	N.N. Dobrovidoff	Russian
380.	21/20	" "	E. Schubert	German
381.	47/7-9	" "	I. Elic	Rumanian
382.	47/20-22	" "	R. Wronker	German
383.	47/32	" "	B. Gabriel	German
384.	69	" "	E. Keller	German
385.	83	" "	N. Isaaks	Russian
386.	85	" "	Y.E. Farkoff	Russian

387.	93 Wayside Road	Y.E. Farkoff	Russian
388.	95 " "	N. Isaaks	Russian
389.	119 " "	U.S. Skliamin	Russian
390.	121 " "	E.A. Herer	German
391.	125/3 " "	D. Roth	German
392.	131 " "	M.E. Minaeff	Russian
393.	137 " "	V.S. Minaeff	Russian
394.	144/24" "	L.C. Brendmoe	Norwegian
395.	144/30-32" "	J. Finkelstein	German
396.	252/34-36" "	P. David	German
397.	252/44 " "	L. Cohn	German
398.	335/7 " "	F. Lindenstrauss	German
399.	199 Yangtszepoo Road	C. Ekeland	Norwegian

Wayside District (unlicensed premises)

400.	118/6 Alcock Road	G. Fuss	German
401.	134/1 " "	A. Cherny	Russian
402.	154/7 " "	S.D. Gohshtand	U.S.S.R.
403.	21/3 Baikal Road	E. Zellermayer	Rumanian
404.	21/5 " "	N. Ciker	German
405.	133/5 " "	E.K. Gourkoff	Russian
406.	133/9 " "	M. Joukoff	Russian
407.	310 " "	N. Meer	German
408.	737/15 E. Broadway	E. Wilner	German
409.	1120/53" "	H. Marcus	German
410.	1120/55" "	J. Reiss	German
411.	1120/57" "	E. Skall	German
412.	1120/61" "	J. Seiden	German
413.	1120/63" "	B. Broh	German
414.	1124/6 " "	L. Brajzblah	Polish
415.	1145 " "	F.A. Aluhna	Russian
416.	1146/48" "	M. Axelrad	German
417.	1150-1152" "	B. Berger	German

418.	1162/64 E. Broadway	M. Zuckermann	German
419.	1166/11 " "	R. Fuchs	German
420.	1166/12 " "	I. Adler	German
421.	1166/30-32" "	H. Abraham	German
422.	1166/68 " "	F. Mondschein	German
423.	1170-1174" "	E. Zellermayer	Rumanian
424.	145 Chaoufoong Road	M. Pollack	German
425.	183 " "	A. Kohn	German
426.	241/28 " "	E.J. Mordecai	British
427.	280/5 " "	A. Stern	German
428.	410/10 " "	A. Samuel	German
429.	412 " "	L. Terner	German
430.	414 " "	J. Terner	German
431.	416 " "	R. Tugendhat	German
432.	12 Chusan Road	W.J. Hirsch	German
433.	23 " "	D. Roth	German
434.	31 " "	R. Zagouli	German
435.	44 " "	R.S. Muntcher	German
436.	46 " "	H. Moral	German
437.	54/8 " "	J. Hirschhorn	German
438.	54/10 " "	A. Gottlieb	German
439.	54/13 " "	M. Seligsohn	German
440.	54/15 " "	E. Kasatl	German
441.	54/18 " "	G. Krebs	German
442.	54/19 " "	A. Bellak	German
443.	58 " "	A.N. Saveriantz	Russian
444.	66 " "	E. Kostiner	German
445.	70 " "	E. Berlin	German
446.	175/5 " "	E. Rumjanek	German
447.	41/16-18 Dent Road	M.D. Solovieva	Russian
448.	41/23 " "	Z.I. Thun	Russian
449.	41/43 " "	E. Goldberg	German

450.	277/3 Dent Road	E. Blumenthal	German
451.	65-67-69 Hwakee Road	V.M. Koroteeff	Russian
452.	220/21 Kungping Road	E. Stakios	Greek
453.	220/39 " "	M. Kruschke	German
454.	220/40 " "	M. Glasfeld	German
455.	246 " "	M. Stuckgold	German
456.	251 " "	W. Salinger	German
457.	273 " "	M. Steinherz	German
458.	277 " "	S. Gutfreund	German
459.	295 " "	L. Korsell	German
460.	299 " "	S. Gutfreund	German
461.	305/10 " "	M. Jacob	German
462.	305/11 " "	G. Manasse	German
463.	305/13 " "	J. Berg	German
464.	305/15 " "	J. Berg	German
465.	305/16 " "	L. Juliusburger	German
466.	305/17 " "	G.M. Korotenko	Russian
467.	305/18 " "	G. Rosenbaum	German
468.	305/19 " "	R. Korda -Fedoriw	Russian
469.	305/21 " "	N. Ciker	German
470.	305/22 " "	I. Ksinski	German
471.	305/24 " "	M. Jacob	German
472.	305/26 " "	I. Silberberg	German
473.	305/27 " "	N. Zanger	German
474.	305/31 " "	A. Friedmann	German
475.	305/33 " "	H. Muller	German
476.	305/38 " "	L. Hamburger	German
477.	305/39 " "	Atma Singh	British-Indian
478.	54/2 Kwenming Road	P. Weiner	German
479.	54/4 " "	O. Krall	German
480.	54/10 " "	N. Ciker	German
481.	54/16 " "	H. Oestreicher	German

482.	123/35-41 Kwenming Road	H. Gutwirth	German
483.	134-136-138 " "	N. Ciker	German
484.	335-337 " "	H. Deutsche	German
485.	28/93 McGregor Road	R. Fuchs	German
486.	69 " "	S. Markus	German
487.	5 Monkham Terrace	E. Schueler	German
488.	151-3-5-7 Muirhead Road	E. Skall	German
489.	626 Point Road	B. Lauer	German
490.	775 " "	E. Rumjanek	German
491	779-781" "	Atma Singh	British-Indian
492.	783/11" "	L. Bragzblat	German
493.	783/19-21 Point Road	A. Elsoffer	German
494.	783/40-42 " "	J. Isaack	German
495.	783/46-48 " "	C. Grundmann	German
496.	573/45-47 E. Seward Road	A.A. Rosenberg	German
497.	573/59-61 " " "	I.I. Petroff	Russian
498.	573/63-65 " " "	P. Englander	German
499.	573/125 " " "	E.L. Davidenkova	Russian
500.	593 " " "	A. Samuel	German
501.	609/4 " " "	K. Alexander	German
502.	609/8 " " "	O. Stempel	German
503.	609/22 " " "	N. Spira	German
504.	609/24 " " "	K. Alexander	German
505.	685/10 " " "	B. Kaiser	German
506.	685/23 " " "	A.M. Zolotoreva	Russian
507.	685/34 " " "	A.I. Zavislak	German
508.	[illegible] " " "	G. Reiss	German
509.	730 " " "	H. Bonn	German
510.	783 " " "	S. Sommerfeld	German
511.	787 " " "	C. Lejber	German
512.	791 " " "	G. Baer	German

513.	797 E. Seward Road	R. Trachtenberg	Russian
514.	799 " " "	O. Trachtenberg	Russian
515.	802 " " "	R. Weiss	German
516.	803 " " "	M. Zinnerova	Czechoslo-vakian
517.	805/3 E. " "	M.J. Velikanoff	Russian
518.	805/4 " " "	A. Leon	German
519.	805/5 " " "	M. Brenning-Herzlich	German
520.	805/9 " " "	L. Allerhand	German
521.	805/10" " "	M. Hein	German
522.	805/13" " "	S. Zydower	German
523.	805/15" " "	G. Baer	German
524.	805/17" " "	B. Trachtenberg	Russian
525.	805/18" " "	G. Cohn	German
526.	805/20" " "	A. Waschner	German
527.	805/21" " "	T.M. Steinherz	German
528.	805/24" " "	R.H. Glahs	German
529.	805/26" " "	M. Wilner	German
530.	805/27" " "	C. Blumenthal	German
531.	805/32" " "	S. Fuchs	German
532.	805/33" " "	P. Falbaum	German
533.	805/35" " "	E. Lewinsky	German
534.	805/36" " "	B. Weinstein	German
535.	805/37" " "	A. Czarninski	German
536.	805/38" " "	S. Trachtenberg	Russian
537.	805/40" " "	G. Prager	German
538.	808 " " "	E. Schlamm	German
539.	810/3 " " "	K. Haas	German
540.	810/7 " " "	S. Blumenthal	German
541.	810/9 " " "	G. Reich	German
542.	810/11" " "	J. Loewenstein	German
543.	810/13" " "	R. Rostholder	Germa.

544.	810/15	E. Seward Road	E. Borchardt	German
545.	810/16	" " "	J. Reich	German
546.	810/17	" " "	P. Krebs	German
547.	810/18	" " "	W. Heilbrun	German
548.	810/19	" " "	J. Terner	German
549.	810/23	" " "	D.V. Stepanova	Russian
550.	810/24	" " "	P. Kraemer	German
551.	810/27	" " "	E. Schwersenz	German
552.	810/30	" " "	L. Sandberg	German
553.	810/31	" " "	E. Schwersenz	German
554.	810/35	" " "	R. Nachmann	German
555.	810/38	" " "	M. Gamnitzer	German
556.	810/43	" " "	L. Gottlieb	German
557.	810/45	" " "	R. Jacobsberg	German
558.	810/48	" " "	M. Lorenz	German
559.	810/49	" " "	E. Schwersenz	German
560.	810/52	" " "	S. Berg	German
561.	810/54	" " "	J. Wengraf	German
562.	810/55	" " "	H. Strauch	German
563.	810/56	" " "	S. Weiss	German
564.	810/57	" " "	M. Bandmann	German
565.	810/62	" " "	L. Mandl	German
566.	810/64	" " "	A. Gottlieb	German
567.	810/69	" " "	P. Friedmann	German
568.	810/70	" " "	A. Tichauer	German
569.	810/71	" " "	E. Rosenfeld	German
570.	810/73	" " "	A. Kinsky	German
571.	810/74	" " "	E. Rosenberg	German
572.	810/~~76~~	" " "	O. Stempel	German
573.	810/77	" " "	J. Berg	German
574.	810/81	" " "	S. Weiss	German
575.	810/83	" " "	S. Britzmann	German

576.	810/89	E. Seward Road	E. Rumjanek	German
577.	813	" " "	C. Bremler	German
578.	821	" " "	F. Balam	German
579.	825	" " "	M. Rosen	German
580.	829	" " "	F.R. Machmacher	German
581.	891	" " "	H. Lewinsky	German
582.	900	" " "	L. Terner	German
583.	904/6	" " "	G. Mann	German
584.	908	" " "	J. Terner	German
585.	909/3	" " "	S. Meroe	German
586.	911	" " "	D. Simonsohn	German
587.	912/14	" " "	I. Romoff	German
588.	912/19	" " "	W. Mueller	German
589.	912/26	" " "	G. Fuss	German
590.	912/30-32	E." "	A. Lachmann	German
591.	914/16	" " "	H. Grossman	German
592.	918	" " "	H. Grossman	German
593.	936/13	" " "	O. Sabel	German
594.	936/15	" " "	E. Kohn	German
595.	936/25-27	" " "	A. Lachmann	German
596.	936/29	" " "	N. Podprugina	Russian
597.	936/35	" " "	I. Perla	German
598.	942	" " "	M. Frankl	German
599.	946	" " "	D. Falik	German
600.	10-12	Singkeipang Road	M. Fuchs	German
601.	14-16	" "	S. Lievendag	German
602.	30-32	" "	F. Mondschein	German
603.	34-36	" "	F. Resok	German
604.	145/5	Tongshan Road	A.D. Slavianskaya	Russian
605.	416/23	" "	T. Kirschbaum	German
606.	416/49	" "	I. Perla	German
607.	416/51	" "	I. Fox	German

608.	599/3	Tongshan Road	A.J. Artemoff	Russian
609.	599/8	" "	S. Leopold	German
610.	599/25	" "	W. Salinger	German
611.	599/28	" "	H. Dombrowski	German
612.	599/37	" "	R. Spielmann	German
613.	599/78	" "	C. Reimann	German
614.	599/82	" "	A. Fried	German
615.	635/40	" "	L. Cohn	German
616.	635/46	" "	B. Braun	German
617.	674/65	" "	H. Becker	German
618.	725/21	" "	H. Kohn	German
619.	725/23	" "	M. Abraham	German
620.	725/41-43	" "	L. Lachmann	German
621.	725/49	" "	S. Imber	German
622.	725/79	" "	A. Weinberg	German
623.	771	" "	H. Skomlinski	German
624.	799/23	" "	J. Grunfeld	German
625.	809/23	" "	G. Jedweb	German
626.	818/6	" "	L. Goldschmidt	German
627.	818/34	" "	H. Jacubowski	German
628.	818/37-39	" "	H. Kirschtein	German
629.	818/42	" "	M. Bernstein	German
630.	818/43-45	" "	A. Sinnreich	German
631.	818/64-66	" "	E. Kahn	German
632.	818/68	" "	E. Salzberger	German
633.	824	" "	K. Birn	German
634.	974/16	" "	M. Grossman	German
635.	974/22	" "	S. Gruenpeter	German
636.	974/26	" "	H. Heimann	German
637.	24/19	Ward Road	F. Goldstrom	German
638.	50/9	" "	J. Finkelstein	Polish
639.	56	" "	J.S. Mepoorishvily	Russian

640.	96-98 Ward Road	V.A. Epaneshnikoff	Russian
641.	278 " "	R. Hirsch	German
642.	320 " "	H. Becker	German
643.	343/2 " "	A. Weinberg	German
644.	343/11 " "	J. Hirschel	German
645.	343/16 " "	J. Gotzler	German
646.	343/19 " "	S. Lieberman	German
647.	343/29 " "	M. Brennig-Herzlich	German
648.	343/31 " "	M. Wolkowitz	German
649.	343/33 " "	J. Rostholder	German
650.	343/45-47 Ward Road	A. Magnus	German
651.	343/63 " "	A. Weinberg	German
652.	343/67-69 " "	H. Barban	German
653.	343/71-73 " "	A. Gruenbaum	German
654.	343/75 " "	D. Simensohn	German
655.	343/87 " "	C. Kagan	Russian
656.	343/89 " "	S. Schlesinger	German
657.	343/99 " "	M. Kunninsky	German
658.	47/24-26 Wayside Road	M. Neuhaus	German
659.	79 " "	S. Krebs	German
660.	205-7-209 " "	E.F. Mordecai	British
661.	239-241 " "	L. Arndt	German
662.	252/30-32 " "	W. Wessfisch	German
663.	252/48 " "	E. Kwilecki	German
664.	252/50 " "	R. Schollak	German
665.	943/27 E. Yuhang Road	D. Reich	German

Yulin Road District (licensed premises)

666.	560 Dalny Road	H. Liebermann	German
667.	153 Liaoyang Road	S. Stern	German
668.	156-158-160 Liaoyang Road	E. Worm	German
669.	567Thorburn Road	L. Meyer	German
670.	381 Ward Road	F. Growald	German

671.	481 Wayside Road	J. Jagolnicer	German
672.	485-487" "	A. Gruberg	German
673.	635-637" "	E.S. Muller	Polish

Yulin Road District (unlicensed premises)

674.	419/84 Baikal Road	H. Heimann	German
675.	440/4 " "	I. Selmeczi	German
676.	440/6 " "	M. Klunower	German
677.	440/8 " "	W. Berg	German
678.	442/9 " "	A. Lidsky	German
679.	440/12 " "	M. Klestadt	German
680.	482/3-5 Dalny Road	A. Kohn	German
681.	482/7 " "	P.Z. Petrova	Russian
682.	548/7 " "	I. Kamm	German
683.	459 Kwenming Road	C.J. Milochenkoff	Russian
684.	277 Liaoyang Road	I.M. Mechik	Russian
685.	281 " "	I.M. Mechik	Russian
686.	245/33 Pingliang Road	A. Weinberg	German
687.	531 Thorburn Road ,	F.E. Ollendorf	German
688.	455/63 Ward Road	G.H. Blatt	German
689.	547 Wayside Road	M. Baum	German
690.	563 " "	S. Weiss	German
691.	565 " "	Z. Wasserberg	German

Distribution:-
D.C. (Divs.)
D.C. (Cr. & Sp.Br.)
O. i/c Sp.Br.
D.Os.
O. i/c Districts
Senior Detectives
C. 1
W.M. & P.L.S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S B REGISTRY
S. B. D. 1941 & 2
Date

November 4, 1940.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

Copies of the attached list of November 1, 1940 have been sent to the following:-

D. O.s

D. D. O.s

Senior Detectives, all Stations.

Central Registry

Crime Registry

Special Branch Registry

O i/c C. 1

O i/c C. 7

O i/c S. 1

French Police.

Mason.

P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch).

November 1, 1940.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED PRIVATE HOTELS LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	No.of Rooms.	Licensed	Nationality.	No.of License.
1).	106 Peking Road.	14.	M.E.King.	Br.	6.
2).	125 Hankow Road.	15.	H.Gerstein.	Rus.	93.
3).	458 Szechuen Rd. & 110/120 Jinkee Rd.	26.	E.Craig.	Br.	52.
4).	137,151,157 Peking Rd.	19	Wong Bei Chei.	Ch.	72.
5).	L.591/101-3 B'Well Rd.	12.	Hou Hsu Hai.	Ch.	28.
6).	L.591/104-6 -do-	10	W.Bartels.	Ger.	22.
7).	L.591/123-5-7-do-	10	Woo Ping Chang.	Ch.	91.
8).	L.591/133-5-7-9-do-	23	Ma Sze Ming.	Ch.	53.
9).	L.591/178-194-do-	51	Kei Ngao Ziang.	Ch.	63.
10).	830 Bubbling Well Rd.	18	Woo Yih Chow.	Ch.	62.
11).	941 -do-	46	G.Lasarte	Amer.	10.
12).	934 -do-	60.	G.T.Read.	Br.	30.
13).	1 Hwa Kee Avenue.	10.	Hanako Oka	Jap.	1.
14).	3 -do-	13	Woo Foh Hai.	Ch.	26.
15).	4 -do-	10	Chen San Mai.	Ch.	2.
16).	11 -do-	13	Kwok Shing Fu.	Ch.	87.
17).	14-16 -do-	23	Hong Han Ching.	Ch.	35.
18).	24 -do-	13	-do-	Ch.	3.
19).	25 -do-	10.	Sze Yie Nee.	Ch.	4.
20).	26 -do-	10	You Kwei Ling.	Ch.	27.
21).	37 -do-	10.	A.M.Petrooshev-skaya.	Russ.	36.
22).	38 -do-	13.	Hong Han Ching.	Ch.	5.
23).	52 -do-	13	You Tse San.	Ch.	58.
24).	61 -do-	12.	Chao Chi Tai.	Ch.	37.
25).	73 -do-	12.	Sze Yie Nee.	Ch.	6.
26).	76-8 -do-	24.	Chang Foh Mei.	Ch.	76.
27).	85 -do-	13.	You Tse San.	Ch.	59.
28).	96 -do-	11.	Tan Ven Shee.	Ch.	14.
29).	109 -do-	12	You Ming Sung.	Ch.	64.
30).	121 -do-	11.	Liu Yoh Mou.	Ch.	7.

31).	126 Hwa Kee Avenue.	12.	Koeh Sing Foo.	Ch.	15.
32).	L.15/2 Carter Road.	15.	E.G.Hetherington.	Br.	31.
33).	L.15/6 -do-	18.	C.M.Burton.	Amer.	82.
34).	L.41/10 -do-	10	Sung Ling Sun.	Ch.	
35).	L.41/44-46 -do-	16.	Yu Chang Sun.	Ch.	71.
36).	L.41/70-72 -do-	18.	Sung Ling Sun.	Ch.	57.
37).	L.41/82-84 -do-	16.	Chen Young Chang.	Ch.	55.
38).	83 -do-	11.	Shu Kwa San.	Ch.	11.
39).	200 Chengtu Road.	19.	Woo Young Chow.	Ch.	12.
40).	L.20/8-10 Seymour Rd.	14.	Kao Wu Foong.	Ch.	8.
41).	L.20/12-14-16 -do-	25.	Woo Sou Chong.	Ch.	50.
42).	L.30/8-10-12-14-do-	26.	Woo Yih Chow.	Ch.	65.
43).	440 Seymour Road.	12.	S.K.Berkman.	Russ.	9.
44).	446-8 -do-	34	Chao Kwei Ling.	Ch.	60.
45).	454 -do-	12	-do-	Ch.	66.
46).	462-4 -do-	23	Liu Tien Zung.	Ch.	33.
47).	L.470/1 -do-	14.	Hong Tsing Tong.	Ch.	38.
48).	L.470/3-4-5-do-	32	Liu Tien Zung.	Ch.	34.
49).	L.470/7 -do-	16.	E.Qb4qhqm.	Br.	43.
50).	L.470/11 -do-	16.	Chow Zung Ziang.	Ch.	24.
51).	L.470/12-13-do-	14.	Lee Ah Zeu.	Ch.	25.
52).	L.215/22-24 Medhurst Rd.	18.	Wong Yao Ming.	Ch.	32.
53).	L.175/11-15 Kiaochow Rd.	10.	M.Walter.	Ger.	23.
54).	1182 Avenue Road.	37.	Wong Tsze Ching.	Ch.	19.
55).	L.1220/1 -do-	14.	P.Kaloushek.	Czech.	20.
56).	L.1220/6 -do-	12.	Wong Tsze Ching.	Ch.	21.
57).	L.1220/55-57-do-	14.	F.Loureiro.	Br.	48.
58).	1280 -do-	11.	Yu Ah Gum.	Ch.	
59).	1434 -do-	24.	Liu Tsoo Ven.	Ch.	49.
60).	30 Wei Hai Wei Road.	17.	M.M.Kinvig.	Br.	13.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED PRIVATE HOTELS LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

61).	453 Boone Road.	15.	L.Levy.	Br.	80.
62).	1 Peitaiho Lane.	10.	A.A.Drujinina	Russ.	85.
63).	7-8 Park Lane.	15.	P.J.Philipova.	Russ.	92.
64).	1-10 Quinsan Gardens.	118.	L.Levy.	Br.	84.
65).	L.318/11-13 Tiendong Rd.	16.	P.Danziger.	Ger.	89.
66).	L.737/9 East Broadway.	11.	D.H.Menzer.	Ger.	88.
67).	L.737/17 -do-	11.	A.I.Grigorieff.	Russ.	16.
68).	L.561/20 Point Road.	11.	E.Rosenberg.	Ger.	
69).	65-67-69 Hwakee Road.	14.	E.I.Koroteeff.	Russ.	
70).	165-167 Chaofoong Road.	14.	O,Katz.	Russ.	
71).	263 -do-	14.	I.Seiden.	Ger.	56.
72).	288 -do-	14.	J.Jagolnicer.	Ger.	43.
73).	L.401/21 Dent Road.	19.	S.David.	Ger.	78.
74).	31 Chusan Road.	12.	E.M.Kantarovich.	Russ.	69.
75).	41-43 -do-	18.	S.V.Alexandroff.	Russ.	77.
76).	59 -do-	10.	T.M.Djachvatze.	Russ.	44.
77).	L.685/7-9 East Seward Rd.	15.	S.Isherwood.	Br.	90.
78).	L.685/8 -do-	10.	E.Marks.	Ger.	29.
79).	L.685/12 -do-	11.	B.Wollstein.	Ger.	46.
80).	L.24/3 Ward Road.	11.	A.A.Inusheva.	Russ.	81.
81).	L.24/5 -do-	10.	M.V.Fedorova.	Russ.	73.
82).	L.24/9 -do-	12.	A.A.Inusheva	Russ.	
83).	L.24/13 -do-	11.	K.N.Lyssova.	Russ.	74.
84).	381 -do-	12.	F.Growald.	Ger.	54.
85).	865 Tongshan Road & 410 Paoting Road.	22.	G.S.Kogan.	Russ.	51.
86).	416-418 Paoting Road.	23.	-do-	-do-	75.
87).	277 Liaoyang Road.	10.	M.S.Miller.	Russ.	39.
88).	281 -do-	11.	L.S.Miller.	Russ.	42.
89).	291 McGregor Road.	13.	M.Winokour.	USSR.	51.
90).	L.47/7-9 Wayside Road.	14.	I.Elic.	Rum.	83.

91) 83 Wayside Road.	11.	N.Isaaks.	Russ.	79.
92). 119-121 -do-	20.	U.S.Skliamin.	Russ.	79.
93). L.125/3 -do-	10.	D.Roth.	Ger.	17.
94). L.335/7 -do-	14.	F.Lindenstrauss.	Ger.	85.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK

No.	Address.	House Name, if any.	No. of Rooms.	Licensee	Nationality.	No. of Lics.
1).	79 Soochow Road.		6.	G.V.Lumsdaine.	Br.	5.
2).	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd.	Clarendon Club.	7.	G.A.Fuller.	Br.	7.
3).	L.1220/50-52-54, Avenue Road.(separate houses).		19.	I.Zangen.	Ger.	12.
4).	1266 Avenue Rd.		10.	Woo Lih Ching.	Ch.	14.
5).	2 Hwa Kee Avenue.		15.	R.P.Zritneff.	Russ.	60.
6).	6 -do-		5.	G.Bashmanchiantz.	Russ.	62.
7).	7 -do-		6.	A.E.Zaeff.	Russ.	63.
8).	12A. -do-		6.	A.T.Prokudina-Lavrooshka.	Russ.	64.
9).	15 -do-		10.	Lily Lee.	Ch.	65.
10).	17 -do-		8.	E.Shapitrik.	Russ.	67.
11).	29 -do-		5.	E.A.Shipulina.	"	306.
12).	31 -do-		4.	V.S.Dimitzky.	"	307.
13).	33. -do-		3.	G.Eichenwald.	Ger.	321.
14).	49 -do-		9.	E.Grinshpoon.	Russ.	73.
15).	56 -do-		7.	R.L.Erengross.	"	75.
16).	130. -do-		13.	M.J.Bergman.	Pol.	83.
17).	261 Gordon Road.		6.	X.S.Simonova.	Russ.	313.
18).	54 Love Lane.		4.	M.N.Shishmareff.	"	37.
19).	L.41/20 Carter Road.		9.	E.Schistek.	Ger.	28.
20).	L.41/42 -do-		8.	Ting Zung King.	Ch.	29.

21).	L.141/2 Seymour Rd.	9.	M.Volsky,	Russ.	49
22).	L.470/2 -do-	8.	A.Mistijlowsky,	Iranian.	41
23).	L.470/14 -do-	7.	M.Menahem.	Br.	
24).	456 -do-	8.	A.Stanzi.	Swiss.	53.
25).	2 Yang Terrace.	8.	F.Dickson.	Br.	84.
26).	5 -do-	10.	S.F.Miller.	Russ.	85.
27).	644 Weihaiwei Rd. Isaak's Restaurant.	8.	W.Rosenpick.	Polish.	58.
28).	648 -do-	6.	Liu Chien Ling.	Ch.	344.
29).	L.215/8 Medhurst Rd.	7.	M.Ponchak.	Russ.	38.
30).	L.175/9 Kiaochow Rd.	5.	R.M.Baxt.	Russ.	34.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

31).	847 N.Szechuen Rd.	8.	R.Baxt.	Russ.	351.
32).	849 -do-	8.	S.Lenoise.	Br.	91.
33).	483 Boone Road.	6.	K.G.Magyar.	Hung.	87.
34).	103 Pearon Road.	9.	P.J.Moiseeff.	Russ.	89.
35).	111 -do-	9.	A.Leschinskaya.	Polish.	309.
36).	119 -do-	5.	A.T.Degteva.	Russ.	90.
37).	6 Peitaiho Lane.	7.	J.MacDonald.	Br.	343.
38).	L.188/47 Minghong Rd.	8.	S.Tsujimura.	Jap.	95.
39).	4 Astor Terrace.	5.	K.Rifkin.	Russ.	322.
40).	24 v -do-	7.	V.Novak.	Czech.	323
41).	L.57/20 Thorne Rd.	8.	L.Imas	Rum.	102.
42).	114 & 120 -do-	11.	A.Meyer.	Ger.	103.
43).	320-326 Tiendong Rd.	17.	A.Hernball.	Ger.	242.
44).	328-330 -do-	6.	M.Resek.	Ger.	
45).	332-334 -do-	6.	-do-	Ger.	
46).	336-342 -do-	24.	P.Danziger.	Ger.	245.
47).	19 Yuenchang Rd.	3.	I.Gidulian.	Russ.	352.
48).	24 Yuenchang Rd.	6.	F.S.Sevastianoff.	Russ.	240.
49).	L.250/17 Range Road.	8.	K.Sentouktsi.	Greek.	101.
50).	L.737/3 Broadway East.	8.	M.A.Firsoff,	Russ.	109.

51).	L.737/4 Broadway East.	9.	M.Lerner.	Ger. 110.
52).	L.737/5 -do-	6.	O.Menczel.	Ger. 111.
53).	L.737/6 -do-	5.	B.Hirschel.	Ger. 112.
54).	L.737/8 -do-	5.	M.Windstrauch.	Ger. 113.
55).	L.737/10 -do-	9.	J.Tuttman.	Ger. 115.
56).	L.737/11 -do-	7.	E.Hass.	Ger. 116.
57).	L.737/12 -do-	6.	B.Bartholdy.	Ger. 117.
58).	L.737/14 -do-	5.	M.Kratzer.	Ger. 118.
59).	L.737/15 -do-	6.	I.F.Taradonova.	Russ. 320.
60).	L.737/16 -do-	11.	M.Markewitz.	Ger. 120.
61).	L.737/18 -do-	9.	F.Daniel.	Ger. 121.
62).	L.737/19 -do-	5.	T.Heymann.	Ger. 277.
63).	L.737/20 -do-	6.	W.Flatow.	Ger. 122.
64).	L.241/8 Chaoufoong Rd.	6.	Woo Pao Hong.	Ch. 124.
65).	L.260/3 Chaoufoong.Rd.	6.	N.P.Milochenko.	Russ. 324.
66).	B63 Chaoufoong Road.	14.	I.Seiden.	Polish.
67).	6 Chusan Road.	7.	Seleninoff,D.T.	Russ. 128.
68).	5 -do-	7.	Kigitoff,A.G.	Russ. 129.
69).	14 -do-	6.	Seleninoff,D.T.	Russ. 130.
70).	18 -do-	7.	Burmistoff,S.K.	Russ. 131.
71).	20 -do-	7.	Kukol, P.	Hung. 132.
72).	21 -do-	13.	Shvetz,V.D.	Russ. 133.
73).	23 -do-	12.	Gegia,S.I.	Russ. 134.
74).	26 -do-	6.	V.I.Shein,	Russ. 135.
75).	33 -do-	11.	A.I.Kopilevich.	Russ. 137.
76).	51 -do-	8.	G.K.Prokopiuk.	Russ. 140.
77).	53 -do-	9.	P.O.Oleinichenko.	Russ. 141
78).	61 -do-	11.	U.Berkovitch.	Russ. 295.
79).	67 -do-	9.	Chou San Mei.	Ch. 144.
80).	69 -do-	12.	A.I.Kopilevich.	Russ. 145.
81).	79 -do-	9.	A.A.Koptilin.	Russ. 146.
82).	81 -do-	6.	Mikelatze,A.G.	Russ. 147.
83).	L.41/3-5 Muirhead Rd.	7.	M.Heichler.	Ger. 304.

84).	L.41/6 Muirhead Rd.	3.	A.M.Pleshakoff,	Russ. 305.
85).	54 Kungping Terrace.	4.	S.A.Safronoff.	Russ. 279.
86).	L.225/40-42 Kungping Rd.	8.	V.V.Novikoff.	Russ. 163.
87).	L.21/12 Wayside Road.	9.	I.Z.Gukaeff.	Russ. 218.
88).	L.21/20 -do-	5.	E.Schubert.	Ger. 219.
89).	L.47/30-32 -do-	8.	B.Litvak.	Russ. 340.
90).	69 -do-	8.	A.A.Poliakova.	Russ. 221.
91).	79 -do-	11.	S.F.Ognestoff.	Russ. 222.
92).	85 -do-	9.	Y.E.Farkoff,	Russ. 224.
93).	93 -do-	9.	-do-,	Russ. 225.
94).	95 -do-	12.	N.Issaks	Russ. 226.
95).	131 -do-	5.	M.E.Minaeff.	Russ. 229.
96).	137 -do-	5.	V.S.Minaeff.	Russ. 230.
97).	L.144/24 -do-	8.	U.S.Skliamin.	Russ. 233.
98).	L.144/30-32-do-	8.	O.Oppenheim.	Ger. 243.
99).	461 -do-	6.	P.Vodrazka.	Czech. 237.
100).	481 -do-	6.	J.Jagolnicer.	Ger. 238.
101).	2 Monkham Terrace.	5.	L.Morosoff.	Russ. 179.
102).	4 -do-	5.	V.I.Gedroitz.	Russ. 180.
103).	5 -do-	5.	A.Shegireff.	Russ. 181.
104).	6 -do-	5.	F.E.Terovskaya.	Russ. 182.
105).	8 -do-	6.	N.M.Polovinsky,	Russ. 183.
106).	9 -do-	5.	E.Grebneff.	Russ. 184.
107).	L.120/21 Baikal Rd.	8.	A.I.Studenzoff.	Russ. 105.
108).	129 -do-	7.	A.M.Patchentsoff.	Russ. 106.
109).	L.133/3-do-	8.	M.F.Tikhanoff.	Russ. 107.
110).	L.24/1 Ward Road.	9.	J.Baruch.	Ger. 191.
111).	L.24/7 -do-	14.	M.G.Schukin.	Russ. 194.
112).	L.24/11 -do-	10.	A.N.Sbirannik.	Russ. 196.
113).	L.24/15 -do-	12.	N.G.Gorbachoff,	Russ. 198.
114).	L.24/17 -do-	12.	E.S.Pavlichenko.	Russ. 199.
115).	L.24/19 -do-	9.	N.L.Litvin.	Russ. 200.

116).	L.24/23 Ward Road.	15.	D.I.Usoltseff.	Russ.	201.
117).	44 -do-	7.	Zee Tuh Shee.	Ch.	203.
118).	L.50/6 -do-	5.	E.Kostiner.	Ger.	203.
119).	L.50/8 -do-	4.	A.Adrianoff.	Russ.	204.
120).	L.50/10 -do-	5.	W.Cohn	Ger.	205.
121).	L.50/12 -do-	6.	G.I.Schukin.	Russ.	206.
122).	L.50/14 -do-	5.	A.I.Polianskaya.	Russ.	207.
123).	L.50/16 -do-	5.	E.Muller.	Ger.	208.
124).	L.50/18 -do-	5.	D.V.Stepanoff.	Russ.	209.
125).	L.50/20 -do-	4.	I.P.Simakin.	Russ.	334.
126).	L.50/22 -do-	5.	N.S.Maxsimenko.	Russ.	211.
127).	L.50/24 -do-	5.	Yu Liang Pah.	Ch.	212.
128).	L.50/26 -do-	5.	K.N.Lyssova.	Russ.	213.
129).	L.50/28 -do-	5.	D.Moskaleva.	Russ.	214.
130).	L.50/30 -do-	5.	M.A.Chukmaeff.	Russ.	215.
131).	178 -do-	9.	P.Hoffmann.	Ger.	244.
132).	L.302/3-5-7-do-	4.	C.Herszberg.	Ger.	
133).	L.343/5 -do-	4.	N.E.Malikow.	Russ.	269.
134).	L.343/19 -do-	3.	J.S.Mepurishvili.	Russ.	272.
135).	L.343/25-27-do-	6.	-do-	Russ.	271.
136).	L.343/53 -do-	3.	V.Dobrovidova.	Russ.	335.
137).	L.343/55 -do-	6.	N.I.Petwoff.	Russ.	336.
138).	L.343/57 -do-	8.	N.I.Petroff.	Russ.	337.
139).	L.343/79-81-do-	8.	E.Kaiser	Ger.	356.
140).	L.343/85-7-do-	8.	N.S.Slaviansky.	Russ.	338.
141).	L.343/101 -do-	4.	N.E.Malikow.	Russ.	270.
142).	L.343/111 -do-	5.	J. Orman.	Russ.	216.
145).	101 Macgregor Road.	7.	N.F.Tikhanoff.	Russ.	167.
146).	109 -do-	6.	N.N.Dobrovidoff.	Russ.	168.
147).	117 -do-	6.	S.P.Tegentzeff.	Russ.	
148).	121 -do-	7.	E.A.Neverovskaya.	Russ.	169.

149).	127 Macgregor Road.	7.	N.N.Vassilieff.	Russ.	170.
150).	129 -do-	5.	I.V.Gudochkin.	Russ.	171.
151).	L.130/3 -do-	6.	Y.E.Farkoff.	Russ.	172.
152).	L.130/7 -do-	6.	M.F.Wielmojna.	Russ.	173.
153).	141 -do-	7.	M.K.Narbout.	Russ.	174.
154).	143 -do-	7.	S.David.	Ger.	175.
155).	151 -do-	7.	A.K.Liaskovsky.	Pol.	177.
156).	24 Studley Avenue.	5.	T.A.Lipinsky.	Russ.	186.
157).	199 Yangtzepoo Road.	6.	B.M.Norlander.	Russ.	319.
158).	L.575/29-31 East Seward Rd.	6.	L.D.Melzer.	Ger.	252.
159).	L.575/157 -do-	6.	P.Kukol.	Hung.	296.
160).	L.685/5 -do-	6.	K.Graus.	Ger.	286.
161).	L.685/6 -do-	9.	H.Gutwirth.	Ger.	151.
162).	L.685/10 -do-	4.	S.Isherwood.	Br.	315.
163).	L.685/14 -do-	6.	-do-	Br.	316.
164).	L.685/16 -do-	8.	J.Resh.	Ger.	152.
165).	L.685/18 -do-	4.	S.Isherwood.	Br.	317.
166).	L.685/19 -do-	6.	-do-	Br.	318.
167).	L.685/20. -do-	12.	D.Resh.	Ger.	153.
168).	L.685/24 -do-	7.	N.M.Toopitzyn.	Russ.	
169).	L.805/6 -do-	7.	H.Heller.	Ger.	253.
170).	L.805/11 -do-	4.	M.Klaut.	Ger.	280.
171).	L.805/19 -do-	4.	M.Kalenscher.	Ger.	281.
172).	L.805/26 -do-	6.	H.Hartwich.	Ger.	246.
173).	L.805/39-41 -do-	8.	A.P.Vedensky.	Russ.	247.
174).	L.805/43 -do-	5.	M.Chodowski.	Ger.	248.
175).	L.810/14 -do-	4.	E.Sondland.	Ger.	282.
176).	L.810/22 -do-	3.	K.Krebs.	Ger.	284.
177).	L.810/24 -do-	3.	P.Kraemer.	Ger.	285.
178).	L.810/26 -do-	5.	E.S.Kalman.	Ger.	325.
179).	L.810/28 -do-	4.	M.Heymann.	Ger.	296.
180).	L.810/34 -do-	3.	M.Praschkauer.	Ger.	236.

181).	L.810/40	E.Seward Rd.	4.	W.Sondland.	Ger. 283.
182).	L.810/42	-do-	4.	O.Simenauer.	Ger. 287.
183).	L.912/18	-do-	4.	T.G.Odinsova.	Russ.154.
184).	L.912/26	-do-	4.	-do-	Russ.155.
185).	L.599/11	Tongshan Rd.	6.	C.Schwimmer.	Ger. 312.
186).	L.599/24	-do-	5.	A.Freund.	Ger. 353.
187).	L.599/25	-do-	7.	E.Muller.	Pol. 188.
188).	L.599/33	-do-	3.	A.Tischler.	Ger. 257.
189).	L.599/40	-do-	4.	E.Kostiner.	Ger. 328.
190).	L.599/45	-do-	5.	-do-	Ger. 329.
191).	L.599/47	-do-	4.	-do-	Ger. 331.
192).	L.599/66	-do-	6.	Y.A.Ponomareff.	Russ.208.
193).	L.599/68-70	-do-	8.	-do-	Russ.214.
	L.599/80	-do-	4.	S.K.Hemitcheff.*	332.
	L.599/90	-do-	4.	-do-	Russ.333.
194).	L.725/73	-do-	7.	W.Hausen.	Ger. 249.
195).	L.725/75-77	-do-	14.	E.Jacoby.	Ger. 250.
196).	L.818/7	-do-	3.	B.Bormann.	Ger. 258.
197).	L.818/8	-do-	6.	R.Feldsberg.	Ger. 259.
198).	L.818/9	-do-	6.	F.Guttmann.	Ger. 273
199).	L.818/14	-do-	7.	A.Feil.	Ger. 298.
200).	L.818/16	-do-	5.	M.Rohr.	Ger. 260.
201).	L.818/17	-do-	3.	P.Neugasser.	Ger. 288.
202).	L.818/19	-do-	6.	O.Weil	Ger. 299.
203).	L.818/22	-do-	6.	I.Silberberg.	Ger. 300.
204).	L.818/24	-do-	5.	K.Herling.	Ger. 310.
205).	L.818/27	-do-	6.	M.N.Koliagin.	Russ.261.
206).	L.818/28	-do-	5.	W.Cohn.	Ger. 262.
207).	L.818/30	-do-	4.	M.Litmanovitz.	Ger. 262.
208).	L.818/35	-do-	7.	M.Fliess.	Ger. 297.
209).	L.818/37-39	-do-	5.	J.Stern.	Ger. 311.
210).	L.818/38	-do-	5.	S.Gruen.	Ger. 263.

211).	L818/45 Tongshan Rd.	3.	A.Simreich.	Ger.	264.
212).	L.818/47-49 -do-	6.	T.Frankel	Ger.	354.
213).	L.818/48 -do-	7.	M.Adlersberg.	Ger.	266.
214).	L.818/54 -do-	6.	H.Hochstein.	Ger.	267.
215).	L.818/56 -do-	3.	M.Lewin.	Ger.	268.
216).	L.818/65 -do-	7.	W.Berg.	Ger.	283.
217).	L.818/67 -do-	5.	A.Braun.	Ger.	290.
218).	L.818/80 -do-	7.	W.Berg.	Ger.	294.
219).	L.818/92 -do-	5.	A.Adlersberg.	Ger.	274.
220).	L.818/96 -do-	6.	J.Sichelmann.	Ger.	291.
221).	L.974/14-16 -do-	8.	B.Kaiser	Ger.	347.
222).	L.974/18 -do-	4.	L.Gabel.	Ger.	349.
223).	L.974/20. -do-	4.	H.Gabel.	Ger.	350.
224).	L.974/22 -do-		B.Kaiser.	Pol.	348.
225).	560 Dalny Road.	9.	R.Liebermann.	Ger.	149.
226).	567 Thorburn Road.	9.	Liebmann.	Ger.	187.
227).	158-160 Liaoyang Rd.	8.	K.Fischer	Russ.	164.
228).	258 Yulin Road.	6.	H.Dobrin.	Ger.	241.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S[illegible]STRY
No. S. B. [illegible] /249/2
Date /5 7 40

July 13, 1940.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),

Copies of the attached list of
Jury 10, 1940 have been sent to the following :-

D. O.s

D. D. O.s

Senior Datectives, all Stations.

Central Registry

Crime Registry

Special Branch Registry

O i/c C. 1

O i/c C. 7

O i/c S. 1

French Police.

Mason Supt.

P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch)

Ref. 14/7

FILE

July 10, 1940.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED PRIVATE HOTELS LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	No.of Rooms.	Licensee.	Nationality.	No.of Licence.
1)	106 Peking Road.	14.	M.E.King.	Br.	3.
2)	125 Hankow Road.	15	E.Marshall	Br.	67.
3)	458 Szechuen Road & 110/120 Jinkee Rd.	26	E.Craig.	Br.	52
4).	137,151,157 Peking Rd.	19	Wong Bei Chei.	Ch.	72.
5).	L.591/101-3 Bubbling Well Road.	12	Hou Hsu Hai	Ch.	28.
6)	L.591/104-6 -do-	10	W.Bartels.	Ger.	22.
7).	L.591/133-5-7-9-do-	23	Ma Sze Ming.	Ch.	53.
8).	L.591/178-194 -do-	51	Kei Ngao Ziang.	Ch.	63.
9)	830 Bubbling Well Rd.	18	Woo Yih Chow.	Ch.	62.
10)	941 -do-	46.	G.Lasarte	Amer.	10.
11).	934 -do-	60	G.T.Read.	Br.	30.
12).	1 Hwa Kee Avenue.	10.	Hanako Oka	Jap.	1.
13).	3 -do-	13	Woo Foh Hai.	Ch.	26.
14).	4. -do-	10	Chen San Mei.	Ch.	2.
15).	14-16 -do-,	23.	Hong Hang Ching.	Ch.	35.
16).	24 -do-	13	-do-	Ch.	3.
17).	25 -do-,	10.	Sze Yie Nee.	Ch.	4.
18).	26 -do-	10.	You Kwei Ling.	Ch.	27.
19).	37 -do-	10.	A.M.Petrooshevskaya.	Russ.	36.
20).	38 -do-	13.	Hong Han Ching.	Ch.	5.
21).	52 -do-	13.	You Tse San	Ch.	58.
22).	61 -do-	12.	Chao Chi Tai	Ch.	37.
23).	73 -do-	12.	Sze Yie Nee.	Ch.	6.
24).	76-8 -do-	24	Chang Foh Mei.	Ch.	76.
25).	85 -do-	13.	You Tse San.	Ch.	59.
26).	96 -do-,	11.	Tan Ven Shee	Ch.	14.
27).	109 -do-	12.	You Ming Sung,	Ch.	64.
28).	121 -do-	11.	Li i Yoh Mou	Ch.	7.
29).	126 -do-	12.	Koeh Sing Foo.	Ch.	15.

July 10, 1940.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED PRIVATE HOTELS LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	No.of Rooms.	Licensee.	Nationality.	No.of Licence.
1)	106 Peking Road.	14.	M.E.King.	Br.	3.
2)	125 Hankow Road.	15	E.Marshall	Br.	67.
3)	458 Szechuen Road & 110/120 Jinkee Rd.	26	E.Craig.	Br.	52
4).	137,151,157 Peking Rd.	19	Wong Bei Chei.	Ch.	72.
5).	L.591/101-3 Bubbling Well Road.	12	Hou Hsu Hai	Ch.	28.
6)	L.591/104-6 -do-	10	W.Bartels.	Ger.	22.
7).	L.591/133-5-7-9-do-	23	Ma Sze Ming.	Ch.	53.
8).	L.591/178-194 -do-	51	Kei Ngao Ziang.	Ch.	63.
9)	830 Bubbling Well Rd.	18	Woo Yih Chow.	Ch.	62.
10)	941 -do-	46.	G.Lasarte	Amer.	10.
11).	934 -do-	60	G.T.Read.	Br.	30.
12).	1 Hwa Kee Avenue.	10.	Hanako Oka	Jap.	1.
13).	3 -do-	13	Woo Foh Hai.	Ch.	26.
14).	4. -do-	10	Chen San Mei.	Ch.	2.
15).	14-16 -do-,	25.	Hong Hang Ching.	Ch.	35.
16).	24 -do-	13	-do-	Ch.	3.
17).	25 -do-,	10.	Sze Yie Nee.	Ch.	4.
18).	26 -do-	10.	You Kwei Ling.	Ch.	27.
19).	37 -do-	10.	A.M.Petrooshevskaya.	Russ.	36.
20).	38 -do-	13.	Hong Han Ching.	Ch.	5.
21).	52 -do-	13.	You Tse San	Ch.	58.
22).	61 -do-	12.	Chao Chi Tai	Ch.	37.
23).	73 -do-	12.	Sze Yie Nee.	Ch.	6.
24).	76-8 -do-	24	Chang Foh Mei.	Ch.	76.
25).	85 -do-	13.	You Tse San.	Ch.	59.
26).	96 -do-,	11.	Tan Ven Shee	Ch.	14.
27).	109 -do-	12.	You Ming Sung,	Ch.	64.
28).	121 -do-	11.	Li Yoh Mou	Ch.	7.
29).	126 -do-	12.	Koeh Sing Foo.	Ch.	15.

30). L.15/2 Carter Road.	15. E.G.Hetherington.	Br.	31.
31). L.15/6 -do-	18. C.M.Burton.	Amer.	82.
32). L.41/44-46 -do-	16. Yu Chang Sun.	Ch.	71.
33). L.41/70-72 -do-	18. Sung Ling Sun.	Ch.	57.
34). L.41/82-84 -do-	16. Chen Young Chang.	Ch.	55.
35). L.83 -do-	11. Shu Kwa San.	Ch.	11.
36). 200 Chengtu Road.	19. Woo Young Chow.	Ch.	12.
37). L.20/8-10 Seymour Rd.	14. Kao Wu Foong.	Ch.	8.
38). L.30/8-10-12-14 -do-	26. Woo Yih Chow.	Ch.	65.
39). L.440 Seymour Road.	12. S.K.Berkman.	Russ.	9.
40). 446-8 -do-	34 Chao Kwei Ling.	Ch.	60.
41).454 -do-	12 -do-	Ch.	66.
42).462-4 -do-	23 Liu Tien Zung.	Ch.	33.
43).L.470/1 -do-	14. Hong Tsing Tong.	Ch.	38.
44).L.470/3-4-5 -do-	32 Liu Tien Zung.	Ch.	34.
45).L.470/11 -do-	16. Chow Zung Ziang.	Ch.	24.
46).L.470/12-13- -do-	14. Lee Ah Zeu.	Ch.	25.
47).L.215/22-24 Medhurst Rd.	18. Wong Yao Ming.	Ch.	32.
48).L.175/11-15 Kiaochow Rd.	10. M.Walter.	Ger.	23.
49).1183 Avenue Road.	37. Wong Tsze Ching.	Ch.	19.
50).L.1220/5 -do-	14 P.Kaloushek.	Czech.	20.
51).L.1220/6 -do-	12. Wong Tsze Ching.	Ch.	21.
52).L.1220/55-57-do-	14. F.Loureiro	Br.	48.
53).1434 Avenue Road.	24. Liu Tsoo Ven.	Ch.	49.
54).30.Wei Hai Wei Road.	17. M.M.Kinvig.	Br.	13.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED PRIVATE HOTELS LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

55).1 Peitaiho Lane.	10. A.A.Drujinina	Russ.	
56).7-8 Park Lane.	15. P.J.Philipova.	Russ.	
57).847-849 North Szechuen Rd.	16. S.Lenoise	Br.	
58).L.737/17 East Broadway.	11. A.I.Grigorieff.	Russ.	16.
59).L.318/11-13 Tiendong Road.	16. P.Danziger	Ger.	

60).	65-67-69 Hwakee Road.	14.	E.I.Koroteeff.	Russ.
61).	165-167 Chaofoong Road.	14.	O.Katz.	Russ.
62).	263 -do-	14.	I.Seiden.	Ger. 56.
63).	288 -do-	14.	J.Jagolnicer.	Ger. 43.
64).	L.401/21 Dent Road.	19.	S.David.	Ger. 78.
65).	31 Chusan Road.	12.	E.M.Kantarovich.	Russ. 69.
66).	41-43 -do-	18.	S.V.Alexandroff.	Russ. 77.
67).	59 -do-	10.	T.M.Djachvatze.	Russ. 44.
68).	L.685/7-9 East Seward Road.	15.	S.Isherwood.	Br.
69).	L.685/8 East Seward Road.	10.	E.Marks.	Ger. 29.
70).	L.685/12 -do-	11.	B.Wollstein.	Ger. 46.
71).	L.24/3 Ward Road.	11.	A.A.Inusheva.	Russ. 41.
72).	L.24/5 -do-	10.	M.Fedoroff.	Russ. 73.
73).	L.24/13 -do-	11.	K.N.Lyssova.	Russ. 74.
74).	381 -do-	12.	F.Growald.	Ger. 54.
75).	865 Tongshan Road & 410 Paoting Road.	22.	G.S.Kogan.	Russ. 51.
76).	416-418 Paoting Road.	23.	-do-	Russ. 75.
77).	277 Liaoyang Road.	10.	M.S.Miller.	Russ. 39.
78).	281 -do-	11.	L.S.Miller.	Russ. 42.
79).	291 McGregor Road.	13.	M.Vinokour	U.S.S.R. 51.
80).	L.47/7-9 Wayside Road.	14.	I.Elic.	Rum.
81).	83 Wayside Road.	11.	N.Isaaks.	Russ. 70.
82).	119-121 -do-	20.	U.S.Skliamin.	Russ. 79.
83).	L.125/3 -do-	10.	D.Roth.	Ger. 17.
84).	L.335/7 -do-	14.	F.Lindenstrauss.	Ger. 81.

C.S.6, Special Branch.

July 10, 1940.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No. of Rooms.	Licensee.	Nationality.	No. of Lics.
1).	79 Soochow Road.		6.	G.V.Lumsdaine.	Br.	5.
2).	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd.	Clarendon Club.	7.	G.A.Fuller.	"	7.
3).	L.591/121-3-4-7-9, Bubbling Well Rd.	Avon House.	33.	G.L.Allen.	"	18.
4).	L.1220/50-52-54, Avenue Road.		19.	I.Zangen.	Ger.	12.
5).	1286 Avenue Road.		10.	Woo Lih Ching.	Ch.	14.
6).	1280 -do-		9.	Yu Ah Gum	Ch.	15.
7).	2 Hwa Kee Avenue.		15.	R.P.Zritneff.	Russ.	60.
8).	6 -do-		5.	G.Bashmahchiantz.	Russ.	62.
9).	7 -do-		6.	A.E.Zaeff.	Russ.	63.
10).	12A. -do-		6.	A.T.Prokudina-Lavrooshka.	"	64.
11).	15 -do-		10.	Lily Lee.	Ch.	65.
12).	17 -do-		8.	E.Shapitrik.	Russ.	67.
13).	29 -do-		5.	E.A.Shipulina.	"	306.
14).	31 -do-		4.	V.S.Dimitzky.	"	307.
15).	33 -do-			G.Eichenwald.	Ger.	321.
16).	49 -do-		9.	E.Grinshpoon.	Russ.	73.
17).	56 -do-		7.	R.L.Erengross.	"	75.
18).	130 -do-		13.	M.J.Bergman.	Polish.	83.
19).	32 Tsongchow Road.		8.	M.Poluhoff,	Russ.	55.
20).	261 Gordon Road.		6.	X.S.Simonova.	"	313.
21).	15 Love Lane.		8.	E.Hulles.	Ger.	36.
22).	54 -do-		4.	N.N.Shishmareff.	Russ.	37.
23).	L.41/10 Carter Road.		9.	Sung Ling Sun.	Ch.	27.
24).	L.41/20 -do-		9.	E.Schistek.	Ger.	28.
25).	L.41/42 -do-		8.	Ting Zung King.	Ch.	29.

26).	L.20/12-14-16, Seymour Road.	Berkeley House.	25.	Woo Sou Chong.	Ch.	50.
27).	L.141/2 Seymour Rd.		9.	M.Volsky,	Russ.	49.
28).	L.470/2	-do-	8.	A.Mistijlowsky,	Iranian.	41.
29).	L.470/7	-do-	16.	D.Abraham.	Br.	43.
30).	456	-do-	8.	A.Stunzi.	Swiss.	53.
31).	2 Yang Terrace.		8.	F.Dickson.	Br.	84.
32).	5	-do-	10.	S.F.Miller.	Russ.	85.
33).	644 Weihaiwei Rd.	Isaak's Restaurant.	8.	W.Rosenpick.	Polish.	58.
34).	648	-do-	6.	Liu Chien Ling.	Ch.	
35).	L.215/8 Medhurst Rd.		7.	M.Ponchak.	Russ.	38.
36).	L.175/9 Kiaochow Rd.		5.	R.M.Baxt.	Russ.	34.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

37).	453 Boone Road.	15.	L.Levy.	Br.	86.
38).	483 -do-	6.	K.G.Magyar.	Hung.	87.
39).	103 Fearon Rd.	9.	P.J.Moiseeff.	Russ.	89.
40).	111 -do-	9.	A.Leschinskaya.	Polish.	309.
41).	119 -do-	5.	A.T.Degteva.	Russ.	90.
42).	6 Peitaiho Lane.	7.	J.MacDonald.	Br.	
43).	L.188/47 Minghong Rd.	8.	S.Tsujimura.	Jap.	95.
44).	4 Astor Terrace.	5.	K.Rifkin	Russ.	322.
45).	24 -do-	7.	A.Z.Firsoff.	Russ.	323.
46).	9 Park Lane.	9.	T.J.Antonova.	Russ.	93.
47).	1-4 Quinsan Gardens.	49.	L.Levy.	Br.	96.
48).	5 -do-	12.	-do-	Br.	97.
49).	6-7 -do-	22.	-do-	Br.	98.
50).	8-9 -do-	23	-do-	Br.	99.
51).	10 -do-	12	-do-	Br.	100.
52).	L.57/20 Thorne Rd.	8.	L.Imas	Rum.	102.
53).	114 & 120 -do-	11.	A.Meyer.	Ger.	103.
54).	320-326 Tiendong Rd.	17.	A.Hernball.	Ger,	242.

55).	336-342 Tiendong Rd.	24.	P.Danziger.	Ger.	245.
56).	24 Yuenchang Road.	6.	F.S.Sevastianoff.	Russ.	240.
57).	L.250/17 Range Road.	8.	K.Sentouktsi.	Greek.	101.
58).	L.737/3 Broadway East.	8.	M.A.Firsoff,	Russ.	109.
59).	L.737/4 -do-	9.	E.I.Rubinovich.	"	110.
60).	L.737/5 -do-	6.	Y.Malkisher.	Ger.	111.
61).	L.737/6 -do-	5.	B.Hirschel.	Ger.	112.
62).	L.737/8 -do-	5.	M.Windstrauch.	Ger.	113.
63).	L.737/9 -do-	9.	R.Stappler.	Ger.	114.
64).	L.737/10 -do-	8.	J.Tuttman.	Ger.	115.
65).	L.737:11 -do-	7.	E.Haas	Ger.	116.
66).	L.737/12 -do-	6.	B.Bartholdy.	Ger.	117.
67).	L.737/14 -do-	5.	M.Kratzer.	Ger.	118.
68).	L.737/15 -do-	6.	I.F.Taradonova.	Russ.	320.
69).	L.737/16 -do-	11.	M.Markewitz.	Ger.	120.
70).	L.737/18 -do-	9.	F.Daniel.	Ger.	121.
71).	L.737/19 -do-	5.	S.Arbeit.	Ger.	277.
72).	L.737/20. -do-	6.	W.Flatow.	Ger.	122.
73).	94 Yuenfong Road.	3.	A.G.Medvedeva.	Russ.	
74).	6 Chusan Road.	7.	Seleninoff,D.T.	"	128.
75).	8 -do-	7.	Kigitoff,A.G.	Russ.	129.
76).	14 -do-	6.	Seleninoff,D.T.	"	130.
77).	18 -do-	7.	Burmistoff,S.K.	"	131.
78).	20 -do-	7.	Kukol,P.	Hung.	132.
79).	21 -do-.	13.	Shvetz,V.D.	Russ.	133.
80).	23 -do-	12.	Gegia,S.I.	Russ.	134.
81).	26 -do-	6.	V.I.Shein,	Russ.	135.
82).	33 -do-	11.	A.I.Kopilevich.	"	137.
83).	51 -do-	8.	G.K.Prokopiuk.	"	140.
84).	53 -do-	9.	P.O.Oleinichenko.	"	141.
85).	61 -do-	11.	U.Berkovitch.	Russ.	295.
86).	67 -do-	9.	Chou San Mei.	Ch.	144.
87).	69 -do-	12.	A.I.Kopilevich.	Russ.	145.
88).	79 -do-	9.	A.A.Kpptilin.	Russ.	146.
89).	81. -do-	6.	Mikelatze,A.G.	Russ.	147.

90).	L.41/3-5 Muirhead.Rd.	7.	M.Heichler.	Ger.	304.
91).	L.41/6 -do-	3.	A.M.Pleshakoff.	Russ.	305.
92).	54 Kungping Terrace.	4.	S.A.Safronoff.	Russ.	279.
93).	L.225/40-42 Kungping Rd.	8.	V.V.Novikoff.	Russ.	163.
94).	L.21/12 Wayside Rd.	9.	I.Z.Gukaeff.	Russ.	218.
95).	L.21/20 -do-	5.	E.Schubert.	Ger.	219.
96).	L.47/30-32 -do-		B.Litvak.	Russ.	
97).	69 -do-	8.	A.A.Poliakova.	Russ.	221.
98).	79 -do-	11.	S.F.Ognestoff.	Russ.	222.
99).	85 -do-	9.	Y.E.Farkoff,	Russ.	224.
100).	93 -do-	9.	-do-	Russ.	225.
101).	95 -do-	12.	N.Isaaks	Russ.	226.
102).	131 -do-	5.	M.E.Minaeff.	Russ.	229.
103).	137 -do-	5.	V.S.Minaeff.	Russ.	230.
104).	L.144/24 -do-	8.	U.S.Skliamin.	Russ.	233
105).	L.144/26-28-do-	4.	A.Gulnik.	Russ.	234.
106).	L.144/30-32-do-	8.	O.Oppenheim.	Ger.	243.
107).	L.144/38 -do-	8.	A.Gulnik.	Russ.	235.
108).	461 -do-	6.	P.Vodrazka.	Czech.	237.
109).	481 -do-	6.	J.Jagolnicer.	Ger.	238.
110).	2 Monkham Terrace.	5.	L.Morosoff.	Russ.	179.
111).	4 -do-	5.	V.I.Gedroitz.	Russ.	180.
112).	5. -do-	5.	A.Shegireff.	Russ.	181
113).	6. -do-	5.	F.E.Terovskaya.	Russ.	182.
114).	8. -do-	6.	N.M.Polovinsky,	Russ.	183.
115).	9 -do-	5.	E.Grebneff.	Russ.	184.
116).	L.120/21 Baikal Rd.	8.	A.I.Studenzoff.	Russ.	105.
117).	129 -do-	7.	A.M.Patchentsoff.		106.
118).	L.133/3 -do-	8.	M.F.Tikhanoff.	Russ.	107.
119).	L.24/1 Ward Road.	9.	J.Baruch.	Ger.	191
120).	L,24/7 -do-	14.	M.G.Schukin,	Russ.	194.
121).	L.24/9. -do-	14.	G.S.Tomiloff.	Russ.	195.
122).	L.24/11 -do-	10.	A.N.Sbirannik.	Russ.	196.

123)	L.24/15 Ward Road.	12.	N.G.Gorbachoff.	Russ.	198
124).	L.24/17 -do-	12.	E.S.Pavlichenko.	"	199.
125).	L.24/19 -do-	9.	N.L.Litvin.	"	200.
126).	L.24/23 -do-	15.	D.I.Usoltseff.	"	201.
127).	44 -do-	7.	Zee Tuh Shee.	Ch.	202.
128).	L.50/6 -do-	5.	E.Kostiner.	Ger.	203.
129).	L.50/8 -do-	4.	A.Adrianoff.	Russ.	204.
130).	L.50/10 -do-	5.	D.M.Cherny.	Russ.	205.
131).	L.50/12 -do-	6.	G.I.Schukin.	Russ.	206.
132).	L.50/14 -do-	5.	A.I.Polianskaya.	"	207.
133).	L.50/16 -do-	5.	E.Muller.	Ger,	208.
134).	L.50/18 -do-	5.	D.V.Stepanoff.	Russ.	209.
135).	L.50/20. -do-	4.	I.P.Simakin.	Russ.	
136).	L.50/22 -do-	5.	N.S.Maxsimenko.	Russ.	211.
137).	L.50/24 -do-	5.	Yu Liang Pa.	Ch.	212.
138).	L.50/26 -do-	5.	K.N.Egssova.	Russ.	213.
139).	L.50/28 -do-	5.	D.Moskaleva.	Russ.	214.
140).	L.50/30 -do-	5.	M.A.Chukmaeff.	Russ.	215.
141).	178 -do-	9.	M.G.Tchadze.	Russ.	244.
142).	L.343/5 -do-	4.	N.E.Malikow.	Russ.	269.
143).	L.343/19 -do-	3.	J.S.Mepurishvili.	"	272.
144).	L.343/25-27-do-	6.	-do-	Russ.	271.
145).	L.343/53 -do-	3.	V.Dobrovidova.	Russ.	
146).	L.343/55. -do-	6.	N.I.Petroff.	Russ.	
147).	L.343/57 -do-	8.	N.I.Petroff.	Russ.	
148).	L.343/85 -do-	8.	N.S.Slaviansky.	Russ.	
149).	L.343/101 -do-	4.	N.E.Malikow.	Russ.	270.
150).	L.343/111 -do-	5.	J.Orman.	Russ.	216.
151).	L.599/80 -do-	4.	S.K.Hemitcheff.	Russ.	
152).	L.599/90 -do-	4.	-do-	Russ.	
153).	101 Macgregor Road.	7.	N.F.Tikhanoff.	Russ.	167.
154).	109 -do-	6.	N.N.Dobrovidoff.	".	168.
155).	121 -do-	7.	E.A.Neverovskaya.	"	169.
156).	127 -do-	7.	N.N.Vassilieff.	Russ.	170.

157).	129 Macgregor Road.	5.	I.V.Gudochkin.	Russ.	171.
158).	L.130/3 -do-	6.	Y.E.Farkoff.	Russ.	172.
159).	L.130/7 -do-	6.	M.F.Wielmojna	Russ.	173.
160).	141 -do-	7.	M.K.Narbout.	Russ.	174.
161).	143 -do-	7.	S.David.	Ger.	175.
162).	149 -do-	4.	J.K.Jelihovskaya.	Fr.	176.
163).	151 -do-	7.	A.K.Liaskovsky.	Pol.	177.
164).	24 Studley Avenue.	5.	T.A.Lipinsky.	Russ.	186.
165).	199 Yangtzepoo Road.	6.	B.M.Norlander.	Russ.	319.
166).	L.178/4 East Yuhang Rd.	10.	J.Heymann.	Ger.	
167).	L.561/20 Point Road.	8.	E.Rosenberg.	Ger.	185.
168).	L.575/29-31 E.Seward Rd.	6.	L.D.Melzer.	Ger.	252.
169).	L.575/157 -do-	6.	P.Kukor	Hung.	296.
170).	L.685/5 -do-	6.	K.Alexander.	Ger.	286.
171).	L.685/6 -do-	9.	H.Gutwirth.	Ger.	151.
172).	L.685/10 -do-		S.Isherwood.	Br.	315.
173).	L.685/14 -do-	6.	S.Isherwood.	Br.	316.
174).	L.685/16 -do-	8.	J.Resh.	Ger.	152.
175).	L.685/18 -do-		S.Isherwood.	Br.	317.
176).	L.685/19 -do-	6.	-do-	Br.	318.
177).	L.685/20 -do-	12.	D.Resh.	Ger.	153.
178).	L.805/6 -do-	7.	H.Heller.	Ger.	253.
179).	L.805/11 -do-	4.	M.Plaut.	Ger.	280.
180).	L.805/19 -do-	4.	M.Kalenscher.	Ger.	281.
181).	L.805/26 -do-	6.	H.Hartwich.	Ger.	246.
182).	L.805/41 -do-	8.	A.P.Vedensky.	Russ.	247.
183).	L.805/43 -do-	5.	M.Chodowski.	Ger.	248.
184).	L.810/14 -do-	4.	E.Sondland.	Ger.	282.
185).	L.810/22 -do-	3.	K.Krebs.	Ger.	284.
186).	L.810/24 -do-	3.	P.Kraemer.	Ger.	285.
187).	L.810/26 -do-	5.	I.Tischler.	Ger.	
188).	L.810/28 -do-	4.	M.Heymann.	Ger.	296.

189).	L.810/34 E.Seward Rd.		3.	M.Praschkauer.	Ger. 236.
190).	L.810/40	-do-	4.	W.Sondland.	Ger. 283.
191).	L.810/42	-do-	4.	O.Simenauer.	Ger. 287.
192).	L.912/18	-do-	4.	T.G.Odinsova.	Russ. 154.
193).	L.912/26	-do-	4.	-do-	Russ. 155.
194).	L.599/11 Tongshan Rd.		6.	C.Schwimmer.	Ger. 312.
195).	L.599/25	-do-	7.	E.Muller.	Pol. 188.
196).	L.599/33	-do-	3.	A.Tischler.	Ger. 257.
197).	L.599/40	-do-	4.	E.Kostiner.	Ger.
198).	L.599/45	-do-	5.	-do-	Ger,
199).	L.599/47	-do-	4.	-do-	Ger.
200).	L.599/66	-do-	6.	Y.A.Ponomareff.	Russ. 208.
201).	L.599/68-70	-do-	8.	mdo-	Russ. 314.
202).	L.725/73	-do-	7.	W.Hausen.	Ger. 249.
203).	L.725/75-77	-do-	14.	E.Jacoby.	Ger. 250.
204).	L.818/7	-do-	3.	B.Bormann.	Ger. 258.
205).	L.818/8	-do-	6.	R.Feldsberg.	Ger. 259.
206).	L.818/9	-do-	6.	F.Guttmann.	Ger. 273.
207).	L.818/14	-do-	7.	A.Feil	Ger. 298.
208).	L.818/16	-do-	5.	M.Rohr.	Ger. 260.
209).	L.818/17	-do-	3.	P.Neugasser.	Ger. 288.
210).	L.818/19	-do-	6.	O.Weil	Ger. 299.
211).	L.818/22	-do-	6.	I.Silberberg.	Ger. 300.
212).	L.818/24	-do-	5.	K.Herling.	Ger. 310.
213).	L.818/27	-do-	6.	M.N.Koliagin.	Russ. 261.
214).	L.818/28	-do-	5.	W.Cohn.	Ger. 289.
215).	L.818/30	-do-	4.	M.Litmanovitz.	Ger. 262.
216).	L.818/35	-do-	7.	M.Fliess.	Ger. 297.
217).	L.818/37-39	-do-	5.	J.Stern.	Ger. 311.
218).	L.818/38	-do-	5.	S.Gruen.	Ger. 263.
219).	L.818/47-49	-do-	12.	M.Adlersberg.	Ger. 265.
220).	L.818/45.	-do-	3.	A.Simreich.	Ger. 264.

221).	L.818/48	Tongshan Rd.	7.	M.Adlersberg.	Ger. 266.
222).	L.818/54	-do-	6.	H.Hochstein.	Ger. 267.
223).	L.818/56	-do-	3.	M.Lewin.	Ger. 268.
224).	L.818/65	-do-	7.	W.Berg.	Ger. 293.
225).	L.818/67	-do-	5.	A.Braun.	Ger. 290.
226).	L.818/80	-do-	7.	W.Berg.	Ger. 284.
227).	L.818/92	-do-	5.	A.Adlersberg.	Ger. 274.
228).	L.818/96	-do-	6.	J.Sichelmann.	Ger. 291.
229).	L.974/18	-do-	4.	G.H.A.Rehfisch.	Ger.
230).	L.974/20-	-do-	4.	J.Terner.	Ger.
231).	560 Dalny Road.		9.	R.Liebermann.	Ger. 149.
232).	567 Thorburn Road.		9.	Liebmann.	Ger. 187.
233).	158-160 Liaoyang Road.		8.	K.Fischer.	Russ.,164.
234).	258 Yulin Road.		6.	H.Dobrin.	Ger. 241.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1249/2
Date 12 11 40

April 10, ~~1940~~.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),

Copies of the attached list of
April 10, 1940 have been sent to the following:-

D.O. s

D.D.O. s

Senior Datectives, all Stations.

Central Registry

Crime Registry

Special Branch Registry

C/I. i/c C.1

O. i/c C.7

O. i/c S.1

French Police.

Hudson.

P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch)

RSC 12/4

April 10, 1940.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED PRIVATE HOTELS LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	No.of Rooms.	Licensee	Nationality.	No.of Licenc
1).	125 Hankow Road.	15	E.Marshall	British.	67.
2).	137,151,157 Peking Rd.	19	Wong Bei Chei.	Ch.	
3).	458 Szechuen Road.& 110/120 Jinkee Rd.	26.	E.Craig.	Br.	52.
4).	L.591/101-3 Bubbling Well Road.	12.	Hou Hsu Hai	Ch.	28.
5).					
5).	L.591/104-6 -"-	1[illegible].	W. Bartels.	Ger.	22.
6).	L.591/133-5-7-9-"-	23.	Ma Sze Ming.	Ch.	53.
7).	-do/178-194 -"-	51.	Kei Ngao Ziang.	Ch.	63.
8).	830 Bubbling Well Rd.	18.	Woo Yih Chow	Ch.	62.
9).	941 -do-	46.	G.Lasarte	Amer.	10.
10).	934 -do-	60.	G.T.Read	Br.	30.
11).	1 Hwa Kee Avenue	10.	Hanako Oka	Jap.	1.
12).	3 -do-	13.	Woo Foh Hai.	Ch.	26.
13).	4 -do-	10.	Chen San Mei	Ch.	2.
14).	14-16 -do-	25.	Hong Hang Ching.	Ch.	35.
15).	24 -do-	13.	-do-	Ch.	3.
16).	25 -do-	10.	Sze Yie Nee	Ch.	4.
17).	26. -do-	10.	You Kwei Ling.	Ch.	27.
18).	37 -do-	10.	A.M.Petrooshevskaya.	Russ.	36.
19).	38 -do-	13	Hong Wan Ching.	Ch.	5.
20).	52 -do-	13.	You Tse San	Ch.	58..
21).	61 -do-	12.	Chao Chi Tai.	Ch.	37.
22).	73 -do-	12.	Sze Yie Nee	Ch.	6.
23).	76-8 -do-	24.	Chang Foh Mei.	Ch.	
24).	85 -do-	13.	You Tse San	Ch.	59.
25).	96. -do-	11.	Tan Ven Shee	Ch.	14.
26).	109 -do-	12.	You Ming Sung,	Ch.	64.
27).	121 -do-	11.	Liu Yoh Mou	Ch.	7.
28).	126 -do-	12.	Koeh Sing Too.	Ch.	15.

29).	L.15/2 Carter Rd.	15.	E.G.Hetherington.	Br.	31
30).	L.15/6 -do-	19.	C.Elrod.	Amer.	
31).	L.41/44-46 -do-	16.	Yu Chang Sun	Ch.	
32).	L.41/70-72-do-	18.	Sung Ling Sun	Ch.	57
33).	L.41/82-84-do-	16.	Chen Young Chang.	Ch.	58
34).	L.83 -do-	11.	Shu Kwa San	Ch.	11.
35).	200 Chengtu Road.	12.	Woo Young Chow	Ch.	12.
36).	L.20/8-10 Seymour Rd.	14.	Kao Wu Foong.	Ch.	8.
37).	L.30/8-10-12-14-do-	26.	Woo Yih Chow.	Ch.	65.
38).	L.440 Seymour Road.	12.	S.K.Berkman.	Russ.	9.
39).	446-8 -do-	34.	Chao Kwei Ling.	Ch.	60.
40).	454 -do-	13.	-do-	Ch.	66.
41).	462-4 -do-	25.	Liu Tien Tung.	Ch.	33.
42).	L.470/1 Seymour Road.	14.	Hong Tsing Tong.	Ch.	38
43).	L.470/3-4-5-do-	32.	Liu Tien Tung.	Ch.	34.
44).	L.470/11 -do-	16.	Chow Tung Tiang.	Ch.	24.
45).	L.470/12-13-do-	14.	Lee Ah Teu.	Ch.	25.
46).	L.215/22-24Medhurst Rd.	18.	Wong Yao Ming.	Ch.	32.
47).	L.175/11-15 Kiaochow Rd.	10.	M.Walter.	Ger.	23.
48).	1094 Avenue Road.	35.	Ling Zah Yung.	Ch.	18.
49).	1182 -do-	37.	Wong Tsze Ching	Ch.	19.
50).	L.1220/1 -do-	14.	P.Kalousnek	Czech.	20.
51).	L.1220/6 -do-	12.	Wong Tsze Ching.	Ch.	21.
52).	L.1220/55-57-do-	14.	F.Loureiro	Br.	48.
53).	1434 Avenue Road.	24.	Liu Tsoo Ven.	Ch.	49.
54).	30 Wei Hai Wei Road.	17.	M.T.Kinvig.	Br.	13.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED PRIVATE HOTELS LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

55).	7-8 Park Lane.	15.	P.J.Philipova.	Russ.	
56).	L.737/17 East Broadway.	11.	A.I.Grigorieff.	Russ.	1[illegible]
57).	65-67-69 Hwakee Road.	14.	E.I.Koroteeff.	Russ.	
58).	165-167 Chaoufoong Rd.	14.	O.Katz.	Russ.	
59).	263 -do-	14.	I.Seiden.	Ger.	56.
60).	288 -do-	14.	J.Jagolnicer.	Ger.	43.

61).	L.401/21 Dent Road.	19.	S.David.	Ger.	
62).	31 Chusan Road.	12.	E.M.Kantarovich	Russ.	
63).	41-43 -do-	18.	S.V. Alexandroff.	Russ.	
64).	59 -do-	10.	T.M.Djachvatze.	Russ.	44.
65).	L.685/8 East Seward Rd.	10.	P. Marks.	Ger.	29.
66).	L.685/12 -do-	11.	B.Wollstein.	Ger.	46.
67).	L.24/3 Ward Road.	11.	A.A. Inusheva.	Russ.	41.
68).	L.24/5 -do-	10.	M.Fedoroff.	Russ.	
69).	L.24/13. -do-	11.	K.M.Lyssova.	Russ.	
70).	381 -do-	12.	F.Growald	Ger.	54.
71).	865 Tongshan Road & 410 Paoting Road.	22.	G.S.Kogan.	Russ.	61.
72).	416-418 Paoting Road.	23.	L.S.Kogan.	Russ.	
73).	277 Liaoyang Road.	10.	L.S.Miller.	Russ.	39.
74).	281 -do-	11.	L.S.Miller.	Russ.	42.
75).	291 McGregor Road.	13.	M.Vinokour	U.S.S.R.	51.
76).	119-121 Wayside Road.	20.	U.S.Skliamin.	Russ.	
77).	L.125/3 -do-	10.	D. Roth.	Ger.	17.
78).	L.440/22 Baikal Rd.	18.	M.Ruben	Ger.	45.

C.S.6, Special Branch.
April 10, 1940.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	House Name, if any	No. of Rooms.	Licensee.	Nationality.	No. Lic
1).	106 Peking Road.		15	M.E.King.	Br.	3.
2).	79 Soochow Road.		6.	G.V.Lumsdaine.	"	5.
3).	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd.	Clarendon Club.	7.	G.A.Fuller,	"	7.
4).	847-849 Szechuen Rd.		16.	S.Lenoise	"	91.
5).	L.591/121-3-4-7-9, Bubbling Well Rd.	Avon House.	33.	G.L.Allen.	"	18.
6).	L.1229/50-52-54, Avenue Road.		19.	I.Zangen.	Ger.	12.
7).	1266 Avenue Road.		10.	Woo Lih Ching.	Ch.	14.
8).	1280 -do-		9.	Yu Ah Gum	Ch.	15.
9).	2 Hwa Kee Avenue.		15.	R.P.Zritneff.	Russ	50.
10).	6 -do-		5.	G.Bashmahchiantz,	Russ.	62.
11).	7 -do-		6.	A.E.Zaeff.	Russ.	63.
12).	12A. -do-		6.	A.T.Prokudina-Lavrooshka.	"	64.
13).	15 -do-		10.	Lily Lee.	Ch.	65.
14).	17 -do-		8.	E.Shapitrik.	Russ.	67.
15).	29 -do-		5.	E.A.Shipulina.	"	306.
16).	31 -do-		4.	V.S.Dimitzky.	"	307.
17).	49 -do-		9.	P.Grinshpoon.	"	73.
18).	56 -do-		7.	R.L.Frengross.	"	75.
19).	130 -do-		13.	M.J.Bergman.	Polish.	83.
20).	32 Tsongchow Road.		8.	M.Poluhoff,	Russ.	55.
21).	261 Gordon Road.		6.	K.S.Simonova.	Russ.	
22).	15 Love Lane.		8.	E.Hulles.	Ger..	36.
23).	54 -do-		4.	N.N.Shishmareff,	Russ.	37
24).	L.41/10 Carter Road.		9.	Sung Ling Sun.	Ch.	27
25).	L.41/20. -do-		9.	E.Schistek.	Ger,	28.
26).	L.41/42 -do-		8.	Ting Zung King.	Ch.	29.

27).	L.20/12-14-16 Seymour Rd.	Berkeley House.	25.	Woo Sou Chong.	Ch. 47.
28).	L.141/2 Seymour Rd.		9.	M.Volsky,	Russ. 49.
29).	L.470/2	-do-	8.	A.Mistijlowsky.	Iranian.41.
30).	L.470/7	-do-	10.	D.Abraham	Br. 43.
31).	456	-do-	8	A.Stunzi.	Swiss. 53.
32).	2 Yang Terrace.		8.	T.Dickson.	Br. 84.
33).	5.	-do-	10.	S.T.Miller.	Russ. 85.
34).	644 Wei Hai Wei Rd.	Isaak's Restaurant.	8.	W.Rosenpick.	Polish. 58.
35).	L.215/8 Medhurst Rd		7.	M.Ponchak.	Russ. 38.
36).	L.175/9 Kiaochow Rd.		5.	R.M.Baxt.	Russ. 34.
37).					

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

37).	453 Boone Road.		15.	L.Levy.	Br. 86.
38).	483	-do-	6.	K.G.Magyar.	Hung. 87.
39).	91-97 Tegron Rd.		10.	Lee Zang Hong.	Ch.
40).	103	-do-	9.	P.M.Moiseeff.	Russ. 89.
41).	111	-do-	9.	A.Leschinskaya.	Polish.309.
42).	119	-do-	9.	A.T.Degteva.	Russ.. 90.
43).	L.188/47 Minghong Rd.		8.	S.Tsujimura.	Jap. 95.
44).	3-4-5-6 Park Lane.		36.	T.I.Antonova.	Russ. 92.
45).	9 Park Lane.		9.	-do-	Russ. 93.
46).	1-4 Quinsan Gardens.		50.	L. Levy	Br. 96.
47).	5	-do-	13.	-do-	Br. 97.
48).	6-7-	-do-	26.	-do-	Br. 98.
49).	8-9	-do-	26.	-do-	Br. 99.
50).	10	-do-	13.	-do-	Br. 100.
51).	L.57/20 Thorne Rd.		8.	L.Imas	Rum. 102.
52).	114 & 120	-do-	11.	A.Meyer.	Ger. 103.
53).	L.318/11 Tiendong Rd.		7.	P.Danziger.	Ger,
54).	L.318/13	-do-	9.	-do-	Ger.

55). 320-326 Tiendong Rd.	17.	A.Hernball.	Ger.	242.
56). 336-342 -do-	24.	P.Danziger	"	245.
57). 24 Yuenchang Road.	6.	F.S.Sevastian-off.	Russ.	240.
58). L.250/17 Range Rd.	8.	K.Sentouktsi.	Greek.	101.
59). L.737/3 Broadway East.	8.	M.A.Firsoff,	Russ.	109.
60). L.737/4 -do-	9.	E.I.Rubinovich.	"	110.
61). L.737/5 -do-	6.	Y.Malkisher.	Ger.	111.
62). L.737/6 -do-	5.	B.Hirschel.	"	112.
63). L.737/8 -do-	5.	E.Friedmann.	"	113.
64). L.737/9 -do-	9.	R.Stappler	"	114.
65). L.737/10 -do-	9.	J.Tuttman	"	115.
66). L.737/11 -do-	7.	E.Hass	"	116.
67). L.737/12 -do-	6.	B.Bartholdy	"	117.
68). L.737/14 -do-	5	M.Kratzer	"	118.
69). L.737/15 -do-	6.	P.Philipoff.	Russ.	119.
70). L.737/16 -do-	11,.	M.Markewitz	Ger.	120.
71). L.737/18 -do-	9,	F.Daniel	"	121.
72). L.737/19 -do-	5.	S.Arbeit	"	
73). L.737/20 -do-	6.	W.Flatow	"	122.
74). 6 Chusan Rd.	7.	Seleninoff,D.T.	Russ.	128.
75). 8 -do-	7.	Kigitoff,A.G.	Russ.	129.
76). 14 -do-	6.	Seleninoff,D.T.	".	130.
77). 18 -do-	7.	Burmistoff,S.K.	"	131.
78). 20 -do-	7.	Kukol,P.	Hung.	132.
79). 21 -do-	13.	Shvetz,V.D.	Russ.	133
80). 23 -do-	12.	Gegia,S.I.	Russ.	134
81). 26. -do-	6.	V.I.Shein,	Russ.	135
82). 33 -do-.	11.	A.I.Kopilevich.	"	137
83). 51 -do-	8.	G.K.Prokopiuk.	"	140
84). 53. -do-	9.	P.O.Oleinichenko.	"	141

85).	61 Chusan Road.	11.	U.Berkovitck.	Russ.	295.
86).	67 -do-	9.	Chou San Mei.	Ch.	144.
87).	69 -do-	12.	A.I.Kopilevich.	Russ.	145.
88).	79 -do-	9.	A.A.Koptilin.	Russ.	146.
89).	81 -do-	6.	Mikelatze,A.G.	"	147.
90).	L.41/3-5 Muirhead Rd.	7.	M.Heichler.	Ger.	304.
91).	L.41/6 -do-	3.	A.M.Pleshakoff.	Russ.	305.
92).	54 Kungping Terrace.	4.	S.A.Safronoff.	Russ.	
93).	L.225/40 Kungping Rd.	8.	V.V.Novikoff.	"	163.
94).	L.21/12 Wayside Rd.	9.	I.Z.Gukaeff.	"	218.
95).	L.21/20 -do-	5.	E.Schubert.	Ger.	219.
96).	L.32/47 -do-	4.	R.Liebermann.	"	220.
97).	69 -do-	8.	A.A.Poliakova	Russ.	221.
98).	79 -do-	11.	S.F.Ognestoff.	"	222.
99).	83 -do-	11.	N.Isaaks	2	223.
100).	85 -do-	9.	V.E.Farkoff,	"	224.
101).	93 -do-	9.	-do-	"	225.
102).	95 -do-	12.	N.Isaaks	'	226.
103).	131 -do-	5.	M.E.Minaeff.	"	229.
104).	137 -do-	5.	V.S.Minaeff	"	230.
105).	L144/4 -do-	7.	V.L.Beerbrayer.	"	231.
106).	L.144/10-12 -do-	14.	C.Coleman.	Br.	232.
107).	L 144/24 -do-	8.	L.C.Fredmoe.	Nor.	233.
108).	L.144/26-28. -do-	4.	A.Gulnik.	Russ.	234.
109).	L.144/30-32 -do-	8.	O.Oppenheim.	Ger.	243.
110).	L.144/38 -do-	8.	A.Gulnik	Russ.	235.
111).	L.335/7 -do-	14.	T.Lindenstrauss.	Ger.	236.
112).	461 -do-	6.	P.Vodrazka.	Czech.	237.
113).	481 -do-	6.	J.Jagolnicer	Ger.	238.
114).	2 Monkham Terrace.	5.	L.Morosoff.	Russ.	179
115).	4 -do-	5.	V.I.Gedroitz.	"	180
116).	5 -do-	5.	A.Shegireff.	"	181.
117).	6 -do-	5.	T.E.Terovskaya	"	182.
118).	8. -do-	6.	N.M.Polovinsky.	"	183.
119).	9. -do-	5.	E.Grebneff.	"	184.

120).	L.21/3-5-Baikal Rd.	8.	W.Daltrop. Ger.	104.
121).	L.120/21 -do-	8.	A.I.Studenzoff. Russ.	105.
122).	129 -do-	7.	A.M.Patchentsoff. "	106.
123).	L.133/3 -do-	8.	M.F.Tikhanoff. "	107.
124).	L.24/1.Ward Road.	9.	J.Baruch. Ger.	191.
125).	L.24/7 -do-	14.	M.G.Schukin. Russ.	194.
126).	L.24/9 -do-	14.	G.G.Tomiloff. "	195.
127).	L.24/11 -do-	10.	A.N.Sbirannik. "	196.
128).	L.24/15 -do-	12.	N.G.Gorbachoff. "	198.
129).	L.24/17. -do-	12.	E.S.Pavlichenko. "	199.
130).	L.24/19 -do-	9.	N.L.Litvin. "	200.
131).	L.24/23 -do-	15.	D.I.Usoltseff. "	201.
132).	44 -do-	7.	Zee Tuh Shee. Ch.	202.
133).	L.50/6 -do-	5.	I.V.Moussy-Moussienko. Russ.	203.
134).	L.50/8 -do-	4.	A.Adrianoff. Russ.	204.
135).	L.50/10 -do-	5.	D.M.Cherny. Russ.	205.
136).	L.50/12 -do-	6.	G.I.Schukin Russ.	206.
137).	L.50/14 -do-	5.	A.I.Polianskaya "	207.
138).	L.50/16 -do-	5.	E.Muller. Ger.	208.
139).	L.50/18. -do-	5.	D.V.Stepanoff. Russ.	209.
140).	L.50/20. -do-	4.	I.P.Simakin. Russ.	
141).	L.50/22 -do-	5.	N.S.Maxsimenko. "	211.
142).	L.50/24 -do-	5.	K.N.Lvssova "	212.
143).	L.50/26 -do-	5.	-do- "	213.
144).	L.50/28 -do-	5.	D.Moskaleva. "	214.
145).	L.50/30 -do-	5.	M.A.Chukmaeff "	215.
146).	178 -do-	9.	M.G.Tchadze "	244.
147).	L.343/5 -do-	4.	N.E.Malikow "	269.
148).	L.343/19 -do-	3.	J.S.Mepurishvili "	272
149).	L.343/25-27-do-	6.	-do- "	271
150).	L.343/101 -do-	4.	N.E.Malikow "	270.
151).	L.343/111 -do-	5.	J.Orman "	216.

152).	101 Macgregor Rd.	7.	N.F.Tikhanoff.	Russ.	167.
153).	109 -do-	6.	N.N.Dobrovidoff.	"	168.
154).	L21 -do-	7.	E.A.Neverovskaya	"	169.
155).	127. -do-	7.	N.N.Vassilieff.	"	170.
156).	129 -do-	5.	I.V.Gudochkin.	"	171.
157).	L.130/3 -do-	6.	Y.E.Farkoff.	"	172.
158).	L.130/7 -do-	6.	M.F.Wielmojna.	"	173.
159).	141 -do-	7.	M.K.Narbout.	"	174.
160).	143 -do-	7.	S.David	Ger.	175.
161).	149 -do-	4.	J.K.Jelihovskaya.	Fr.	176.
162).	151 -do-	7.	A.K.Liaskovsky.	Pol.	177.
163).	24 Studley Avenue.	5.	T.A.Lipinsky.	Russ.	186.
164).	L.178/4 East Yuhang Rd.	10.	J.Heymann.	Ger.	
165).	L.561/20 Point Rd.	11.	H.Hecht.	Ger.	185.
166).	L.575/29-31 E.Seward Rd.	6.	L.D.Melzer	Ger.	252.
167).	L.575/157 -do-	6.	P.Kukol	Hung.	296.
168).	L.685/5 -do-	6.	K.Alexander.	Ger.	286.
169).	L.685/6 -do-	9.	H.Gutwirth	Ger.	151.
170).	L.685/16 -do-	8.	J.Resh.	Ger.	152.
171).	L.685/20. -do-	12.	D.Resh.	Ger.	153.
172).	L.805/6 -do-	7.	H.Heller.	Ger.	253.
173).	L.805/11 -do-	4.	M.Plaut	Ger.	280.
174).	L.805/19 -do-	4.	M.Kalenscher	Ger.	281.
175).	L.805/26 -do-	6.	H.Hartwich.	Ger.	246.
176).	L.805/41 -do-	8.	A.P.Vedensky.	Russ.	247.
177).	L.805/43 -do-	5.	M.Chodowski	Ger.	248.
178).	L.810/14 -do-	4.	E.Sondland.	Ger.	282.
179).	L.810/22. -do-	3.	K.Krebs	Ger.	284.
180).	L.810/24. -do-	3.	P.Kraemer.	Ger.	285.
181).	L.810/26 -do-	5.	I.Tischler	Ger.	
182).	L.810/28 -do-	4.	M.Heymann.	Ger.	290.
183).	L.810/34 -do-	3.	M.Prnschkauer	Ger.	256
184).	L.810/40. -do-	4.	W.Sondland.	Ger.	283.
185).	L.810/42 -do-	4.	O.Simenauer	Ger.	287.

186).	L.912/18	E.Seward Rd.	4.	T.G.Odinsova	Russ. 154.
187).	L.912/26	-do-	4.	-do-	Russ. 155.
188).	L.599/11	Tongshan Rd.	6.	O.Stempel.	Ger.
189).	L.599/25	-do-	7.	E.Muller	Pol. 188.
190).	L.599/33	-do-	3.	A.Tischler	Ger. 257.
191).	L.599/66	-do-	6.	Y.A.Ponomareff.	Russ. 208.
192).	L.599/68-70	-do-	8.	-do-	"
193).	L.725/73	-do-	7.	W.Hausen	Ger. 249.
194).	L.725/75-77	-do-	4.	E.Jacoby	Ger. 250.
195).	L.818/7	-do-	3.	B.Bormann	Ger. 258.
196).	L.818/8	-do-	6.	R.Feldsberg.	Ger. 259.
197).	L.818/9	-do-	6.	F.Guttmann	Ger. 273.
198).	L.818/14	-do-	7.	A.Feil	Ger. 298.
199).	L.818/16	-do-	5.	M.Rohr.	Ger. 260.
200).	L.818/17	-do-	3.	P.Neugasser.	Ger. 288.
201).	L.818/19	-do-	6	J.Jacobus	Ger. 299.
202).	L.818/22	-do-	6.	I.Silberberg.	Ger. 300.
203).	L.818/24.	-do-	5.	K.Herling.	Ger.
204).	L.818/27	-do-	6.	M.N.Koliagin.	Russ. 261.
205).	L.818/28	-do-	5.	W.Cohn	Ger. 289.
206).	L.818/30	-do-	4.	M.Litmanovitz	Ger. 262.
207).	L.818/35	-do-	7.	M.Fliess	Ger. 297.
208).	L.818/37-39	-do-	5.	J.Stern	Ger.
209).	L.818/38	-do-	5.	S.Gruen	Ger. 263.
210).	L.818/47-49	-do-	12.	M.Adlersberg.	Ger. 265.
211).	L.818/45	-do-	3.	A.Simreich	Ger. 264.
212).	L.818/48	-do-	7.	M.Adlersberg	Ger. 266.
213).	L.818/54	-do-	6.	H.Hochstein	Ger 267.
214).	L.818/56	-do-	3.	M.Lewin	Ger. 268.
215).	L.818/65	-do-	7.	W.berg.	Ger. 293.
216).	L.818/67	-do-	5	A.Braun	Ger. 290.
217).	L.818/80	-do-	7.	W.Berg.	Ger. 295.
			5.	A.Adlersberg	Ger.

218). L.818/92 Tongshan Rd.	5. A.Adlersberg.	Ger.	274.
219). L.818/96 -do-	6. J.Sichelmann	Ger.	291.
220). L.974/18-20-do-	8. J.Terner.	Ger.	
221). L.548/7 Dalny Road.	13. H.Joseph	Ger.	148.
222). L.560 -do-	9. R.Liebermann.	Ger.	149.
223). 567 Thorburn Rd.	9. H.Liebmann.	Ger.	187.
224). 158-160 Liaoyang Rd.	8. K.Fischer	Russ.	164.
225). 268 Yulin Road.	6. H.Dobrin.	Ger.	241.

April 10, 1940.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED PRIVATE HOTELS LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	No. of Rooms.	Licensee	Nationality.	No. of Licence.
1).	125 Hankow Road.	15	E.Marshall	British.	67.
2).	137,151,157 Peking Rd.	19	Wong Bei Chei.	Ch.	
3).	458 Szechuen Road.& 110/120 Jinkee Rd.	26.	E,Craig.	Br.	52.
4).	L.591/101-3 Bubbling Well Road.	12.	Hou Hsu Hai	Ch.	28.
5).	L.591/104-6 -"-	10.	W. Bartels.	Ger.	22.
6).	L.591/133-5-7-9-"-	23.	Ma Sze Ming.	Ch.	53.
7).	-do/178-194 -"-	51.	Kei Ngao Ziang.	Ch.	63.
8).	830 Bubbling Well Rd.	18.	Woo Yih Chow	Ch.	62.
9).	941 -do-	46.	G.Lasarte	Amer.	10.
10).	934 -do-	60.	G.T.Read	Br.	30.
11).	1 Hwa Kee Avenue.	10.	Hanako Oka	Jap.	1.
12).	3 -do-	13.	Woo Foh Hai.	Ch.	26.
13).	4 -do-	10.	Chen San Mei	Ch.	2.
14).	14-16 -do-	25.	Hong Hang Ching.	Ch.	35.
15).	24 -do-	13.	-do-	Ch.	3.
16).	25 -do-	10.	Sze Yie Nee	Ch.	4.
17).	26. -do-	10.	You Kwei Ling.	Ch.	27.
18).	37 -do-	10.	A.M.Petrooshevskaya.	Russ.	36.
19).	38 -do-	13.	Hong Han Ching.	Ch.	5.
20).	52 -do-	13.	You Tse San	Ch.	58..
21).	61 -do-	12.	Chao Chi Tai.	Ch.	37.
22).	73 -do-	12.	Sze Yie Nee	Ch.	6.
23).	76-8 -do-	24.	Chang Foh Mei.	Ch.	
24).	85 -do-	13.	You Tse San	Ch.	59.
25).	96. -do-	11.	Tan Ven Shee	Ch.	14.
26).	109 -do-	12.	You Ming Sung,	Ch.	64.
27).	121 -do-	11.	Liu Yoh Mou	Ch.	7.
28).	126 -do-	12.	Koeh Sing Foo.	Ch.	15.

29). L.15/2 Carter Rd.	15.	E.G.Hetherington.	Br.	31
30). L.15/6 -do-	19.	C.Elrod.	Amer.	
31). L.41/44-46 -do-	16.	Yu Chang Sun	Ch.	
32). L.41/70-72-do-	18.	Sung Ling Sun	Ch.	57.
33). L.41/82-84-do-	16.	Chen Young Chang.	Ch.	55.
34). L.83 -do-	11.	Shi Kwa San	Ch.	11.
35). 200 Chengtu Road.	19.	Woo Young Chow	Ch.	12.
36). L.20/8-10 Seymour Rd.	14.	Ka Wu Toong.	Ch.	8.
37). L.30/8-10-12-14-do-	26.	Woo Yih Chow.	C .	65.
38). L.440 Seymour Road.	12.	S.K.Berkman.	Russ.	9.
39). 446-8 -do-	34.	Chao Kwei Ling.	Ch.	60.
40). 454 -do-	13.	-do-	Ch.	66
41). 462-4 -do-	25.	Liu Tien Tung.	Ch.	33.
42). L.470/1 Seymour Road.	14.	Hong Tsing Tong.	Ch.	35.
43). L.470/3-4-5-do-	32.	Liu Tien Tung.	Ch.	34.
44). L.470/11 -do-	16.	Chow Tung Tiang.	Ch.	24.
45). L.470/12-13-do-	14.	Lee Ah Zeu.	Ch.	25.
46). L.215/22-24Medhurst Rd.	18.	Wong Yao Ming.	Ch.	32.
47). L.175/11-15 Kiaochow Rd.	10	M.Walter.	Ger.	23.
48). 1094 Avenue Road.	35.	Ling Zah Yung.	Ch.	18.
49). 1182 -do-	37.	Wong Tsze Ching	Ch.	19.
50). L.1220/1 -do-	14.	P.Kaloushek	Czech.	20.
51). L.1220/6 -do-	12.	Wong Tsze Ching.	Ch.	21.
52). L.1220/55-57-do-	14.	T.Loureiro	P .	48.
53). 1434 Avenue Road.	24.	Liu Tsoo Ven.	Ch.	49.
54). 30 Wei Hai Wei Road.	17.	M.M.Kinvig.	Br.	13.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED PRIVATE HOTELS LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

55). 7-8 Park Lane.	15.	P.J.Philipova.	Russ.	
56). L.737/17 East Broadway.	11.	A.I.Grigorieff.	Russ.	16
57). 65-67-69 Hwakee Road.	14.	E.I.Koroteeff.	Russ.	
58). 165-167 Chaoufoong Rd.	14.	O.Katz.	Russ.	
59). 263 -do-	14.	I.Seiden.	Ger.	56.
60). 288 -do-	1 .	J.Jagolnicer.	Ger.	43.

61).	L.401/21 Dent Road.	19.	S.David.	Ger.	
62).	31 Chusan Road.	12.	E.M.Kantarovich	Russ.	
63).	41-43 -do-	18.	S.V. Alexandroff.	Russ.	
64).	59 -do-	10.	T.M.Djachvatze.	Russ.	44.
65).	L.685/8 East Seward Rd.	10.	P. Marks.	Ger.	29.
66).	L.685/12 -do-	11.	[illegible].Wollstein.	Ger.	46.
67).	L.24/3 Ward Road.	11.	[illegible] A.Inusheva.	Russ.	41.
68).	L.24/5 -do-	10.	N.Fedoroff.	Russ.	
69).	L.24/13. -do-	11.	K.M.Lyssova.	Russ.	
70).	381 -do-	12.	F.Growald	Ger.	54.
71).	865 Tongshan Road & 410 Paoting Road.	22.	G.S.Kogan.	Russ.	61.
72).	416-418 Paoting Road.	23.	G.S.Kogan.	Russ.	
73).	277 Liaoyang Road.	10.	M.S.Miller.	Russ.	39.
74).	281 -do-	11.	L.S.Miller.	Russ.	42.
75).	291 McGregor Road.	13.	M.Vinokour	U.S.S.R.	51.
76).	119-121 Wayside Road.	20.	U.S.Skliamin.	Russ.	
77).	L.125/3 -do-	10.	D. Roth.	Ger.	17.
78).	L.440/22 Baikal Rd.	18.	M.Ruben	Ger.	45.

C.S.6,Special Branch.
April 10,1940.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	House Name, if any	No. of Rooms.	Licensee	Nationality.	No. Lic
1).	106 ~~Nanking~~ Peking Road.		15	M.E.King.	Br.	3.
2).	79 Soochow Road.		6.	G.V.Lumsdaine.	"	5.
3).	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd.	Clarendon Club.	7.	G.A.Fuller,	"	7.
4).	847-849 Szechuen Rd.		16.	S.Lenoise	"	91.
5).	L.591/121-3-4-7-9, Bubbling Well Rd.	Avon House.	33.	G.L.Allen.	"	18.
6).	L.1229/50-52-54, Avenue Road.		19.	I.Zangen.	Ger.	12.
7).	1266 Avenue Road.		10.	Woo Lih Ching.	Ch.	14.
8).	1280 -do-		9.	Yu Ah Gum	Ch.	15.
9).	2 Hwa Kee Avenue.		15.	R.P.Zritneff.	Russ.	60.
10).	6 -do-		5.	G.Bashmahchiantz,	Russ.	62.
11).	7 -do-		6.	A.E.Zaeff.	Russ.	63.
12).	12A. -do-		6.	A.T.Prokudina-Lavrooshka	"	64.
13).	15 -do-		10.	Lily Lee.	Ch.	65.
14).	17 -do-		8.	E.Shapitrik.	Russ.	67
15).	29 -do-		5.	E.A.Shipulina.	"	306.
16).	31 -do-		4.	V.S.Dimitzky.	"	307.
17).	49 -do-		9.	E.Grinshpoon.	"	73.
18).	56 -do-		7.	R.L.Brengross.	"	75.
19).	130 -do-		13.	M.J.Bergman.	Polish.	83.
20).	32 Tsongchow Road.		8.	M.Poluhoff,	Russ.	55.
21).	261 Gordon Road.		6.	K.S.Simonova.	Russ.	
22).	15 Love Lane.		8.	E.Hulles.	Ger..	36.
23).	54 -do-		4.	N.N.Shishmareff,	Russ.	37
24).	L.41/10 Carter Road.		9.	Sung Ling Sun.	Ch.	27.
25).	L.41/20. -do-		9.	E.Schistek.	Ger,	28.
26).	L.41/42 -do-		8.	Ting Zung King.	Ch.	29.

27).	L.20/12-14-16 Seymour Rd.	Berkeley House.	25.	Woo Sou Cho g.	Ch. 47.
28).	L.141/2 Seymour Rd.		9.	M.Volsky,	Russ. 49.
29).	L.470/2	-do-	8.	A.Mistijlowsky.	Iranian.41.
30).	L.470/7	-do-	16.	D.Abraham	Br. 43.
31).	456	-do-	8.	A.Stunzi	Swiss. 53.
32).	2 Vang Terrace.		8	F.Dickson.	Br. 84.
33).	5.	-do-	1	S.F.Miller.	Russ. 85.
34).	644 Wei Hai Wei Rd.	Isaak's Restaurant.	8.	W.Rosenpick.	Polish. 58.
35).	L.215/8 Medhurst Rd.		7.	M.Ponchak.	Russ. 38.
36).	L.175/9 Kiaochow Rd.		5.	R.M.Baxt.	Russ. 34.
37).					

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

37).	453 Boone Road.		15.	L.Levy.	Br. 86.
38).	483	-do-	6.	K.G.Magyar.	Hung. 87.
39).	91-97 Tearon Rd.		10.	Lee Zang Hong.	Ch.
40).	103	-do-	9.	P.M.Moiseeff.	Russ. 89.
41).	111	-do-	9.	A.Leschinskaya.	Polish.309.
42).	119	-do-	5.	A.T.Degteva.	Russ.. 90.
43).	L.188/47 Minghong Rd.		8.	S.Tsujimura.	Jap. 95.
44).	3-4-5-6 Park Lane.		36	T.I.Antonova.	Russ. 92.
45).	9 Park Lane.		9.	-do-	Russ. 93.
46).	1-4 Quinsan Gardens.		50.	L. Levy	Br. 96.
47).	5	-do-	13.	-do-	Br. 97.
48).	6-7-	-do-	26.	-do-	Br. 98.
49).	8-9	-do-	26.	-do-	Br. 99.
50).	10	-do-	13.	-do-	Br. 100.
1).	L.57/20 Thorne Rd.		8.	L.Imas	Rum. 102.
2).	114 & 120	-do-	11.	A.Meyer.	Ger. 103.
53).	L.318/11 Tiendong Rd.		7.	P.Danziger.	Ger,
54).	L.318/13	-do-	9.	-do-	Ger.

55).	320-326 Tiendong Rd.	17.	A.Hernoall.	Ger. 242.
56).	336-342 -do-	24.	P.Danziger	" 245.
57).	24 Yuenchang Road.	6.	F.S.Sevastian-off.	Russ. 240.
58).	L.250/17 Range Rd.	8.	K.Sentouktsi.	Greek. 101.
59).	L.737/3 Broadway East.	8.	M.A.Firsoff,	Russ. 109.
60).	L.737/4 -do-	9.	E.I.Rubinovich.	" 110.
61).	L.737/5 -do-	6.	Y.Malkisher.	Ger. 111.
62).	L.737/6 -do-	5.	B.Hirschel.	" 112.
63).	L.737/8 -do-	5.	E.Friedmann.	" 113.
64).	L.737/9 -do-	9.	R.Stappler	" 114.
65).	L.737/10 -do-	9.	J.Tuttman	" 115.
66).	L.737/11 -do-	7.	E.Hass	" 116.
67).	L.737/12 -do-	6.	B.Bartholdy	" 117.
68).	L.737/14 -do-	5	M.Kratzer	" 118.
69).	L.737/15 -do-	6.	P.Philipoff.	Russ. 119.
70).	L.737/16 -do-	11,	.M.Markewitz	Ger. 120.
71).	L.737/18 -do-	9,	F.Daniel	" 121.
72).	L.737/19 -do-	5.	S.Arbeit	"
73).	L.737/20 -do-	6.	W.Flatow	" 122.
74).	6 Chusan Road.	7.	Seleninoff,D.T.	Russ. 128.
75).	8 -do-	7.	Kigitoff,A.G.	Russ. 129.
76).	14 -do-	6.	Seleninoff,D.T.	". 130.
77).	18 -do-	7.	Burmistoff,S.K.	" 131.
78).	20 -do-	7.	Kukol,P.	Hung. 132.
79).	21 -do-	13.	Shvetz,V.D.	Russ. 133.
80).	23 -do-	12.	Gegia,S.I.	Russ. 134.
81).	26. -do-	6.	V.I.Shein,	Russ. 135
82).	33 -do-.	11.	A.I.Kopilevich.	" 137
83).	51 -do-	8.	G.K.Prokopiuk.	" 140
84).	53. -do-	9.	P.O.Oleinichenko.	" 141

85).	61 Chusan Road.	11.	U.Berkovitck. Russ.	295.
86).	67 -do-	9.	Chou San Mei. Ch.	144.
87).	69 -do-	12.	A.I.Kopilevich.Russ.	145.
8).	79 -do-	9.	A.A.Koptilin. Russ.	146.
89).	81 -do-	6.	Mikelatze,A.G. "	147.
90).	L.41/3-5 Muirhead Rd.	7.	M.Heichler. Ger.	304.
91).	L.41/6 -do-	3.	A.M.Pleshakoff.Russ.	305.
92).	54 Kungping Terrace.	4.	S.A.Safronoff.Russ.	
93).	L.225/40 Kungping Rd.	8.	V.J.Novikoff. "	163.
94).	L.21/12 Wayside Rd.	9.	I.Z.Gukaeff. "	218.
95).	L.21/20 -do-	5.	E.Schubert. Ger.	219.
96).	L.32/47 -do-	4.	R.Liebermann. "	220.
97).	69 -do-	8.	A.A.Poliakova Russ.	221.
98).	79 -do-	11.	S.F.Ognestoff.	222.
99).	83 -do-	11.	N.Isaaks "	223.
100).	85 -do-	9.	V.E.Tarkoff, "	224.
101).	93 -do-	9.	-do- "	225.
102).	95 -do-	12.	N.Isaaks "	226.
103).	131 -do-	5.	M.E.Minaeff. "	229.
104).	137 -do-	5.	V.S.Minaeff "	230.
105)	L144/4 -do-	7.	V.L.Beerbrayer."	231.
106).	L.144/10-12 -do-	14.	C.Coleman. Br.	232.
107).	L.144/24 -do-	8.	L.C.Bredmoe. Nor.	233.
108).	L.144/26-28. -do-	4.	A.Gulnik. Russ.	234.
109).	L.144/30-32 -do-	8.	O.Oppenheim. Ger.	243.
110).	L.144/38 -do-	8.	A.Gulnik Russ.	235.
111).	L.335/7 -do-	14.	T.Lindenstrauss.Ger.	236.
112).	461 -do-	6.	P.Vodrazka. Czech.	237.
113).	481 -do-	6.	J.Jagolnicer r.	238.
114).	2 Monkham Terrace.	5.	L.Morosoff. Russ.	179
115).	4 -do-	5.	V.I.Gedroitz. "	180
116).	5 -do-	5.	A.Shegireff "	181
117).	6 -do-	5.	T.E.Terovskaya. "	182
118).	8. -do-	6.	N.M.Polovinsky. "	183.
119).	9. -do-	5.	E.Grebneff. "	184.

120).	L.21/3-5-Baikal Rd.	8.	V.Daltrop.	Ger. 104.
121).	L.120/21 -do-	8.	A.I.Studenzoff.	Russ. 105.
122).	129 -do-	7.	A.M.Patchentsoff.	" 106.
123).	L.133/3 -do-	8.	M.F.Tikhanoff.	" 107.
124).	L.24/1.Ward Road.	9.	J.Baruch.	Ger. 191.
125).	L.24/7 -do-	14.	M.G.Schukin.	Russ. 194.
126).	L.24/9 -do-	14.	G.S.Tomiloff.	" 195.
127).	L.24/11 -do-	10.	A.N.Sbirannik.	" 196.
128).	L.24/15 -do-	12.	N.G.Gorbachoff.	" 198.
129).	L.24/17. -do-	12.	E.S.Pavlichenko.	" 199.
130).	L.24/19 -do-	9.	N.L.Litvin.	" 200.
131).	L.24/23 -do-	15.	D.I.Usoltseff.	" 201.
132).	44 -do-	7.	Zee Tuh Shee.	Ch. 202.
133).	L.50/6 -do-	5.	I.V.Moussy-Moussienko.	Russ. 203.
134).	L.50/8 -do-	4.	A.Adrianoff.	Russ. 204.
135).	L.50/10 -do-	5.	D.M.Cherny.	Russ. 205.
136).	L.50/12 -do-	6.	G.I.Schukin	Russ. 206.
137).	L.50/14 -do-	5.	A.I.Polianskaya	" 207.
138).	L.50/16 -do-	5.	E.Muller.	Ger. 208.
139).	L.50/18. -do-	5.	D.V.Stepanoff.	Russ. 209.
140).	L.50/20. -do-	4.	I.P.Simakin.	Russ.
141).	L.50/22 -do-	5.	N.S.Maxsimenko.	" 211.
142).	L.50/24 -do-	5.	K.N.Lyssova	" 212.
143).	L.50/26 -do-	5.	-do-	" 213.
144).	L.50/28 -do-	5.	D.Moskaleva.	" 214.
145).	L.50/30 -do-	5.	M.A.Chukmaeff	" 215.
146).	178 -do-	9.	M.G.Tohadze	" 244.
147).	L.343/5 -do-	4.	N.E.Malikow	" 269.
148).	L.343/19 -do-	3.	J.S.Mepurishvili	" 272
149).	L.343/25-27-do-	6.	-do-	" 271.
150).	L.343/101 -do-	4.	N.E.Malikow	" 270.
151).	L.343/111 -do-	5.	J.Orman	" 216.

152).	101 Macgregor Rd.		7.	N.F.Tikhanoff.	Russ. 167.
153).	109	-do-	6.	N.N.Dobrovidoff.	" 168.
154).	L21	-do-	7.	E.A.Nevelovskaya	" 169.
155).	127.	-do-	7.	N.N.Vassilieff.	" 170.
156).	129	-do-	5.	I.V.Gudochkin.	" 171.
157).	L.130/3	-do-	6.	Y.E.Farkoff.	" 172.
158).	L.130/7	-do-	6.	M.F.Vielmojna.	" 173.
159).	141	-do-	7.	M.K.Nabout.	" 174.
160).	143	-do-	7.	S.David	Ger. 175.
161).	149	-do-	4.	J.K.Jelihovskaya.	Fr. 176.
162).	151	-do-	7.	A.K.Liaskovsky.	Pol. 177.
163).	24 Studley Avenue.		5.	T.A.Lipinsky.	Russ. 186.
164).	L.178/4 East Yuhang Rd.		10.	J.Heymann.	Ger
165).	L.561/20 Point Rd.		11.	H.Hecht.	Ger. 185.
166).	L.575/29-31 E.Seward Rd.		6.	L.D.Melzer	Ger. 252.
167).	L.575/157	-do-	6.	P.Kukol	Hung. 296.
168).	L.685/5	-do-	6.	K.Alexander.	Ger. 286.
169).	L.685/6	-do-	9.	H.Gutwirth	Ger. 151.
170).	L.685/16	-do-	8.	J.Resh.	Ger. 152.
171).	L.685/20.	-do-	12.	D.Resh.	Ger. 153.
172).	L.805/6	-do-	7.	H.Heller.	Ger. 253.
173).	L.805/11	-do-	4.	M.Plaut	Ger. 280.
174).	L.805/19	-do-	4.	M.Kalenscher	Ger. 281.
175).	L.805/26	-do-	6.	H.Hartwich.	Ger. 246.
176).	L.805/41	-do-	8.	A.P.Vedensky.	Russ. 247.
177).	L.805/43	-do-	5.	M.Chodowski	Ger. 248.
178).	L.810/14	-do-	4.	E.Sondland.	Ger. 282.
179).	L.810/22.	-do-	3.	K.Krebs	Ger. 284.
180).	L.810/24.	-do-	3.	P.Kraemer.	Ger. 285.
181).	L.810/26	-do-	5.	I.Tischler	Ger.
182).	L.810/28	-do-	4.	M.Heymann.	Ger. 290.
183).	L.810/34	-do-	3.	M.Praschkauer	Ger. 256
184).	L.810/40.	-do-	4.	W.Bondland.	Ger. 283.
185).	L.810/42	-do-	4.	O.Simenauer	Ger. 287.

186).	L.912/18 E.Seward Rd.	4.	T.G.Odinsova	Russ. 154.
187).	L.912/26 -do-	4.	-do-	Russ. 155.
188).	L.599/11 Tongshan Rd.	6.	O.Stempel.	Ger.
189).	L.599/25 -do-	7.	E.Muller	Pol. 188.
190).	L.599/33 -do-	3.	A.Tischler	Ger. 257.
191).	L.599/66 -do-	6.	Y.A.Ponomareff.	Russ. 208.
192).	L.599/68-70 -do-	8.	-do-	"
193).	L.725/73 -do-	7.	W.Hausen	Ger. 249.
194).	L.725/75-77 -do-	14.	E Jacoby	Ger. 250.
195).	L.818/7 -do-	3.	B.Bormann	Ger. 258.
196).	L.818/8 -do-	6.	R.Feldsberg.	Ger. 259.
197).	L.818/9 -do-	6.	F.Guttmann	Ger. 273.
198).	L.818/14 -do-	7	A.Feil	Ger. 298.
199).	L.818/16 -do-	5.	M.Rohr.	Ger. 260.
200).	L.818/17 -do-	3.	P.Neugasser.	Ger. 288.
201).	L.818/19 -do-	6.	J.Jacobus	Ger. 299.
202).	L.818/22 -do-	6.	I.Silberberg.	Ger. 300.
203).	L.818/24. -do-	5.	K.Herling.	Ger.
204).	L.818/27 -do-	6.	M.N.Koliagin.	Russ. 261.
205).	L.818/28 -do-	5.	W.Cohn	Ger. 289.
206).	L.818/30 -do-	4.	M.Litmanovitz	Ger. 262.
207).	L.818/35 -do-	7.	M.Fliess	Ger. 297.
208).	L.818/37-39 -do-	5.	J.Stern	Ger.
209).	L.818/38 -do-	5.	S.Gruen	Ger. 263.
210).	L.818/47-49 -do-	12.	M.Adlersberg.	Ger 265.
211).	L.818/45 -do-	3.	A.Simreich	Ger. 264.
212).	L.818/48 -do-	7.	M.Adlersberg	Ger. 266.
213).	L.818/54 -do-	6.	H.Hochstein	Ger. 267.
214).	L.818/56 -do-	3.	M.Lewin	Ger. 268.
215).	L.818/65 -do-	7.	W.berg.	Ger. 293.
216).	L.818/67 -do-	5.	A.Braun	Ger. 290.
217).	L.818/80 -do-	7.	W.Berg.	Ger. 294.
218).		5	A Adlersb	

218). L.818/92 Tongshan Rd.	5. A.Adlersberg.	Ger.	274.
219). L.818/96 -do-	6. J.Sichelmann	Ger.	291.
220). L.974/18-20-do-	8. J.Perner.	Ger.	
221). L.548/7 Dalny Road.	13. H.Joseph	Ger.	148.
222). L.560 -do-	9. R.Liebermann.	Ger.	149.
223). 567 Thorburn Rd.	9. H.Liebmann.	Ger.	187.
224). 158-160 Liaoyang Rd.	8. K.Fischer	Russ.	164.
225). 268 Yulin Road.	6. H.Dobrin.	Ger.	241.

1249/2
26 / 40

January 26, 1940.

Assistant Commissioner (Special Branch),

Copies of the attached list of

January 20, 1940 have been sent to the following:-

D.O. s

D.D.O. s

Senior Detectives, all Stations.

Central Registry

Crime Registry

Special Branch Registry

C/I.i/c C.1

O. i/c C.7

O. i/c S.1

French Police

P.A. to A.C. (Special Branch)

FM. 1

Memorandum. 1249/2

POLICE FORCE. 27/1/40
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, January 26, 1940

To Special Branch Registry.

For distribution, please.

O. Whitaker.
C. S. 6.

Done according to
approved distribution
list.

January 20, 1940.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	House Name if any.	No. of Rooms.	Licensee	Nationality.	No. of Licence
		(1) Central District				
1).	125 Hankow Rd.	Hankow Apt.	14	Marshal, G.E.(Mrs.).	British.	1.
2).	110 Jinkee Rd.		14	Craig,E.(Miss)	-do-	2.
3).	106 Peking Rd.		15	King,M.E.(Mrs.)	-do-	3.
4).	137 & 157,Peking Rd.	Peking Apt.	17	Wong Bai Chei.	Chinese.	4.
5).	79 Soochow Rd.		6	Lumsdaine, G.V.(Mrs.)	British.	5.
6).	458 Szechuen Rd. (120 Jinkee Rd.including 3rd floor).		14	Craig,E.(Miss)	-do-	6.
7).	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Clarendon Club	7.	Fuller,G.A. (Mrs.)	-do-	7.
		(2) Chengtu Road District				
8).	101-3/591, Bubbling Well Rd.	The Claremont.	12	Hoa Hsu Hai.	Chinese.	17.
9).	121-3-5-7-9/591, Bubbling Well Rd.	Avon House.	33	Allen,G.L.	British.	18.
10).	104-6/591, Bubbling Well Rd.		12	Bartels,W.	German.	19.
11).	133-5-7-9/591, Bubbling Well Rd.	Victoria House.	22	Ma Sze Ming.	Chinese.	20.
12).	178-194/591, Bubbling Well Rd.	Bubbling Well Court.	52	Kie Nzao Ziang.	-do-	21.
13).	941 Bubbling Well Road.	Central Mansions.	30	Lazarte,G.	American	24.
14).	30 Weihaiwei Rd.	Kingslere	17	Kinvig,M.M. (Mrs.)	British	56.
15).	200 Chengtu Road.	Sunnyside	18	Woo Youn Chow	Chinese.	57.
16).	2 Yang Terrace.		10	Dickson,W.	British.	84.
17).	5 Yang Terrace.		10	Miller,S.F.	Russian	85.
		(3) Sinza District.				
18).	830 Bubbling Well Road.	Chelsea House.	18	Woo Yeh Chow.	Chinese.	22.
1).	2/15 Carter Rd.		16	Hetherington, E.G.(Mrs.)	British.	25,
20).	6/15 -do-		9	Elrod,C.(Miss)	American.	26.

21).	10/41 Carter Rd.		9.	Sung Ling Sun.	Chinese	27.
22).	20/41 -do-		9.	Schistek,E.(Miss)	German.	28.
23).	42/41 -do-		8.	Ting Zung King.	Chinese	29.
24).	44-46/41 -do-	Barnet House.	15.	Yu Chang San	-do-	30.
25).	70-72/41 -do-		17.	Sung Ling Sun	-do-	31.
26).	82-84/41 -do-		16.	Chen Young Chang.	-do-	32.
27).	83 -do-		12.	Shu Kwa San	-do-	33.
28).	54,Love Lane.		4	Shishmareff, N.N.(Miss)	Russian.	37.

(4) Bubbling Well District.

29).	1094 Avenue Rd.	Henley House.	34.	Ling,Z.T.	Chinese	8.
30).	1182 -do-	The Tower	39	Wong, T.C.	-do-	9.
31).	1/1220 -do-	Avondale House.	14.	Kaloushek,P.(Mrs.)	Czech.	10.
32).	6/1220 -do-		12.	Wong Tse Ching.	Chinese.	11.
33).	50-54/1220 -do-		20.	Isidor Zangen.	German.	12.
34).	55-57/1220 -do-		16.	Loureiro,F.(Miss)	British.	13.
35).	1266 -do-		10.	Woo Lih Ching.	Chinese.	14.
36).	1280 -do-		9.	Yue Ah Gum	-do-	15.
37).	1434 -do-		26.	Liu Tsoo Ven	-do-	16.
38).	904 Bubbling Well Road.	Medhurst Apartments.	38.	Sweet,M.W.(Mrs.)	British.	23.
39).	9/175 Kiaochow Rd.		5.	Baxt,R.M.(Mrs.)	Russian.	34.
40).	11-15/175-do-		12.	Walter,M.(Mrs.)	German.	35.
41).	8/215 Medhurst Rd.		7.	Ponchak,M.(Miss)	Russian.	38.
42).	24/215 -do-	Midway Lodge.	15.	Wong Yao Ming.	Chinese.	39.
43).	1 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		14.	Hong Cheng Tong.	-do-	40.
44).	2 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		8.	Mistijlowsky, A.(Mrs.).	Iranian.	41.
45).	3-4-5,Pacific Gardens, 470, Seymour Road.		29.	Liu I. Zung.	Chinese.	42.
46).	7 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		18.	Abraham,D.(Mrs)	British.	43.
47).	11 Pacific Gardens. 470 Seymour Road.		16.	Chow Zung Ziang.	Chinese.	44.
48).	12-13 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		19.	Lee Ah Zeu	-do-	45.

49).	6,8,10/20 Seymour Rd.	Norfolk House.	15.	V.F. Kao	Chinese.	46
50).	12-14-16/20 -do-	Berkeley House	25.	Woo Sou Chong	-do-	47.
51).	8-10-12-14/30-do-	Kensington House.	30.	Woo Yih Chow	-do-	48.
52).	2/141 Seymour Rd.		9.	Volsky,M.(Mrs.)	Russian.	49.
53).	440 -do-		10.	Berkman,S.S.	-do-	50.
54).	446-8 -do-		19.	Zau Kwei Ling.	Chinese.	51
55).	454 -do-		8.	Chao Kwei Ling.	-do-	52.
56).	456 -do-		8.	Stunzi,A.(Mrs.)	Swiss	53.
57).	462-4 -do-		23.	Liu Tien Zung.	Chinese.	54.
58).	644 Weihaiwei Rd.	Isaak's Restaurant.	8.	Rosenpick,W. (Mrs.).	Polish	58.
59).	1 Hwa Kee Avenue.		10.	Zee Ngoo Ding.	Chinese.	59.
60).	2 " " "		15.	Zritneff,R.P. (Mrs.).	Russian.	60.
61).	3 " " "		13.	Woo Foh Hai.	Chinese.	61.
62).	4 " " "		10.	Chen San Mei(Miss)	"	
63).	6 " " "		5.	Bashmahchiantz,G.	American	62.
64).	7 " " "		6.	Zaeff,A.E.(Mrs)	Russian.	63.
65).	12A. " "		10.	Prokudina,A.T. (Mrs.).	"	64.
66).	14-16 " "		13.	Hong Hang Chin.	Chinese.	66.
67).	15 " " "		10	Lily Lee,(Mrs)	-do-	65.
68).	17 " " "		8.	Shapitrik,E. (Mrs.).	Russian.	67.
69).	24 " " "		13.	Hong Han Ching.	Chinese.	68.
70).	25 " " "		10.	Sze Yie Nee	-do-	69.
71).	26 " " "		8.	You Kwei Ling.	-do-	70.
72).	37 " " "		10.	Petroosnevs-kaya,A.M.(Mrs).	Russian.	71.
73).	38. " " "		13.	Hong Han Ching.	Chinese.	72.
74).	49. " " "		9.	Grinshpoon,E. (Mrs.).	Russian.	73.
75).	52 " " "		4.	You Tse San	Chinese.	74.
76).	56 " " "		7.	Erengross,R.L. (Mrs.)	Russian.	75.

77).	61 Hwa Kee Avenue.	11.	Chao Chi Tai.	Chinese. 76.
78).	73 " " "	12.	Sze Yie Nee	" 77
79).	85 " " "	12.	You Tse San	" 78
80).	96 " " "	12.	Tan Ven Shee	" 79.
81).	109 " " "	11.	You Tse San	" 80.
82).	121 " " "	11.	Liu Yoh Mou	" 81.
83).	126 " " "	12.	Koeh Sing Foo	" 82.
84).	130. " " "	13.	Bergman,M.J.	Polish. 83.
85).	32 Tsongchow Road.	8.	Polunoff,M.(Mrs)	Russian. 55.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

86).	453 Boone Road.	15.	Levy,L.(Miss)	British. 86.
87).	483 -do-	6.	Magyar,K.G.(Mrs)	Hungarian. 87.
88).	91-97 Fearon Rd.	9.	Simonova,K.V.(")	Russian. 88.
89).	103 -do-	11.	Moiseeff,P.J.	" 89.
90).	119 -do-	5.	Degteva,A.T.(Mrs)	" 90.
91).	47/188 Minghong Rd.	8.	Tsujimura,S.(")	Japanese 95.
92).	847-849 North Szechuen Rd.	16.	Lenoise,S.(Mrs),	British. 91.
93).	3-4-5-6,Park Lane.	36.	Antonova,T.I.(Mrs)	Russian. 92.
94).	7-8, -do-	14.	Philipova,P.J.(")	" 94.
95).	9 -do-	9.	Antonova,T.I.(")	" 93.
96).	1-4 Quinsan Gardens.	50.	Levy,L.(Miss)	British. 96.
97).	5 -do-	13	-do-	" 97.
98).	6-7 -do-	26.	-do-	" 98.
99).	8-9 -do-	26.	-do-	" 99.
100).	10 -do-	13.	-do-	" 100.
101).	20/57 Thorne Rd.	8.	L.Imas	Rumanian. 102.
102).	114 & 120 -do-	11.	Arry Meyer	German. 103.
103).	320/326 Tiendong Rd.	8.	A.Hernball	" 242.
104).	336-342 -do-	24.	P.Danziger	"
105).	24 Yuenchang Rd.	6.	T.S.Sevastianoff.	Russian. 240.
106).	17/250 Range Road.	8.	Sentouktse,K. (Mrs).	Greek 101.

107).	3/737	Broadway East.	8.	M.A.Tirsoff,	Russian. 109.
108).	4/737	-do-	9.	E.I.Rubinovich.	" 110
109).	5/737	-do-	6.	Y.Malkisher.	German. 111
110).	6/737	-do-	5.	B.Hirschel.	" 112.
111).	8/737	-do-	5.	E.Friddmann.	" 113
112).	9/737	-do-	9.	R.Stappler	" 114.
113).	10/737	-do-	9.	J. Tuttman	" 115.
114).	11/737	-do-	7.	E.Hass	" 116.
115).	12/737	-do-	6.	B.Bartholdy	" 117.
116).	14/737	-do-	5.	M.Kratzer	" 118.
117).	15/737	-do-	6.	P.Philipoff(Mrs)	Russian. 119.
118).	16/737	-do-	11.	M.Markewitz	German. 120.
119).	17/737	-do-	12.	A.I.Grigorieff. (Mrs).	Russian.
120).	18/737	-do-	9.	F.Daniel	German. 121.
121).	19/737	-do-	5.	S.Arbeit.	"
122).	20/737	-do-	6.	V.Flatow	" 122.
123).	6 Chusan Road.		7.	Seleninoff,D.T.	Russian. 128.
124).	8	-do-	7.	Kigitoff,A.G.	" 129.
125).	14	-do-	6.	Seleninoff,D.T.	" 130.
126).	18	-do-	7.	Burmistoff,S.K.	" 131.
127).	20	-do-	7.	Kukol,P.(Mrs),	Hungarian. 132.
128).	21	-do-	13,	Shvetz,V.D.(Miss)	Russian. 133.
129).	23	-do-	12.	Gegia, S.I.	" 134.
130).	26	-do-	6.	Shein,V.I.	" 135.
131).	31.	-do-	12.	Kantarovich,E.M. (Mrs.)	" 136.
132).	33	-do-	11.	Kopilevich,A.I. (Mrs).	" 137.
133).	51	-do-	12.	Alexandroff,S.V.	" 138.
134).	53	-do-	12.	-do-	" 139.
135).	51	-do-	8.	Prokopiuk,G.K.	" 140.
136).	53	-do-	9.	Oleinichenko,P.O. (Mrs.).	" 141.

137).	59 Chusan Road.	11.	Djachvatze, T.M. (Mrs)	Russian.	142
138).	61 -do-	11.	Schwartzberg, R. (Mrs.).	Russian.	143.
139).	67 -do-	11.	Chou San Mei.	Chinese.	144.
140).	69 -do-	12.	Kopilevich, A.I. (Mrs).	Russian.	145
141).	79 -do-	9.	Koptilin, A.A.	"	146
142).	81 -do-	6.	Mikelatze, A.G.	"	147
143).	165-167 Chaoufoong Rd.	16.	Katz, O.	Russian.	12[illegible]
144).	241/8 -do-	6.	Wod Pao Hong.	Chinese.	124.
145).	260/3 -do-	6.	E.A.Bogdanovich.	Russian.	125.
146).	263, -do-	14.	I.Seiden	German.	126.
147).	288 -do-	12.	J.Jagolnicer	German.	127.
148).	40/225 Kungping Rd.	8.	Novikoff, V.V.	Russian.	163
149).	12/21 Wayside Rd.	9.	I.Z.Gukaeff.	"	218.
150).	20/21 -do-	5.	E.Schubert.	German.	219.
151).	47/32 -do-	4.	R.Liebermann.	"	220.
152).	69 -do-	8.	A.A.Poliakova (Mrs).	Russian.	221.
153).	79 -do-	11.	Ognestoff, S.F.	"	222.
154).	83 -do-	11.	Isaaks, J. (Mrs.)	"	223.
155).	85 -do-	9.	Farkoff, Y.E.	"	224.
156).	93 -do-	9.	-do-	"	225.
157).	95 -do-	12.	Isaaks, J. (Mrs.)	"	226.
158).	119-121 -do-	21.	Skliamin, U.S. (Mrs)	"	227.
159).	125/3 -do-	10.	Roth, D.	German.	228.
160).	131 -do-	5.	Minaeff, M.E. (Ms)	Russian.	229.
161).	137 -do-	5.	Minaeff, V.S,	"	230.
162).	144/4 -do-	7.	Y.L.Beerbrayer.	"	231.
163).	10-12/144 -do-	14.	Coleman	British.	23[illegible]
164).	24/144 -do-	8.	L.C.Bredmoe (M.s.).	Norwegian.	23[illegible].
165).	H.26/8 L.144 -do-	4.	A.Gulnik.	Russian.	234.
166).	30-32/144 -do-	8.	Otto Oppenheim.	German	243.
167).	38/144 -do-	8.	A.Gulnik	Russian.	235.
168).	7/335 -do-	14.	F.Lindenstrauss.	German.	236.

169).	461 Wayside Rd.	6.	P.Vodrazka(Mrs)	Czecho	237.
170).	481 -do-	6.	J.Jagolnicer	German.	238.
171).	2 Monkham Terrace.	5.	Morosoff, L.	Russian.	179.
172).	4 -do-	5.	Gedroitz, V.I.	"	180.
173).	5 -do-	5.	Shegireff, A.	"	181.
174).	6 -do-	5.	T.E.Terovskaya (Mrs).	"	182.
175).	8 -do-	6.	N.M.Polovinsky (Mrs.).	"	183.
176).	9. -do-	5.	Grebneff, E.	"	184.
177).	3-5/21 Baikal Road.	8.	W.Daltrop	German.	104
178).	21/130 -do-	8.	Studenzoff,A.I. (Mrs.)	Russian.	105.
179).	129 -do-	7.	A.M.Patchentsoff,	"	106.
180).	133/3 -do-	8.	Tikhanoff,N.F.	"	107.
181).	440/22 -do-	18.	M.Ruben	German.	108.
182).	1/24 Ward Road.	9.	Baruch,Jonas	"	191.
183).	3/24 -do-	12.	A.A.Inusheva	Russian.	192.
184)	5/24 -do-	10.	Fedoroff,M. (Miss).	"	193
185).	7/24 -do-	14.	Schukin,M.G.	"	194.
186).	9/24 -do-	14.	Tomiloff, G.S.	"	195.
187).	11/24 -do-	10.	Sbirannik,A.N. (Mrs.).	"	196.
188).	13/24 -do-	13.	Lyssova,K.N. (Mrs).	"	197.
189).	15/24 -do-	12.	Gorbachoff,N.G.	"	198.
190).	17/24 -do-	12.	Pavlichenko,E.S. (Mrs).	"	199.
191).	19/24 -do-	9.	N.L.Litvin.		200.
192).	23/24 -do-	15.	Usoltseff,D.I.	"	201.
193).	44 -do-	7.	Zee Tuh Shee	Chinese.	202.
194).	6/50 -do-	5.	I.V.Moussy-Moussienko	Russian.	203.
195).	8/50 -do-	4.	Adrianoff,A.	"	204.
196).	10/50 -do-	5.	Cnerny, D.M.	"	205.
197).	12/50 -do-	6.	G.I.Schukin	"	206.
198).	14/50. -do-	5.	Polianskaya,A.I. (Mrs.).	"	207.

199).	16/50	Ward Road	5.	Erich Muller.	German.	208.
200).	18/50	-do-	5.	D.V.Stepanoff	Russian.	209.
201).	20/50	-do-	5.	E.M.Putiata	"	210.
202).	22/50	-do-	5.	Maxsimenko,N.S. (Mrs.).	"	211.
203)	24/50	-do-	5.	Lysoova,K.N.(Mrs)	"	212.
204).	26/50	-do-	5.	Lysoff, K.N.	"	213.
205).	28/50	-do-	5.	Moskaleva,Mrs.D.	"	214.
206).	30/50	-do-	5.	M.A.Chukmaeff	"	215.
207).	178	-do-	9.	M.G.Tchadze	"	244.
208).	5/343	-do-	4.	N.E.Malikow	"	
209).	19/343	-do-	3.	J.S,Mepurishvili	"	
210).	25-27/343	-do-	6.	—do—	"	
	101/343	do	4.	N.E.Malikow	"	
211).	111/343	-do-	5.	Joseph Orman	Russian.	216.
212).	381	-do-	20.	F.Growald	German.	217.
213).	101 Macgregor Rd.		7.	Tikhanoff,N.F.	Russian.	167.
214).	109	-do-	6.	N.N.Dobrovidoff.	"	168.
215).	121	-do-	7.	Neverovskaya,E.A. (Mrs.).	"	169.
216).	127	-do-	7.	Vassilieff,N.N.	"	170.
217).	129	-do-	5.	Gudochkin,I.V.	"	171.
218).	3/130	-do-	6.	Tarkoff, Y.E.	"	172.
219).	7/130	-do-	6.	Vielmojna,M.F. (Mrs.).	"	173.
220).	141	-do-	7.	M.K.Narbout.	"	174.
221).	143	-do-	7.	Selma David(Mrs.)	German.	175.
222).	149	-do-	4.	Jelihovskaya,J.K. (Mrs.)	French.	176
223).	151	-do-	7.	Liaskovsky,A.K.	Polish.	177.
224).	291	-do-	13.	M.Vinokour(Mrs.)	U.S.S.R.	178.
225).	454	Kinchow Road.	7.	Z.Pfeffer	German.	157.
226).	456	-do-	4.	E.Markowski.	"	158.
227).	464	-do-	4.	P.Silberstein.	"	159.
228).	472	-do-	6.	H.Beer.	"	160.
229).	474	-do-	8.	D.F.Oznobihin	Russian.	161.
230).	482	-do-	4.	S.Levy	German.	162.

231).	567 Thorburn Rd.	9.	H.Liebmann.	German.	187
232).	7/548 Dalny Road.	13.	H.Joseph	"	148
233).	560 -do-	9.	R.Liebermann	"	149
234).	24 Studley Avenue	5.	T.A.Lipinsky, (Mrs.).	Russian.	186
235).	21/401 Dent Road.	19.	S.David	German.	150.
236).	158/160 Liaoyang Rd.	8.	Mrs. K.Fisher	Russian.	164.
237).	277 -do-	12.	M.S.Miller.	"	165.
238).	281 -do-	12.	L.S. Miller.	"	166.
239).	258 Yulin Road.	6.	Dobrin, H.	German.	241.
240).	20/561 Point Road.	11.	H.Hecht.	"	185.
241).	65-67-69 Hwa-kee Rd.	18.	E.I.Koroteeff. (Mrs.)	Russian.	
242).	4/178 East Yuhang Rd.	10.	J.Heymann.	German.	
243).	410-416-418 Paoting Rd.	36.	G.S.Kogan	Russian.	
244).	29-31/575 East Seward Rd.	6.	L.D.Melzer	German.	
245).	5/685 -do-	6.	K.Alexander	"	
246).	6/685 -do-	9.	H.Gutwirth	"	151
247).	8/685 -do-	6.	P.Marks	"	
248).	16/685 -do-	6.	J.Resh.	German.	152.
249).	20/685 -do-	12.	D.Resh.	"	153.
250).	6/805 -do-	7.	H.Heller	"	
251).	19/805 -do-	4.	M. Kalenscher	"	
252).	26/805 -do-	6.	H.Hartwich	"	
253).	41/805 -do-	8.	A.P.Vedensky	Russian.	
254).	43/805 -do-	5.	M.Chodowski	German.	
255).	14/810 -do-	4.	E.Sondland	"	
256).	34/810 -do-	3.	M.Praschkauer	"	
257).	40/810 -do-	4.	W.Sondland	"	
258).	42/810 -do-	4.	O.Simenauer	"	
259).	18/912 -do-	4.	T.G.Odinsova (Miss).	Russian.	154.
260).	26/912 -do-	4.	-do-	"	155.
261).	25/599 Tongshan Rd.	7.	E.Muller	Polish.	188.
262).	33/599 -do-	3.	A.Tischler	German.	
263).	73/725 -do-	7.	W.Hausen	"	

264).	75-77/725	Tongshan Rd.	14.	E.Jacoby.	German.
265).	753	-do-	12.	W.Goldschlaeger	" 189
266).	7/818	-do-	3.	B.Bormann	"
267).	8/818	-do-	6.	R.Feldsberg.	".
268).	9/818	-do-	6.	F.Guttmann	"
269).	16/818	-do-	5.	M.Rohr.	"
270).	27/818	-do-	6.	M.N.Koliagin	Russian.
271).	28/818	-do-	5.	W.Cohn	German
272).	30/818	-do-	4.	M.Litmanovitz	"
273).	38/818	-do-	5.	S.Gruen	"
274).	47-49/818	-do-	12.	M.Adlersberg.	"
275).	45/818	-do-	3.	A.Simreich	"
276).	48/818	-do-	7.	M.Adlersberg	"
277).	54/818	-do-	6.	H.Hochstein	"
278).	56/818	-do-	3.	M.Lewin	"
279).	92/818	-do-	5.	A.Adlersberg	"
280).	865	-do-	12.	G.S.Kogan	Russian.
281).	18-20/974	-do-	8.	G.Rehfisch	German. 190.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 12419

January 5, 1940

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING/LODGING ~~HOUSES OF 10 OR~~ MORE BEDROOMS.

	Address	Number of rooms.	Licensee	Nationality.
1).	125 Hankow Road.	14	G.E.Marshal	British
2).	110 Jinkee Road	14	E.Craig	-do-
3).	106 Peking Road.	15	M.E.King	-do-
4).	137 Peking Road.	19	Wong Bei Chei	Chinese
5).	458 Szechuen Road.	14	E.Craig.	British.
6).	Lane 591,House 101-3 Bubbling Well Road.	12,	Hou Hsu Hai	Chinese.
7).	Lane 591,House 121-3-5-7-9, Bubbling Well Rd.	33	G.L.Allen	British.
8).	Lane 591 House 104-6, Bubbling Well Road.	12	W.Bartels	German.
9).	Lane 591 House 178-194, Bubbling Well Road.	52	Kie Ngoo Ziang	Chinese.
10).	Lane 591,House 133-5-7-9, Bubbling Well Road.	22	Ma Sze Ming	-do-
11).	941 Bubbling Well Road.	30	G.Lazarte	American
12).	30 Wei Hai Wei Road.	17	M.M.Kinvig	British.
13).	200 Chengtu Road.	18	Woo Youn Chow	Chinese.
14).	2 Yang Terrace,Wei Hai Wei Road.	10	W.Dickson	British.
15).	5 Yang Terrace, Wei Hai Wei Road.	10	S.F.Miller	Russian.
16).	830 Bubbling Well Road.	18	Woo Yeh Chow	Chinese.
17).	Lane 15 House 2,Carter Rd.	16	E.G.Hetherington	British.
18).	Lane 41,House 44-46, Carter Road.	15	Yu Chang San	Chinese.
19).	Lane 41 House 70-72, Carter Road.	17	Sung Ling Sun	Chinese.
20).	Lane 41,House 82-84, Carter Road.	16	Chen Young Chang	Chinese.
21).	83 Carter Road.	12	Shu Kwa San	-do-
22).	1094 Avenue Road.	34	Z.J.Ling	-do-
23).	1182 -do-	39	J.C.Wong	-do-
24).	Lane 1220 House 1, Avenue Road.	14	P.Kaloushek	Czechoslovakian.
25).	Lane 1220 House 6, Avenue Road.	12	Wong Tse Ching	Chinese.

26).	Lane 1220, House 50-54, Avenue Road.	20	I. Zangen	German.
27).	Lane 1220, House 55-57, Avenue Road.	16	F. Lowreiro	British.
28).	1266 Avenue Road.	10	Woo Lih Ching	Chinese.
29).	1434 Avenue Road.	26	Liu Tsoo Ven	-do-
30).	934 Bubbling Well Road.	38	M.W. Sweet	British.
31).	Lane 175 House 11-15, Kiaochow Road.	12	M. Walter	German.
32).	Lane 215 House 24, Medhurst Road.	15	Wong Yao Ming	Chinese.
33).	1 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road	14	Hong Cheng Tong	-do-
34).	3-4-5 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.	29	Liu I Zung	-do-
35).	7 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.	17	D. Abraham	British.
36).	11 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.	16	Chow Zung Ziang	Chinese.
37).	12-13-Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.	19	Lee Ah Zen	Chinese.
38).	Lane 20, House 6-8-10, Seymour Road.	15	W.F. Kao	-do-
39).	Lane 20 House 12-14-16, Seymour Road.	25	Woo Sou Chong.	-do-
40).	Lane 30, House 8-10-12-14, Seymour Road.	30	Woo Yih Chow	-do-
41).	440 Seymour Road.	10	S.S. Berkman	Russian.
42).	446-8 -do-	19	Zau Kwei Ling	Chinese.
43).	462-4 -do-	23	Liu Tien Zung	-do-
44).	1 Hwa Kee Avenue.	10	Zee Ngoo Ding	-do-
45).	2 Hwa Kee Avenue.	15	R.P. Zritneff	Russian.
46).	3 -do-	13	Woo Foh Hai	Chinese.
47).	4 -do-	10	Chen San Mei	-do-
48).	12A -do-	10	A.J. Prokudina	Russian.
49).	14-16 -do-	13	Hong Hang Ching	Chinese.
50).	15 -do-	10	Lily Lee	-do-
51).	24 -do-	13	Hong Han Ching	-do-
52).	25 -do-	10	Sze Yie Nee	-do-
53).	37 -do-	10	A.M. Petrooshevskaya.	Russian.

54).	38 Hwa Kee Avenue	13	Hong Han Ching	Chinese.
55).	61 -do-	11	Chao Chi Tai	-do-
56).	73 -do-	12	Sze Yie Nee	-do-
57).	85 -do-	12	You Tze San	-do-
58).	96 -do-	12	Jan Ven Shee	-do-
59).	109 -do-	11	You Tse San	-do-
60).	121 -do-	11	Liu Yoh Mou	-do-
61).	126 -do-	12	Koeh Sing Foo	-do-
62).	13 -do-n	13	M.J.Bergman	Polish.
63).	453 Boone Road.	15	L.Levy	British.
64).	103 Fearon Road.	11	P.J.Moiseeff	Russian.
65).	847-849 Szechuen Road.	16	S.Lenoise	British.
66).	3-4-5-6,Park Lane	36	T.I.Antonova	Russian.
67).	7-8 Park Lane	14	P.J.Philipova	-do-
68).	1-4 Quinsan Gardens.	50	L.Levy	British.
69).	5 -do-	13	-do-	-do-
70).	6-7 -do-	26	-do-	-do-
71).	8-9 -do-	26	-do-	-do-
72).	10 -do-	13	-do-	-do-
73).	336-342 Tiendong Road.	24	P.Danziger	German.
74).	Lane 737 House 16, East Broadway	11	M.Markenitz	-do-
75).	Lane 737 House 17, East Broadway	12	A.I.Grigorieff	Russian.
76).	21 Chusan Road.	13	V.D.Shvetz	Russian.
77).	23 Chusan Road.	12	S.I.Gegia	-do-
78).	31 -do-	12	E.M.Kautarovich	-do-
79).	33 -do-	11	A.I.Kopilevich	-do-
80).	41 -do-	12	S.V.Alexandroff	-do-
81).	43 -do-	12	-do-	-do-
82).	59 -do-	11	T.M.Djachvatze	-do-
83).	61 -do-	11	R.Schwartzberg	-do-
84).	67 -do-	11	Chou San Mai	Chinese.
85).	69 -do-	12	A.I.Kopilevich	Russian.
86).	165-167 Chaoufoong Rd.	16	O.Katz	-do-
87).	263 -do-	14	I.Seiden	German

88).	288 Chaoufoong Road.	12	J.Jagolineer	German.
89).	69 Wayside Road.	12	A.A.Poliakova	Russian.
90).	79 -do-	11	S.F.Ognestoff	-do-
100).	83 -do-	11	J.Isaaks	-do-
101).	95 -do-	12	-do-	-do-
102).	119-121 -do-	21	U.S.Skliamin	-do-
103).	Lane 125 House 3, Wayside Road.	10	D.Roth	German.
104).	Lane 144 House 10-12, Wayside Road.	14	C.Coleman	British.
105).	Lane 355 House 7, Wayside Road.	14	F.Lindenstrauss	German.
106).	Lane 24,House 3,Ward Rd.	12	A.A.Inusheva	Russian.
107).	Lane 24,House 5, -do-	10	M.Fedoroff	-do-
108).	Lane 24,House 7, -do-	14	M.G.Schukin	Russian.
109).	Lane 24,House 9, -do-	14	G.S.Tomiloff	-do-
110).	Lane 24,House 11 -do-	10	A.N.Sbirannik	-do-
111).	Lane 24,House 13 -do-	13	K.N.Lyssova	-do-
112).	Lane 24,House 15,-do-	12	N.G.Gorbachoff	-do-
113).	Lane 24,House 17,-do-	12	E.S.Pavlichenko	-do-
114).	Lane 24,House 23,-do-	15	D.I.Usoltseff	-do-
115).	381 Ward Road.	20	F.Growald	German.
116).	277 Liaoyang Road.	12	M.S.Miller	Russian.
117).	281 -do-	12	L.S.Miller.	-do-
118).	Lane 401 House 21,Dent Road.	19	S.David	German.
119).	753 Tongshan Road.	12	W.Goldschlaeger	-do-
120).	865 -do-	12	G.S.Kogan	Russian.
121).	Lane 685 House 20, East Seward Road.	12	D.Resh	German.
122).	Lane 548 House 7,Dalny Road.	13	H.Joseph	German.
123).	291 MacGregor Road.	13	M.Winokour	U.S.S.R.
124).	Lane 440 House 22,Baikal Road.	18	M.Ruben	German.
125).	Lane 561 House 20, Point Road.	11	H.Hecht	-do-
126).	65-67-69 Hwakee Road.	18	E.I.Koroteeff	Russian.
127).	Lane 178 House 4, East Yuhang Road.	10	J.Heymann	German.
128).	410-416-418 Paoting Rd.	36	G.S.Kogan	Russian.

June 12, 1939.

1249/2
15 6 39

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),

Copies of the attached list of June 6th have been sent to the following:-

D.O. s

D.D.O. s

Senior Detectives, all Stations.

Central Registry

Crime Registry

Special Branch Registry

C/1 i.c. C.1

O. i/c C.7

O. i/c S.1

French Police

FILE

P. A. to D.C. (Special Branch)

DC Dns
Information
from Robertson
DC(SB)

FILE COPY

June 6, 1939.

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No. of rooms	Licensee	Nationality	No. of Licence
1).	125 Hankow Rd.	Hankow Apt.	14	Marshal, G.E.(Mrs.)	British.	1.
2).	110 Jinkee Rd.		14	Craig, E. (Miss)	-do-	2
3).	106 Peking Rd.		15	King,Mrs.M.E.	-do-	3
4).	137 & 167 Peking Rd.	Peking Apartment.	17	Wong Bai Chei.	Chinese.	4.
5).	79 Soochow Rd.		6	Lumsdaine, G.V.(Mrs.)	British	5.
6).	458 Szechuen Rd. (120 Jinkee Rd,including 3rd floor.)		14	Craig,Miss E.	-do-	6.
7).	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Clarendon Club	7	Fuller,G.A. (Mrs.)	-do-	7.
		(2) Chengtu Road District.				
8).	101-3/591, Bubbling Well Rd.	The C lare-mont.	12	Hou Hsu Hai.	Chinese.	17.
9).	121-3-5-7-9/591, Bubbling Well Rd.	Avon House.	33	Allen,G.L.	British.	18.
10).	104-6/591, Bubbling Well Rd.		12	Bartels,W.	German	19.
11).	133-5-7-9/591, Bubbling Well Rd.	Victoria House.	22	Ma Sze Ming.	Chinese.	20.
12).	178-194/591, Bubbling Well Rd.	Bubbling Well Court.	52	Kie Ngao Ziang.	-do-	21.
13).	941 Bubbling Well Rd.	Central Mansions.	30	Lazarte,G.	American	24.
14).	30 Weihaiwei Rd.	Kingslere	17	Kinvig,M.M. (Mrs.)	British.	56.
15).	200 Chengtu Rd.	Sunnyside.	18	Woo Youn Chow	Chinese.	57.
16).	2 Yang Terrace.		10	Dickson,W.	British	85.
17).	5 Yang Terrace.		10	Miller,S.F.	Russian.	86.
		(3) Sinza District.				
18).	930 Bubbling Well Rd.	Chelsea House.	18	Woo Yeh Chow.	Chinese.	22.
19).	2/15 Carter Rd.		16	Hetherington, E.G.(Mrs.).	British.	25.
20).	6/15 -do-		9	Elrod,C.(Miss)	American	26.

21).	10/41 Carter Rd.		9.	Sung Ling San.	Chinese.	29.
22).	20/41 -do-		9.	Schistek,E.(Miss)	German.	28.
23).	42/41 -do-		8.	Ting Zung King.	Chinese.	29.
24).	44-46/41-do-	Barnet House.	15	Yu Chang San	"	30.
25).	70-72/41-do-		17.	Sung Ling Sun	"	31.
26).	82-84/41-do-		16	Chen Young Chang	"	32.
27).	83 -do-		12	Shu Kwa San	"	33.
28).	15 Love Lane.		5	Stern,S.	German	160.
29).	54 -do-		4.	Shishmareff, N.N.(Miss).	Russian	57.

(4) Bubbling Well District.

30).	1094 Avenue Rd.	Henley House.	34	Ling,Z.T.	Chinese	8.
31).	1182 -do-	The Tower.	39	Wong, T.C.	"	9.
32).	1/1220 -do-	Avondale House	14.	Kaloushek, P. (Mrs.).	Czech.	10.
33).	6/1220 -do-	Engrove House.	30	Black,A.E.(Mrs)	British.	11.
34).	50-54/1220-do-	-do-		-do-	"	12.
35).	55-57/1220-do-		16	Loureiro,F.(Miss)		104.
36).	1266 -do-		10	Woo Lih Ching.	Chinese.	14.
37).	1280 -do-		9	Yue Ah Gum	"	15.
38).	1434 -do-		26	Liu Tsoo Ven	"	16.
39).	934 Bubbling Well Rd.	Medhurst Apartments.	38.	Sweet,M.V.(Mrs)	British.	23.
40).	9/175 Kiaochow Rd.		5.	Baxt,R.M.(Mrs).	Russian.	35.
41).	11-15/175 -do-		12	Walter,R.(Mrs.)	German	36.
42).	8/215 Medhurst Rd.		7	Ponchak,M.(Miss)	Russian	38.
43).	24/215 -do-	Midway Lodge.	15	Wong Yao Ming.	Chinese.	39.
44).	1 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		14	Hong Cheng Tong	"	40.
45).	2 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		8	Mistijlowsky, A.(Mrs.)	Iranian.	41
46).	3-4-5,Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		29	Liu I Zung.	Chinese	42.
47).	7 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		17	Abraham,D.(Mrs)	British	43.
48).	11 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		16	Chow Zung Ziang.	Chinese.	44.
49).	12-13 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		19	Lee Ah Zeu	"	45.

50).	6,8,10/20 Seymour Road.	Norfolk House.	15	W.F. Kao	Chinese.	46.
51).	12-14-16/20 -do-	Berkeley House.	25	Woo Sou Chong.	"	47.
52).	8-10-12-14/30-do-	Kensington House.	30	Woo Yih Chow	"	48.
53).	2/141 Seymour Rd.		9	Volsky,M.(Mrs)	Russian.	49.
54).	440 -do-		10	Berkman,S.S.	"	51.
55).	446-8, -do-		19	Zau Kwei Ling,	Chinese	52.
56).	454 -do-		8	Chao Kwei Ling.	"	171.
57).	456 -do-		8	Stunzi,A.(Mrs.)	Swiss	54.
58).	462-4 -do-		23	Liu Tien Zung	Chinese	55.
59).	644 Weihaiwei Rd.	Isaak's Restaurant.	8	Rosenpick,W. (Mrs.)	Polish	58.
60).	1 Hwa Kee Avenue.		10	Zee Ngoo Ding	Chinese	59.
61).	2 " " "		15	Zritneff,R.P. (Mrs.).	Russian.	60.
62).	3 " " "		13	Woo Foh Hai	Chinese	61.
63).	4 " " "		10	Lembke,W.L.	American	62.
64).	6 " " "		5.	Bashmahchiantz,G.	Armenian	63.
65).	7 " " "		6.	Zaeff,A.E.(Mrs.)	Russian.	64.
66).	12A" " "		10	Prokudina,A.T.(Mrs)	"	65.
67).	14-16 " "		13	Hong Hang Ching	Chinese.	67.
68).	15 " " "		10	Lily Lee,(Mrs).	"	66.
69).	17 " " "		8	Shapitrik,E.(Mrs).	Russian.	68.
70).	24 " " "		13	Hong Han Ching.	Chinese.	69.
71).	25 " " "		10	Sze Yie Nee	"	70.
72).	26 " " "		8	You Kwei Ling.	"	71
73).	37 " " "		10	Petrooshevskaya, A.M.(Mrs.).	Russian.	72.
74).	38." " "		13	Hong Han Ching.	Chinese.	73.
75).	49 " " "		9	Grinshpoon,F.(Mrs)	Russian.	74.
76).	52 " " "		4	You Tse San	Chinese.	75.
77).	56 " " "		7	Erengross,R.L.(Mrs)	Russian.	76.
78).	61 " " "		11	Chao Chi Tai.	Chinese.	77.

79).	73 Hwa Kee Avenue.	12	Sze Yie Nee	Chinese	78
80).	85 " " "	12	You Tze San	"	79
81).	96 " " "	12	Tan Ven Shee	"	80
82).	109 " " "	11	You Tse San	"	81
83).	121 " " "	11	Liu Yoh Mou	"	82
84).	126 " " "	12	Koeh Sing Foo	"	83.
85).	130 " " "	13	Bergman, M.J.	Polish	84.

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK

(1) Hongkew District.

86).	453 Boone Road.	15	Levy, L. (Miss)	British.	131
87).	483 -do-	6	Magyar, K.G. (Mrs).	Hungarian	87.
88).	91-97 Tearon Rd.	9	Simonova, K.V. (Mrs).	Russian.	122.
89).	103 -do-	11	Moiseeff, P.J.	"	102.
90).	119 -do-	5	Degteva, A.T. (Mrs)	"	88,
91).	47/188 Minghong Rd.	8	Tsujimura, S. (Mrs)	Japanese	93.
92).	847-849 North Szechuen Road.	16	Lenoise, S. (Mrs).	British.	142.
93).	3-4-5-6, Park Lane.	36.	Antonova, T. I. (")	Russian.	89.
94).	7-8, Park Lane.	14	Philipova, P.J. (")	"	103.
95).	9 -do-	9	Antonova, T. I. (")	"	90.
96).	1-4 Quinsan Gardens.	50	Levy, L. (Miss)	British.	137.
97).	5 -do-	13	-do-	"	138.
98).	6-7 -do-	26	-do-	"	139.
99).	8-9 -do-	26	-do-	"	140.
100).	10 -do-	13	-do-	"	141.

(2) Vayside District.

101).	17/250 Range Road.	8	Sentouktzi, K. (Mrs)	Greek	91.
102).	607 Broadway East	7	Erengross, M.A.	U.S.S.R.	92.
103).	6/737 -do-	11	Markewitz, M.	German.	145.
104).	6 Chusan Road.	7	Seleninoff, D.T.	Russian.	143
105).	8 -do-	7	Kigitoff, A.G.	"	154
106)	14 -do-	6	Seleninoff, D.T.	"	144.

107).	18 Chusan Road.	7	Burmistoff,S.K.	Russian.	129
108).	20 -do-	7	Kukol, P.(Mrs.)	Hungarian	113.
109).	21 -do-	13	Shvetz,V.D.(Miss)	Russian.	105.
110).	23 -do-	12	Gegia,S.I.	"	110.
111).	26 -do-	6	Shein, V.I.	"	119.
112).	31 -do-	12	Kantarovich,E.M.(Mrs)	"	157.
113).	33 -do-	11	Kopilevich,A.I.(Mrs)	"	114
114).	41 -do-	12	Alexandroff,S.V.	"	94.
115).	43 -do-	12	-do-	"	95.
116).	51 -do-	8	Prokopiuk,G.K.	"	111.
117).	53 -do-	9	Oleinichenko,P.O.(Mrs)	"	112.
118).	59 -do-	11	Djachvatze,T.M.(Mrs.)	"	135.
119).	61 -do-	11	Schwarzburg,R.(Mrs.)	"	136.
120).	67 -do-	11	Chou San Mai	Chinese.	145.
121).	69 -do-	12	Kopilevich,A.I. (Mrs.)	Russian	108.
122).	79 -do-	9	Koptilin, A.A.	"	107.
123).	81 -do-	6	Mikelatze,A.G.	"	155.
124).	165-167 Chaoufoong Road.	16	Katz,O.	Jewish	156.
125).	40/225 Kungping Road.	8	Novikoff,V.V.	Russian	170.
126).	69 Wayside Road.	12	Isaaks,J.(Mrs)	"	153.
127).	79 -do-	11	Ognestoff,S.F.	"	109.
128).	83 -do-	11	Isaaks,J.(Mrs).	"	162.
129).	85 -do-	9	Farkoff,Y.E.	"	97.
130).	93 -do-	9	-do-	"	98.
131).	95 -do-	12	Isaaks,J.(Mrs).	"	163.
132).	119-121-do-	21	Skliamin,U.S.(Mrs).	"	190.
133).	125/3 -do-	10	Tretiakoff,F.F.(Mrs)	"	106.
134).	131 -do-	5	Minaeff,M.E.(Mrs)	"	123.
135).	137 -do-	5	Minaeff,V.S.	"	124.
136).	2 Monkham Terrace.	5	Morosoff,L.	"	161.
137).	4 -do-	5	Gedroitz,V.I.	"	173.
138).	5 -do-	5	Shegireff,A.	"	159.
139).	9 -do-	5	Grebneff,E.	"	174.

140)	21/120 Baikal Road.	8	Studenzoff,A.I. (Mrs).	Russian	122.
141).	133 Baikal Road.	8	Mr.Tikhanoff,N.F.	"	176
142).	1/24 Ward Road	9	Baruch,Jonas	German	168
143).	3/24 -do-	10	Borisoff, V.	Russian	108
144).	5/24 -do-	10	Fedoroff,M.(Miss)	"	125
145).	7/24 -do-	14	Schukin,M.V.	"	133
146).	9/24 -do-	14	Tomiloff,G.S.	"	120
147).	11/24 -do-	10	Shirannik,A.N.(Mrs)	"	146
148).	13/24 -do-	13	Lyssova,K.N.(Mrs).	"	147.
149).	15/24 -do-	12	Gorbachoff,N.G.	"	149.
150).	17/24 -do-	12	Pavlichenko,E.S.(Mrs)	"	134.
151).	23/24 -do-	15	Usoltseff,D.I.	"	150.
152).	8/50 -do-	4	Adrianoff, A.	"	116.
153).	10/50 -do-	5	Cherny,D.M.	"	117.
154).	14/50 -do-	5	Polianskaya,A.I.(Mrs)	"	132.
155).	20/50 -do-	6	Kozlova,M.A.(Mrs)	"	118.
156).	22/50 -do-	5	Maxsimenko,N.S.(Mrs)	"	178.
157).	24/50 -do-	5	Lyssova,K.N.(Mrs).	"	164
158).	26/50 -do-	5	Lyssoff,K.N.	"	166
159).	28/50 -do-	5	Moskaleva,Mrs.D.	"	165.
160).	101 Macgregor Road	7	Tikhanoff,N.F.	"	177.
161).	121 -do-	7	Neverovskaya,E.A.(Mrs)	"	151.
162).	127 -do-	7	Vassilieff,N.N.	"	158.
163).	129 -do-	5	Gudochkin,I.V.	"	127.
164).	3/130 -do-	6	Farkoff,Y.E.	"	96.
165).	7/130 -do-	6	Wielmojna,M.F.(Mrs)	"	126.
166).	141 -do-	7	Ostapenko,E.F.(Mrs).	"	152.
167).	143 -do-	7	Fischer,K.N.(Mrs.)	"	148.
168).	149 -do-	4	Jelihovskaya,J.K.(Mrs)	French	100.
169).	151 -do-	7	Liaskovsky,A.K.	Polish.	128.
170).	1/218 -do-	4	Alexandroff,V.A. (Mrs).	Russian	101.

(3) Yulin Road District.

171).	258 Yulin Road.	6	Peritz,R.	German	167.
172).	474 Kinchow Road.	8	Oznobihin,D.F.	Russian.	169.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1214
Date

DISTRIBUTION LIST

D.O.'s	4
D.D.O.'s	4
Senior Detectives, all stations.	14
Central Registry	1
Crime Registry	1
Sp. Br. Registry	1
C/I i.c. C.1.	1
O.i/c C.7.	1
O.i/c S.1.	1
French Police.	1
	29

Distribution for List of Licenced Foreign Boarding Houses etc. issued 29-3-39

Supt Richards
S/B Registry

FILE

1241/2
28 2 39

March 24, 1939.

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No. of Rooms	Licensee	Nationality	No. of License
		(1) Central District.				
1).	125 Hankow Rd.	Hankow Apt.	14	Marshal, G.E. (Mrs.)	British	1.
2).	110 Jinkee Rd.		14	Craig, Miss E.	"	2
3).	106 Peking Rd.		15	King, Mrs. M.E.	"	3
4).	137 & 157 Peking Rd.	Peking Apt.	17	Wong Bai Chei.	Chinese	4
5).	79 Soochow Road		6	Lumsdaine, Mrs. G.V.	British	5
6).	458 Szechuen Rd. (120 Jinkee Rd, including 3rd floor.)		14	Craig, Miss E.	"	6
7).	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Clarendon Club.	7	Fuller, Mrs. G.A.	"	7
		(2) Chengtu Road District.				
8).	101-3/591, Bubbling Well Rd.	The Claremont.	12	Hou Hsu Hai	Chinese	17
9).	121-3-5-7-9/591, Bubbling Well Rd.	Avon House.	33	Allen, G.L.	British	18
10).	104-6/591, Bubbling Well Rd.		12	Bartels, W.	German	19
11).	133-5-7-9/591, Bubbling Well Rd.	Victoria House.	22	Ma Sze Ming	Chinese	20
12).	178-194/591, Bubbling Well Rd.	Bubbling Well Court.	52	Kie Ngao Ziang	".	21
13).	941 B'Well Road.	Central Mansions.	30	Lazarte, G.	American	24
14).	30 Weihaiwei Rd.	Kingslere	17	Kinvig, Mrs. M.M.	British.	56
15).	200 Chengtu Rd.	Sunnyside	18	Woo Youn Chow.	Chinese	57
16).	2 Yang Terrace.		10	Dickson, W.	British	85
17).	5 Yang Terrace.		10	Miller, S.F.	Russian.	86
		(3) Sinza District				
18).	830 Bubbling Well Rd.	Chelsea House.	18	Woo Yeh Chow.	Chinese.	22
19).	2/15 Carter Rd.		16	Hetherington, Mrs. E.G.	British.	25.

20).	6/15 Carter Rd.		9	Elrod, Miss C.	American	26.
21).	10/41 -do-		9	Sung Ling Sun.	Chinese	27.
22).	20/41 -do-		9	Schistek, E. (Miss)	German	28.
23).	42/41 -do-		8	Ting Zung King.	Chinese	29.
24).	44-46/41 -do-	Barnet House	15	Yu Chang San	"	30.
25).	70-72/41 -do-		17	Sung Ling Sun	"	31
26).	82-84/41 -do-		16	Chen Young Chang	"	32
27).	83 -do-		12	Shu Kwa San	"	33
28).	54 Love Lane.		4	Shishmareff, Miss N.N.	Russian	37.

(4) Bubbling Well District.

29).	1094 Avenue Rd.	Henley House.	34	Ling, Z.T.	Chinese	8
30).	1132 Avenue Rd.	The Tower	39	Wong, T.C.	"	9
31).	1/1220 Avenue Rd.	Avondale House.	14	Kaloushek, Mrs. P.	Czech	10.
32).	6/1220 Avenue Rd.	Engrove House.	30	Black, Mrs. A.E.	British.	11.
33).	50-54/1220 -do-	-do-	[illegible]	-do-	[illegible]	12.
34).	55-57/1220 -do-		16	Loureiro, Miss F.		104.
35).	1266 -do-		10	Woo Lih Ching	Chinese.	14
36).	1280 -do-		9	Yue Ah Gum	"	15
37).	1434 -do-		26	Liu Tsoo Ven	"	16
38).	934 Bubbling Well Road.	Medhurst Apartments.	38	Sweet, Mrs. M.W.	British	23
39).	9/175 Kiaochow Rd.		5	Baxt, Mrs. R.M.	Russian	35.
40).	11-15/175 -do-		12	Walter, Mrs. R.	German	36.
41).	8/215 Medhurst Rd.		7	Ponchak, Miss M.	Russian	38.
42).	24/215 Medhurst Rd.	Midway Lodge.	15	Wong Yao Ming	Chinese	39.
43).	1 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		14	Hong Cheng Tong	"	40.
44).	2 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		8	Mistijlowsky, Mrs. A.	Iranian.	41
45).	3-4-5, Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		29	Liu I Zung.	Chinese	42.

46).	7 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		17	Abraham,Mrs.D.	British. 43.
47).	11 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		16	Chow Zung Ziang.	Chinese. 44.
48).	12-13 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		19	Lee Ah Zeu	" 45.
49).	6,8,10/20 Seymour Rd.	Norfolk House.	15	W.F. Kao.	" 46
50).	12-14-16/20 -do-	Berkeley House.	25	Woo Sou Chong	" 47
51).	8-10-12-14/30-do-	Kensington House.	30	Woo Yih Chow.	" 48.
52).	2/141 Seymour Rd.		9	Volsky,Mrs.M.	Russian. 49.
53).	440 -do-		10	Berkman,S.S.	" 51
54).	446-8, -do-		19	Zau Kwei Ling.	Chinese 52
55).	454 -do-		8	Abraham,Mrs.D.	British 53.
56).	456 -do-		8	Stunzi,Mrs.A.	Swiss 54.
57).	462-4 -do-		23	Liu Tien Zung	Chinese 55.
58).	644 Weihaiwei Rd.	Isaak's Restaurant.	8	Rosenpick, Mrs. W.	Polish 58.
59).	1 Hwa Kee Avenue.		10	Zee Ngoo Ding	Chinese 59
60).	2 " " "		15	Zritneff,Mrs.R.P	Russian 60
61).	3 " " "		13	Woo Toh Hai	Chinese 61
62).	4 " " "		10	Lembke,W.L.	American 62.
63).	6 " " "		5	Bashmahchiantz,G.	Armenian.63.
64).	7 " " "		6	Zaeff,Mrs.A.E.	Russian 64.
65).	12A " " "		10	Prokudina,A.T.(Mrs)	" 65
66).	14-16 " "		13	Hong Hang Ching.	Chinese 67.
67).	15 " " "		10	Lily Lee,Mrs.	" 66.
68).	17 " " "		8	Shapitrik,Mrs.E.	Russian. 68.
69).	24 " " "		13	Hong Han Ching	Chinese. 69.
70).	25 " " "		10	Sze Yie Nee	" 70.
71).	26 " " "		8	Yau Kwei Ling.	" 71

72).	37	Hwakee	Avenue	10	Petrooshevskaya, A.M.(Mrs.)	Russian. 72.
73).	38	"	"	13	Hong Han Ching	Chinese. 73
74).	49	"	"	9	Grinshpoon, Mrs. F.	Russian. 74
75).	52	"	"	4	You Tse San	Chinese 75
76).	56	"	"	7	Brengross,Mrs.R.L.	Russian. 76
77).	61	"	"	11	Chao Chi Tai	Chinese 77
78).	73	"	"	12	Sze Yie Nee	" 78
79).	85	"	"	12	You Tse San	" 79
80).	96	"	"	12	Tan Ven Shee	" 80
81).	109	"	"	11	You Tse San	" 81
82).	121	"	"	11	Liu Yoh Mou	" 82
83).	126	"	"	12	Koeh Sing Foo	" 83
84),	130	"	"	13	Bergman,M.J.	Polish 84.

March 24, 1939.

LIST OF LICENCED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No.of Rooms	Licensee	Nation-ality.	No.of License
		(1) Hongkew District.				
85).	453 Boone Road.		15	Levy,Miss L.	British.	131
86).	483 -do-		6	Magyar,Mrs.K.G.	Hungarian.	87.
87).	91-97 Tearon Rd.		9	Simonova, Mrs.K.V.	Russian.	122.
88).	103 -do-		11	Moiseeff,P.J.	"	102.
89).	119 -do-		5	Degteva,Mrs.A.T.	"	88.
90).	47/188 Minghong Rd.		8	Tsujimura, Mrs. S.	Japanese.	93
91).	847-849 North Szechuen Road.		16	Lenoise,Mrs.S.	British.	142.
92).	3-4-5-6,Park Lane.		36	Antonova, Mrs. T.I.	Russian.	89.
93).	7-8 Park Lane		14	Philipova, Mrs. P.J.	"	103.
94).	9 -do-		9	Antonova,Mrs.T.I.	"	90
95).	1-4 Quinsan Gardens.		50	Levy,Miss L.	British.	137.
96).	5 -do-		13	-do-	"	138.
97).	6-7 -do-		26	-do-	"	139.
98).	8-9 -do-		26	-do-	"	140
99).	10 -do-		13	-do-	"	141.
100).	17/250 Range Road.		8	Sentouktzi, Mrs. K.	Greek	91.
		(2) Wayside District.				
101).	607 Broadway East.		7	Erengross,M.A.	U.S.S.R.	92.
102).	8 Chusan Road.		7	Seleninoff, D.T.	Russian.	143.
103).	14 -do-		6	-do-	"	144.
104).	18 -do-		7	Burmistoff, S.K.	Hungarian.	113.
105).	20 -do-		7	Kukol,Mrs.P.	Russian.	105.

106).	21	Chusan Road.	13.	Shvetz,Miss V.D.	Russian.	105.
107).	23	-do-	12.	Gegin,S.I.	"	110.
108).	26	-do-	6	Shein,V.I.	"	119.
109).	31	-do-	12	Kanterovich, Mrs. E.M.	"	
110).	33	-do-	11	Kopilevich,Mrs.A.I.	"	114.
111).	41	-do-	12	Alexandroff,S.V.	"	94.
112).	43	-do-	12	-do-	"	95.
113).	51	-do-	8	Prokopiuk,G.K.	"	111.
114).	53	-do-	9	Oleinichenko,Mrs.P.O.	"	112.
115).	59	-do-	11	Djachvatze,Mrs.T.M.	"	135.
116).	61	-do-	11	Schwarzburg,Mrs.R.	"	136.
117).	67	-do-	11	Chou San Mei	Chinese.	145.
118).	69	-do-	12	Kopilevich, Mrs. A.I.	Russian.	115.
119).	79	-do-	9	Koptilin,A.A.	"	107.
120).	121	Macgregor Road.	7	Neverovskaye, Mrs. E.A.	"	151.
121).	129	-do-	5	Gudochkin,I.V.	"	127.
122).	3/130	-do-	6	Farkoff,Y.E.	"	96.
123).	7/130	-do-	6	Vielmojna,Mrs.M.F.	"	126.
124).	141	-do-	7	Ostapenko,Mrs.E.T.	"	152.
125).	143	-do-	7	Fischer,Mrs.K.N.	"	148.
126).	149	-do-	4	Jelihovskaya, Mrs.J.K.	French	100
127).	151	-do-	7.	Liaskovsky,A.K.	Polish	128.
128).	1/218	-do-	4.	Alexandroff, Mrs. V.A.	Russian	101
129).	69	Wayside Road.	12	Isenke,Mrs.J.	"	153.
130).	79	-do-	11	Ognestoff,S.F.	"	109.
131).	85	-do-	9	Farkoff,Y.E.	"	97.
132).	93	-do-	9	-do-	"	98.
133).	119-121	-do-	21	Skliamin,Mrs.U.S.	"	99.

134).	125/3	Wayside Road.	10	Tretiakoff, Mrs. T.T.	Russian, 106
135).	131	-do-	5	Minaeff, Mrs. M.E.	" 123.
136).	137	-do-	5.	Minaeff, V.S	" 124.
137).	3/24	Ward Road.	10.	Borisoff, V.	" 108.
138).	5/24	-do-	10.	Fedoroff, Miss M.	" 125.
139).	7/24	-do-	14.	Schukin, M.V.	" 133.
140).	9/24	-do-	14.	Tomiloff, G.S.	" 120.
141).	11/24	-do-	10.	Shirannik, Mrs. A.N.	" 146.
142).	13/24	-do-	13.	Lyssova, Mrs. K.N.	" 147.
143).	15/24	-do-	12.	Gorbachoff, N.G.	" 149.
144).	17/24	-do-	12.	Pavlichenko, Mrs. E.S.	" 134.
145).	19/24	-do-	12.	Litvin, N.L.	" 121.
146).	23/24	-do-	5.	Usoltseff, D.I.	" 150.
147).	8/50	-do-	4.	Adrianoff, A.	" 116.
148).	10/50	-do-	5.	Cherny, D.M.	" 117.
149).	14/50	-do-	5.	Polianskaya, Mrs. A.I.	" 132.
150).	20/50	-do-	6.	Kozlova, Mrs. M.A.	" 118.

Special Branch.

September 21, 1938.

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No. of rooms.	Licensee	Nationality.	Tel. No.
		(1) Central District				
1).	125 Hankow Road.	Hankow Apartment.	14	Marshal, Mrs.G.E.	British	16528
2).	458 Szechuen Road.		14	Craig, Miss E.	"	19008
3).	106 Peking Rd.		15	King,Mrs.M.E.	"	12737
4).	137 & 157 Peking Road.	Peking Apartment.	17	Wong Ben-zhai.	Chinese.	16010
5).	79 Soochow Road.		6	Lumsdaine, Mrs.G.V.	British.	10169
6).	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Clarendon Club.	7	Fuller, Mrs.G.A.	"	10693
		(2) Chengtu Rd.District.				
7).	30 Weihai-wei Road.	Kingslere	18	Kinvig, Mrs.M.M.	British	32544
8).	200 Chengtu Road.	Sunnyside	18	Chow,W.Y.	Chinese	32916
9).	2 Yang Terrace.		10	Dickson,W.	British.	34476
10).	5 "		10	Miller,S.F.	Russian.	32705
11).	101-3/591 B'Well Rd.	The Claremont.	24	Ho Shu Hai.	Chinese.	37136
12).	104-6/591, B'Well Rd.		10	Bartels,W.	German.	32607
13).	121-3-5-7-9/ 591 B'Well Rd.	Avon House.	28	Allen,G.L.	British.	33831
14).	133-5-7-9/ 591 B'Well Rd.	Victoria House.	22	Ma Sze-ming.	Chinese.	37501.
15).	178/591 B' Well Road.	B'Well Court	52	Kie Ngao-ziang.	"	37144
16).	941 B'Well Rd.	Central Mansions.	30	Lazarte,G.	American.	34346.
		(3) Sinza District				
17).	2/15 Carter Road.		15	Hetherington, Mrs.E.G.	British.	36283
18).	6/15 "		9	Elrod,C. Miss.	American.	32407

19).	10/41 Carter Rd.		9	Sung Ling-sun	Chinese.	31912
20).	20/41 " "		9	Schistek, Miss E.	German.	35838
21).	44-46/41 " "	Barnet House.	15	Yu Chang-son	Chinese.	30226
22).	70-72/41" "		17	Sung Ling-sun	"	31287
23).	82-84/41" "		17	Chen Young-chong	"	30226
24).	83 " "		16	Shu Kwa-san	"	31287
25).	24 Vongkashaw Rd.		9	Reubain,B.M.	Iranian	33510
26).	880 B'Well Road.	Chelsea House.	8	Woo Yeh-chow	Chinese.	37231
27).	690 Avenue Road.		7	Chenturay,A.(Mrs)	Georgian.	30799
28).	54 Love Lane.		4	Shishmarena, Mrs.N.N.	Russian.	34401

(4) Bubbling Well District.

29).	1.Hwakee Avenue.		10	Zee Ngoo-ding	Chinese.	33465
30).	2 " "		15	Zritneff, Mrs. R.P.	Russian	32431
31).	3 " "		13	Woo Foh Hai	Chinese	35007
32).	4 " "		10	Lembke,W.L.	American	37292
33).	6 " "		5	Bashmahchiantz, G.	Armenian	37192
34).	7 " "		6	Zaeff,Mrs.A.E.	Russian.	30610
35).	12A. " "		10	Prokudina,A.T.(Mrs)	"	30529
36).	14-16" "		13	Hong Hang-ching.	Chinese.	26696
37).	15 " "		10	Lily Lee (Mrs.)	"	35872
38).	17 " "		8	Shapitrik,S.(Mrs.)	Russian	30943
39).	24 " "		13	Hong Han-ching.	Chinese.	36696
40).	25 " "		12	Sze Yie-Nee	"	35318
41).	26 " "		8	You Kwei-ling.	"	34590
42).	37 " "		10	Petrooshevskaya, Mrs. A.M.	Russian.	30949
43).	38 " "		13	Hong Han-ching.	Chinese.	36696
44).	49 " "		9	Grinshpoon, Mrs. F.	Russian.	30979
45).	52 " "		4	You Tse San	Chinese.	31647
46).	56 " "		7	Erengross, Mrs.R.L.	Russian.	30883.

47).	61 Hwa Kee Avenue.		11	Chao Chi-Tai	Chinese. 36068
48).	73 " " "		11	Sze Yie-nee	" 35352
49).	85 " " "		12	You Tse-san	" 34941
50).	96 " " "		12	Tan Ben Shee	" 37452
51).	121 " " "		11	Liu Yoh Mou	" 35401
52).	126 " " "		12	Koeh Sing-foo	" 32803
53).	130 " " "		13	Bergman,M.J.	Polish 35628
54).	644 Weihaiwei Rd.	Isaak's Restaurant.	8	Rosenpick, Mrs. W.	" 36129
55).	934 B'Well Road.	Medhurst Apts.	58	Sweet,Mrs.M.W.	British 32480
56).	22-24,Lane 215, Medhurst Road.	Midway Lodge	16	Wong Yao-ming.	Chinese 33278
57).	8-10,Lane20, Seymour Road.	Norfolk House.	15	W. F. Kao	" 36150
58)	12-14-16 Lane 20, Seymour Road.	Berkeley House	25	Woo Sou-chong	" 36251
59).	8-10-12-14,Lane 30,Seymour Road.	Kensington House.	30	Woo Yih-chow.	" 30179
60).	2/141 Seymour Rd.		9	Volsky,Mrs.M.	Russian. 36832
61).	310 Hart Road.		12	Chalmers, Mrs.A.M.	British 31465
62).	11-15 Kiaochow Rd. Lane 175.		12	Walter,R.Mrs.	German 35306
63).	440 Seymour Road.		10	Berkman,S.S.	Russian. 31049
64).	446-8 Seymour Rd.		20	Zau Kwei-ling.	Chinese. 35793
65).	454 Seymour Road.		8	Biswang,M.	German. 33208
66).	456 Seymour Road.		8	Stunzi,Mrs.A.	Swiss 30648
67).	462-4 " "		23	Liu I. Zung	Chinese 32950
68).	1 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		17	Hong Cheng-tong	" 36208
69).	2 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		8	Mistijlowsky, Mrs.A.	Iranian 37107
70).	3-4 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		21	Liu I. Zung	Chinese. 36427
71).	5 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		10	do	" "
72).	7 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		17	Abraham,Mrs.D.	British 31650
73).	11 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		11	Liu I.Zung.	Chinese. 36427

74).	12-13 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		17	Lee Ah Zeu	Chinese.	30376
75).	1094 Avenue Road.	Henley House.	33	Z. T. Ling	"	37133
76).	1182-1200 Avenue Rd.	The Towers	37	T.C.Wong	"	35534 32895
77).	1/1220 Avenue Road.	Avondale House.	15	Kaloushek, Mrs.Y.J.	Czecho-slovakian.	32569
78).	6-50-52-54/1200, Avenue Road.	Congrove House.	24	Black, Mrs.A.E.	British	31018
79).	55-57/1200 Avenue Road.		13	Bennington, Miss A.	U.S.A.	36073
80).	1266 Avenue Rd.		10	Woo Lih-ching.	Chinese.	30645
81).	1280 " "		9	Yue Ah Gum	"	31480
82).	1434 " "	Avenue Hall.	26	Liu Tsoo Ven	"	30244

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

Hongkew District

83).	483 Boone Rd.	5	Magyar, K.G. (Mrs.)	Hungarian.	42834
84).	103 Fearon Rd.	6	Moiseeff, P.	Russian	
85).	17/250 Range Rd.	8	Sentoukter, Mrs. K.	Greek	43104
86).	3-4-5-6, Park Lane,	24	Antonova, Mrs. T.I.	Russian	46608.
87).	9 Park Lane.	7	Antonova, Mrs. T. I.	"	"

Wayside District

88).	607 Broadway East.	8	Moiseeva, Mrs.V,O,	Russian	

LIST OF UNLICENSED BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES VISITED BY POLICE - SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No. of rooms.	Licensee	Nationality.	Tel. No.
			(1) Central District.			
1).	126 Hankow Rd.		40	Leslie, A.H.	British.	
			(2) Chengtu Rd.District.			
2).	7 Yang Terrace.	Salvation Army Men's Hostel.				34272
			(3) Bubbling Well District.			
3).	109 Hwakee Avenue.		9	You Tse-san.	Chinese.	36985
4).	215 Medhurst Rd. House 8.			Ponchak, Miss M.	Russian	
5).	427 Yu Yuen Rd.		20	Liu Yang-ching.	Chinese.	22091
			NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK			
			(1) Hongkew District.			
6).	453 Boone Rd.		20	Levy,S.V.	British.	42630
7).	119 Fearon Rd.		6	Degteva, Mrs. A.T.	Russian.	
8).	7,8 Park Lane.		16	Philipova, P.I.(Mrs.)	"	41310
9).	7,8,10 "		32	Levy,S.V.	British.	41793
			(2) Wayside District			
10).	4,6,14 Chusan Rd.		20	Seleninoff, D.T.	Russian	
11).	8 " "		7	Kigitoff,A.G.	"	
12).	18 " "		7	Burmistoff,A.K.	"	
13)	20 " "		6	Kukol, P.(Mrs.)	"	
14).	21 " "		10	Linkevitch, Mrs. E.T.	"	
15).	23 " "		8	Gegia,S.G.(Mrs)	"	
16).	26 " "		7	Shein,V.I.	"	
17).	31 " "		12	Belenky,I.M.	"	
18).	43 " "		8	Galicheva,V.D. (Mrs.)	"	
19).	51 " "		6	Gershtein,S.M.	"	
20).	53 " "		10	Oleniehenko, Mrs.K.B.	"	

21).	67 Chusan Road.	14	Zee Tuck-yue	Chinese.
22).	79 " "	12	Borisoff, A.A.	Russian.
23).	101 MacGregor Rd.	6	Antonuik, Mrs. E.I.	"
24).	129 " "	5	Gudochkin, I.V.	"
25).	17/130 " "	6	Wielmoja, M.F. (Mrs.)	"
26).	141 " "	6	Ostapenko, Mrs. E.F.	"
27).	151 " "	8	Liaskovsky, A.K.	Polish.
28).	3/24 Ward Road.	12	Borisoff, A.A.	Russian.
29).	9/24 " "	12	Tomiloff, G.S.	"
30).	8/50 " "	4	Adrianoff, A.	"
31).	10/50 " "	6	Cherny, D.M.	"
32).	12/50 " "	6	Zee Tuck-yue	Chinese.
33).	14/50 " "	6	Polianskaya, Mrs. A.I.	Russian.
34).	18/50 " "	6	Skrobotoff, A.A.	"
35).	69 Wayside Road.	8	Hill, Mrs. E.	British.
36).	71 " "	6	Koshkadamoff, N.N.	"
37).	79 " "	8	Ognestoff, S.P.	Russian.
38).	83 " "	10	Belenky, I.M.	"
39).	131-137" "	16	Minaieff, V.S.	".

SPECIAL BRANCH
14 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

Special Branch,

March 11, 1938.

LIST OF FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK

No.	Address	House Name, if any	No.of rooms	Licensee	Nationality	Tel.No.
		(I) Central District				
1)	125 Hankow Road.	Hankow Apartment.	14	Mrs. G.E. Marshal	British	16528
2)	110-120 Jinkee Road.		13	Miss E. Craig	"	18294
3)	458 Szechuen Road.		14	"	"	19008
4)	106 Peking Road		15	Mrs. M.E. King	"	12737
5)	137 & 157 Peking Rd.	Peking Apartment.	17	Wong Benchei	Chinese	16010
6)	79 Soochow Road.		6	Mrs. G.V. Lumsdaine.	British	10169
7)	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Clarendon Club.	7	Mrs. G.A. Fuller.	"	10693
8)	115 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.		10	Mrs. W. England	"	11871
		(2) Chengtu Road District				
9)	30 Weihaiwei Road.	Kingslere	18	Mrs. M.M. Kinvig	"	32544
10)	200 Chengtu Road.	Sunnyside	18	Wu Y. Chow	Chinese	32916
11)	2 Young Terrace.		10	Dickson, W.	British	34476
12)	5 Young Terrace.		10	Miller, S.F.	Russian	32705

No.	Address	House Name, if any	No.of rooms	Licensee	Nation-ality	Tel.No.
13)	54 Love Lane.		4	Shishmareva, N. (Mrs.)	Russian	34401
14)	101-3/591, Bubbling Well Road.	The Claremont.	24	Ho Shu Hai	Chinese	37136
15)	104-6/591 Bubbling Well Road.	Formerly Pension Leinemann.	10	Bartels, W.	German	32607
16)	105-7-9/591, Bubbling Well Road.	Windsor House.	18	Chen Tsu-tsung.	Chinese	35332
17)	121-3-5-7-9/ 591, B'Well Road.	Avon House	28	Allen, G.L.	British	33831
18)	133-5-7-9/ 591,Bubbling Well Road.	Victoria House.	22	Ma Sze-ming	Chinese	37501
19)	178/591, Bubbling Well Road.	Bubbling Well Court.	52	Kie Ngau-ziang	"	37144
20)	941 Bubbling Well Road.	Central Mansions.	30	G. Lazarte	American	34346

---

(3) Sinza District

X.21)	2/15 Carter Road.		15	Mrs. E.G. Hetherington	British	36283
22)	6/15 Carter Road.		9	Miss C. Elrod.	American	32407
23)	27 Carter Road.		9	Mrs. A. Buchloh	German	33363
24)	10/41 Carter Road.		9	Sung Ling-sun	Chinese	31912
25)	20/41 Carter Road.		9	Miss E. Sohistek.	Austrian	35838

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No.of rooms	Licensee	Nationality	Tel.No.
26)	44-46/41 Carter Road.	Barnet House	15	Yu Chang-son	Chinese	30226
27)	70-72/41 Carter Road.		17	Sung Ling-sun	"	31287
28)	82-84/41 Carter Road.		16	Chen Yung-chong.	"	30582
X.29)	83/41 Carter Road.		10	Shu Kwa San	"	30574
30)	90/41 Carter Road.		16	Ling King-Yung	"	33278
31)	24 Wongkashaw Gardens.		9	B.M. Reubain	Iraquian	33510
32)	690 Avenue Road.		7	A.Chenturay (Mrs).	Georgian	30799
33)	830 Bubbling Well Road	Chelsea House.	8	Woo Yeh Chow	Chinese	37231

---

(4) Bubbling Well District

34)	1 Hwa Kee Avenue.		10	Zee Ngoo-ding	"	33465
35)	2 Hwa Kee Avenue.		15	Mrs. R.P. Zritneff.	Russian	32431
36)	3 Hwa Kee Avenue.		13	Woo Foh Hai	Chinese	35007
37)	4 Hwa Kee Avenue.		10	J. Wziontek	Polish	37292
38)	6 Hwa Kee Avenue.		5	G. Bashmah-chiantz.	Armenian	37192
39)	7 Hwa Kee Avenue.		6	Mrs. A. E. Zaeff.	Russian	30610
40)	12A Hwa Kee Avenue.		10	Mrs. A. T. Prokudina	"	30529

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No.of rooms	Licensee	Nationality	Tel.No.
41)	14-16 Hwa Kee Avenue.		13	Hong Hang-ching	Chinese	26696
42)	15 Hwa Kee Avenue.		10	Mrs. Lily Lee	"	35872
43)	17 Hwa Kee Avenue.		8	Mrs. S. Shapitrik.	Russian	30943
44)	24 Hwa Kee Avenue		13	Hong Han-ching	Chinese	36696
X45)	25 Hwa Kee Avenue.		12	You Tse San	"	35318
46)	26 Hwa Kee Avenue.		8	You Kwei Ling	"	34590
47)	37 Hwa Kee Avenue.		10	Mrs. A.M. Petrooshevskaya	Russian	30949
48)	38 Hwa Kee Avenue.		13	Hong Han-ching	Chinese	36696
49)	49 Hwa Kee Avenue.		9	Mrs. F. Grinshpoon.	Russian	30979
50)	52 Hwa Kee Avenue.		4	You Tse San	Chinese	31647
51)	56 Hwa Kee Avenue.		7	Mrs. R. L. Erengross.	Russian	30883
52)	61 Hwa Kee Avenue.		11	Chao Chi Tai	Chinese	36068
53)	73 Hwa Kee Avenue.		11	Sze Yie Nee	"	35352
54)	85 Hwa Kee Avenue.		12	You Tse San	"	34941
55)	96 Hwa Kee Avenue.		12	Tan Ben Shee	"	37452
56)	121 Hwa Kee Avenue.		11	Liu Yoh Mou	"	35401

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No.of rooms	Licensee	Nation-ality	Tel.No.
57)	126 Hwa Kee Avenue.		12	Koeh Sing-Foo	Chinese	32803
58)	130 Hwa Kee Avenue.		13	M.J. Bergman	Polish	35628
X.59)	640 Weihai-wei Road.			Consiglio, Michele.	Italian	
60)	644 Weihai-wei Road.	Isaak's Restaurant	8	Mrs. W. Rosenpick	Polish	36129
61)	934 Bubbling Well Road.	Medhurst Apartments.	58	Mrs. M. W. Sweet	British	32480
62)	22-24, Lane 215 Medhurst Road.	Midway Lodge.	16	Wong Yao-ming	Chinese	33278
63)	8-10, Lane 20, Seymour Road.	Norfolk House.	15	W.F. Kao	"	36150
64)	12-14-16, Lane 20 Seymour Road.	Berkeley House.	25	Woo Sou-chong	"	36251
65)	8-10-12-14, Lane 30 Seymour Rd.	Kensington House.	30	Woo Yih Chow	"	30179
66)	2/141 Seymour Rd.		9	Mrs. M. Volsky	Russian	36832
67)	310 Hart Road.		12	Mrs. A. M. Chalmers.	British	31465
XX.68)	427 Lane 115 Yu Yuen Road, O.O.L.	Alsa Lodge.	20	Liu Yang-ching .	Chinese	22091
69)	11-15 Kiao-chow Road, Lane 175.		12	Mrs. R. Walter.	German	35306
70)	414 Seymour Road.	Hampton Court.	16	Mrs. B. Agassiz	British	31113

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No.of rooms	Licensee	Nation-ality	Tel.No.
71)	440 Seymour Road.		10	Berkman	Russian	31049
72)	446-8 Seymour Rd.		20	Zau Kwei-ling	Chinese	35793
73)	454 Seymour Road.		8	Biswang, M.	German	33208
74)	456 Seymour Road.		8	Stunzi, A. (Mrs.)	Swiss	30648
75)	462-4 Seymour Rd.		23	Liu I. Zung	Chinese	32950
76)	1 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		17	Hong Cheng-tong.	"	36208
77)	2 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		6	Mistijlowsky, A. (Mrs.)	Persian	37107
78)	4 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		11	Liu I. Zung	Chinese	36427
79)	5 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		10	-do-	"	"
80)	7 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		17	Abraham	British	31650
81)	11 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		11	Chow Zing-ziang	Chinese	36427
82)	12-13 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		17	Lee Ah Zeu	"	30376
83)	1094 Avenue Road.	Henley House.	33	Z.T. Ling	"	37133

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No.of rooms	Licensee	Nationality	Tel.No.
84)	1182-1200 Avenue Rd.	The Towers.	37	T.C. Wong	Chinese	32895 35534
85)	1/1220 Avenue Rd.	Avondale House.	15	Mrs. Y. J. Kaloushek	Czechoslovakian	32569
86)	6-50-52-54/ 1200, Avenue Road.	Congrove House.	24	Mrs. A. E. Black	British	31018
87)	55-57/1200 Avenue Rd.		13	Miss A. Bennington	U.S.A.	36073
88)	1266 Avenue Road.		10	Woo Lih-ching.	Chinese	30645
89)	1280 Avenue Road.		9	Yue Ah Gum	"	31480
9[illegible])	1434 Avenue Road.	Avenue Hall	26	Liu Tsco Ven	"	30244

N.B. : X - Licence to the applicant has not yet been granted.

XX - Operating without licence.

Distribution

all

D.C.s "~~A~~" & "B"
D.D.O.s "~~A~~ and "B"
Senior Detectives, ~~All Stations South of Creek.~~
Central Registry.
Crime Registry.
Special Branch Registry
Chief Inspector i/c C.I.
French Police.

612 c 7

FILE

D/SB. 16/3

Special Branch,

March 11, 1938.

LIST OF FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK

No.	Address	House Name, if any	No.of rooms	Licensee	Nationality	Tel.No.
		(I) Central District				
1)	125 Hankow Road.	Hankow Apartment.	14	Mrs. G.E. Marshal	British	16528
2)	110-120 Jinkee Road.		13	Miss E. Craig	"	18294
3)	458 Sze-chuen Road.		14	"	"	19008
4)	106 Peking Road		15	Mrs. M.E. King	"	12737
5)	137 & 157 Peking Rd.	Peking Apartment.	17	Wong Ben-chei	Chinese	16010
6)	79 Soochow Road.		6	Mrs. G.V. Lumsdaine.	British	10169
7)	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Clarendon Club.	7	Mrs. C.A. Fuller.	"	10693
8)	115 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.		10	Mrs. W. England	"	11871
		(2) Chengtu Road District				
9)	30 Weihai-wei Road.	Kingslere	18	Mrs. M.M. Kinvig	"	32544
10)	200 Chengtu Road.	Sunnyside	18	Wu Y. Chow	Chinese	32916
11)	2 Young Terrace.		10	Dickson, W.	British	34476
12)	5 Young Terrace.		10	Miller, S.F.	Russian	32705

No.	Address	House Name, if any	No.of rooms	Licensee	Nation-ality	Tel.No.
13)	54 Love Lane.		4	Shishmareva, N. (Mrs.)	Russian	34401
14)	101-3/591, Bubbling Well Road.	The Claremont.	24	Ho Shu Hai	Chinese	37136
15)	104-6/591 Bubbling Well Road.	Formerly Pension Leinemann.	10	Bartels, W.	German	32607
16)	105-7-9/591, Bubbling Well Road.	Windsor House.	18	Chen Tsu-tsung.	Chinese	35332
17)	121-3-5-7-9/ 591, B'Well Road.	Avon House	28	Allen, G.L.	British	33831
18)	133-5-7-9/ 591,Bubbling Well Road.	Victoria House.	22	Ma Sze-ming	Chinese	37501
19)	178/591, Bubbling Well Road.	Bubbling Well Court.	52	Kie Ngau-ziang	"	37144
20)	941 Bubbling Well Road.	Central Mansions.	30	G. Lazarte	American	34346

---

(3) Sinza District

X.21)	2/15 Carter Road.		15	Mrs. E.G. Hetherington	British	36283
22)	6/15 Carter Road.		9	Miss C. Elrod.	American	32407
23)	27 Carter Road.		9	Mrs. A. Buchloh	German	33363
24)	10/41 Carter Road.		9	Sung Ling-sun	Chinese	31912
25)	20/41 Carter Road.		9	Miss E. Sohistek.	Austrian	35838

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No.of rooms	Licensee	Nation-ality	Tel.No.
26)	44-46/41 Carter Road.	Barnet House	15	Yu Chang-son	Chinese	30226
27)	70-72/41 Carter Road.		17	Sung Ling-sun	"	31287
28)	82-84/41 Carter Road.		16	Chen Yung-chong.	"	30582
X.29)	83/41 Carter Road.		10	Shu Kwa San	"	30574
30)	90/41 Carter Road.		16	Ling King-Yung	"	33278
31)	24 Wongkashaw Gardens.		9	B.M. Reubain	Iraquian	33510
32)	690 Avenue Road.		7	A.Chenturay (Mrs).	Georgian	30799
33)	830 Bubbling Well Road	Chelsea House.	8	Woo Yeh Chow	Chinese	37231

---

(4) Bubbling Well District

34)	1 Hwa Kee Avenue.		10	Zee Ngoo-ding	"	33465
35)	2 Hwa Kee Avenue.		15	Mrs. R.P. Zritneff.	Russian	32431
36)	3 Hwa Kee Avenue.		13	Woo Foh Hai	Chinese	35007
37)	4 Hwa Kee Avenue.		10	J. Wziontek	Polish	37292
38)	6 Hwa Kee Avenue.		5	G. Bashmah-chiantz.	Armenian	37192
39)	7 Hwa Kee Avenue.		6	Mrs. A. E. Zaeff.	Russian	30610
40)	12A Hwa Kee Avenue.		10	Mrs. A. T. Prokudina	"	30529

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No.of rooms	Licensee	Nation-ality	Tel.No.
41)	14-16 Hwa Kee Avenue.		13	Hong Hang-ching	Chinese	26696
42)	15 Hwa Kee Avenue.		10	Mrs. Lily Lee	"	35872
43)	17 Hwa Kee Avenue.		8	Mrs. S. Shapitrik.	Russian	30943
44)	24 Hwa Kee Avenue		13	Hong Han-ching	Chinese	36696
X.45)	25 Hwa Kee Avenue.		12	You Tse San	"	35318
46)	26 Hwa Kee Avenue.		8	You Kwei Ling	"	34590
47)	37 Hwa Kee Avenue.		10	Mrs. A.M. Petrooshevskaya	Russian	30949
48)	38 Hwa Kee Avenue.		13	Hong Han-ching	Chinese	36696
49)	49 Hwa Kee Avenue.		9	Mrs. F. Grinshpoon.	Russian	30979
50)	52 Hwa Kee Avenue.		4	You Tse San	Chinese	31647
51)	56 Hwa Kee Avenue.		7	Mrs. R. L. Erengross.	Russian	30883
52)	61 Hwa Kee Avenue.		11	Chao Chi Tai	Chinese	36068
53)	73 Hwa Kee Avenue.		11	Sze Yie Nee	"	35352
54)	85 Hwa Kee Avenue.		12	You Tse San	"	34941
55)	96 Hwa Kee Avenue.		12	Tan Ben Shee	"	37452
56)	121 Hwa Kee Avenue.		11	Liu Yoh Mou	"	35401

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No.of rooms	Licensee	Nation-ality	Tel.No.
57)	126 Hwa Kee Avenue.		12	Koeh Sing-Foo	Chinese	32803
58)	130 Hwa Kee Avenue.		13	M.J. Bergman	Polish	35628
X.59)	640 Weihai-wei Road.			Consiglio, Michele.	Italian	
60)	644 Weihai-wei Road.	Isaak's Restaurant	8	Mrs.W. Rosenpick	Polish	36129
61)	934 Bubbling Well Road.	Medhurst Apartments.	58	Mrs. M. W. Sweet	British	32480
62)	22-24, Lane 215 Medhurst Road.	Midway Lodge.	16	Wong Yao-ming	Chinese	33278
63)	8-10, Lane 20, Seymour Road.	Norfolk House.	15	W.F. Kao	"	36150
64)	12-14-16, Lane 20 Seymour Road.	Berkeley House.	25	Woo Sou-chong	"	36251
65)	8-10-12-14, Lane 30 Seymour Rd.	Kensington House.	30	Woo Yih Chow	"	30179
66)	2/141 Seymour Rd.		9	Mrs. M. Volsky	Russian	36832
67)	310 Hart Road.		12	Mrs. A. M. Chalmers.	British	31465
XX.68)	427 Lane 115 Yu Yuen Road, O.O.L.	Alsa Lodge.	20	Liu Yang-ching .	Chinese	22091
69)	11-15 Kiao-chow Road, Lane 175.		12	Mrs. R. Walter.	German	35306
70)	414 Seymour Road.	Hampton Court.	16	Mrs. B. Agassiz	British	31113

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No.of rooms	Licensee	Nation-ality	Tel.No.
71)	440 Seymour Road.		10	Berkman	Russian	31049
72)	446-8 Seymour Rd.		20	Zau Kwei-ling	Chinese	35793
73)	454 Seymour Road.		8	Biswang, M.	German	33208
74)	456 Seymour Road.		8	Stunzi, A. (Mrs.)	Swiss	30648
75)	462-4 Seymour Rd.		23	Liu I. Zung	Chinese	32950
76)	1 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		17	Hong Cheng-tong.	"	36208
77)	2 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		8	Mistijlowsky, A. (Mrs.)	Persian	37107
78)	4 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		11	Liu I. Zung	Chinese	36427
79)	5 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		10	-do-	"	"
80)	7 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		17	Abraham	British	31650
81)	11 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		11	Chow Zing-ziang	Chinese	36427
82)	12-13 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Rd.		17	Lee Ah Zeu	"	30376
83)	1094 Avenue Road.	Henley House.	33	Z.T. Ling	"	37133

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No.of rooms	Licensee	Nationality	Tel.No.
84)	1182-1200 Avenue Rd.	The Towers.	37	T.C. Wong	Chinese	32895 35534
85)	1/1220 Avenue Rd.	Avondale House.	15	Mrs. Y. J. Kaloushek	Czechoslovakian	32569
86)	6-50-52-54/ 1200, Avenue Road.	Congrove House.	24	Mrs. A. E. Black	British	31018
87)	55-57/1200 Avenue Rd.		13	Miss A. Bennington	U.S.A.	36073
88)	1266 Avenue Road.		10	Woo Lih-ching.	Chinese	30645
89)	1280 Avenue Road.		9	Yue Ah Gum	"	31480
9.)	1434 Avenue Road.	Avenue Hall	26	Liu Tsco Ven	"	30244

N.B. : X - Licence to the applicant has not yet been granted.

XX - Operating without licence.

Distribution

D.O.s "A" & "B"
D.D.O.s "A" and "B"
Senior Detectives, All Stations South of Creek.
Central Registry.
Crime Registry.
Special Branch Registry
Chief Inspector i/c C.I.
French Police.

D.C. (C.I.Br.)

1249/-

Special Branch.

September 21, 1938.

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No. of rooms.	Licensee	Nationality.	Tel. No.
		(1) Central District				
1).	125 Hankow Road.	Hankow Apartment.	14	Marshal, Mrs.G.E.	British	16528
2).	458 Szechuen Road.		14	Craig, Miss E.	"	19008
3).	106 Peking Rd.		15	King,Mrs.M.E.	"	12737
4).	137 & 157 Peking Road.	Peking Apartment.	17	Wong Ben-chai.	Chinese.	16010
5).	79 Soochow Road.		6	Lumsdaine, Mrs.G.V.	British.	10169
6).	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Clarendon Club.	7	Fuller, Mrs.G.A.	"	10693
		(2) Chengtu Rd.District.				
7).	30 Weihai-wei Road.	Kingslere	18	Kinvig, Mrs.M.M.	British	32544
8).	200 Chengtu Road.	Sunnyside	18	Chow,W.Y.	Chinese	32916
9).	2 Yang Terrace.		10	Dickson,W.	British.	34476
10).	5 "		10	Miller,S.F.	Russian.	32705
11).	101-3/591 B'Well Rd.	The Claremont.	24	Ho Shu Hai.	Chinese.	37136
12).	104-6/591, B'Well Rd.		10	Bartels,W.	German.	32607
13).	121-3-5-7-9/ 591 B'Well Rd.	Avon House.	28	Allen,G.L.	British.	33831
14).	133-5-7-9/ 591 B'Well Rd.	Victoria House.	22	Ma Sze-ming.	Chinese.	37501.
15).	178/591 B' Well Road.	B'Well Court	52	Kie Ngao-ziang.	"	37144
16).	941 B'Well Rd.	Central Mansions.	30	Lazarte,G.	American.	34346.
		(3) Sinza District				
17).	2/15 Carter Road.		15	Hetherington, Mrs.E.G.	British.	36283
18).	6/15 "		9	Elrod,C. Miss.	American.	32407

19).	10/41 Carter Rd.		9	Sung Ling-sun	Chinese.	31912
20).	20/41 " "		9	Schistek, Miss E.	German.	35838
21).	44-46/41 " "	Barnet House.	15	Yu Chang-son	Chinese.	30226
22).	70-72/41" "		17	Sung Ling-sun	"	31287
23).	82-84/41" "		17	Chen Young-chong	"	30226
24).	83 " "		16	Shu Kwa-san	"	31287
25).	24 Wongkashaw Rd.		9	Reubain,B.M.	Iranian	33510
26).	880 B'Well Road.	Chelsea House.	8	Woo Yeh-chow	Chinese.	37231
27).	690 Avenue Road.		7	Chenturay,A.(Mrs)	Georgian.	30799
28).	54 Love Lane.		4	Shishmarena, Mrs.N.N.	Russian.	34401

(4) Bubbling Well District.

29).	1.Hwakee Avenue.		10	Zee Ngoo-ding	Chinese.	33465
30).	2 " "		15	Zritneff, Mrs. R.P.	Russian	32431
31).	3 " "		13	Woo Foh Hai	Chinese	35007
32).	4 " "		10	Lembke,W.L.	American	37292
33).	6 " "		5	Bashmahchiantz, G.	Armenian	37192
34).	7 " "		6	Zaeff,Mrs.A.E.	Russian.	30610
35).	12A. " "		10	Prokudina,A.T.(Mrs)	"	30529
36).	14-16" "		13	Hong Hang-ching.	Chinese.	26696
37).	15 " "		10	Lily Lee (Mrs.)	"	35872
38).	17 " "		8	Shapitrik,S.(Mrs.)	Russian	30943
39).	24 " "		13	Hong Han-ching.	Chinese.	36696
40).	25 " "		12	Sze Yie-Nee	"	35318
41).	26 " "		8	You Kwei-ling.	"	34590
42).	37 " "		10	Petrooshevskaya, Mrs. A.M.	Russian.	30949
43).	38 " "		13	Hong Han-ching.	Chinese.	36696
44).	49 " "		9	Grinshpoon, Mrs. F.	Russian.	30979
45).	52 " "		4	You Tse San	Chinese.	31647
46).	56 " "		7	Brengross, Mrs.R.L.	Russian.	30883.

47).	61 Hwa Kee Avenue.		11	Chao Chi-Tai	Chinese.	36068
48).	73 " " "		11	Sze Yie-nee	"	35352
49).	85 " " "		12	You Tse-san	"	34941
50).	96 " " "		12	Tan Ben Shee	"	37452
51).	121 " " "		11	Liu Yoh Mou	"	35401
52).	126 " " "		12	Koeh Sing-foo	"	32803
53).	130 " " "		13	Bergman,M.J.	Polish	35628
54).	644 Weihaiwei Rd.	Isaak's Restaurant.	8	Rosenpick, Mrs. W.	"	36329
55).	934 B'Well Road.	Medhurst Apts.	58	Sweet,Mrs.M.W.	British	32480
56).	22-24,Lane 215, Medhurst Road.	Midway Lodge	16	Wong Yao-ming.	Chinese	33278
57).	8-10,Lane20, Seymour Road.	Norfolk House.	15	W. F. Kao	"	36150
58)	12-14-16 Lane 20, Seymour Road.	Berkeley House	25	Woo Sou-chong	"	36251
59).	8-10-12-14,Lane 30,Seymour Road.	Kensington House.	30	Woo Yih-chow.	"	30179
60).	2/141 Seymour Rd.		9	Volsky,Mrs.M.	Russian.	36832
61).	310 Hart Road.		12	Chalmers, Mrs.A.M.	British	31465
62).	11-15 Kiaochow Rd. Lane 175.		12	Walter,R.Mrs.	German	35306
63).	440 Seymour Road.		10	Berkman,S.S.	Russian.	31046
64).	446-8 Seymour Rd.		20	Zau Kwei-ling.	Chinese.	35793
65).	454 Seymour Road.		8	Biswang,M.	German.	33208
66).	456 Seymour Road.		8	Stunzi,Mrs.A.	Swiss	30648
67).	462-4 " "		23	Liu I. Zung	Chinese	32950
68).	1 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		17	Hong Cheng-tong	"	36208
69).	2 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		8	Mistijlowsky, Mrs.A.	Iranian	37107
70).	3-4 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		21	Liu I. Zung	Chinese.	36427
71).	5 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		10	do	"	"
72).	7 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		17	Abraham,Mrs.D.	British	31650
73).	11 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		11	Liu I.Zung.	Chinese.	36427

74).	12-13 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		17 Lee Ah Zeu	Chinese.	30376
75).	1094 Avenue Road.	Henley House.	33 Z. T. Ling	"	37133
76).	1182-1200 Avenue Rd.	The Towers	37 T.C.Wong	"	35534 32895
77).	1/1220 Avenue Road.	Avondale House.	15 Kaloushek, Mrs.Y.J.	Czecho-slovakian.	32569
78).	6-50-52-54/1200, Avenue Road.	Congrove House.	24 Black, Mrs.A.E.	British	31018
79).	55-57/1200 Avenue Road.		13 Bennington, Miss A.	U.S.A.	36073
80).	1266 Avenue Rd.		10 Woo Lih-ching.	Chinese.	30645
81).	1280 " "		9 Yue Ah Gum	"	31480
82).	1434 " "	Avenue Hall.	26 Liu Tsoo Ven	"	30244

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

Hongkew District

83).	483 Boone Rd.	5	Magyar,K.G. (Mrs.)	Hungarian. 42834
84).	103 Fearon Rd.	6	Moiseeff,P.	Russian
85).	17/250 Range Rd.	8	Sentouktzi, Mrs. K.	Greek 43104
86).	3-4-5-6,Park Lane,	24	Antonova, Mrs. T.I.	Russian 46608.
87).	9 Park Lane.	7	Antonova, Mrs. T. I.	" "

Wayside District

88).	607 Broadway East.	8	Moiseeva, Mrs.V,O,	Russian

LIST OF UNLICENSED BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES VISITED BY POLICE - SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No. of rooms.	Licensee	Nationality.	Tel. No.
		(1) Central District.				
1).	126 Nankow Rd.		40	Leslie, A.H.	British.	
		(2) Chengtu Rd.District.				
2).	7 Yang Terrace.	Salvation Army Men's Hostel.				34272
		(3) Bubbling Well District.				
3).	109 Nwakee Avenue.		9	You Tse-san.	Chinese.	36985
4).	215 Medhurst Rd. House 8.			Ponchak, Miss M.	Russian	
5).	427 Yu Yuen Rd.		20	Liu Yang-ching.	Chinese.	22091
		NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK				
		(1) Hongkew District.				
6).	453 Boone Rd.		20	Levy,S.V.	British.	42630
7).	119 Fearon Rd.		6	Degteva, Mrs. A.T.	Russian.	
8).	7,8 Park Lane.		16	Philipova, P.I.(Mrs.)	"	41310
9).	7,8,10 "		32	Levy,S.V.	British.	41793
		(2) Wayside District				
10).	4,6,14 Chusan Rd.		20	Seleninoff, D.T.	Russian	
11).	8 " "		7	Kigitoff,A.G.	"	
12).	18 " "		7	Burmistoff,A.K.	"	
13)	20 " "		6	Kukol, P.(Mrs.)	"	
14).	21 " "		10	Linkevitch, Mrs. E.T.	"	
15).	23 " "		8	Gegia,S.G.(Mrs)	"	
16).	26 " "		7	Shein,V.I.	"	
17).	31 " "		12	Belenky,I.M.	"	
18).	43 " "		8	Galicheva,V.D. (Mrs.)	"	
19).	51 " "		6	Gershtein,S.M.	"	
20).	53 " "		10	Oleniehenko, Mrs.K.B.	"	

21).	67 Chusan Road.	14	Zee Tuck-yue	Chinese.
22).	79 " "	12	Borisoff, A.A.	Russian.
23).	101 MacGregor Rd.	6	Antonuik, Mrs. E.I.	"
24).	129 " "	5	Gudochkin, I.V.	"
25).	17/130 " "	6	Wielmoja, M.F. (Mrs.)	"
26).	141 " "	6	Ostapenko, Mrs. E.F.	"
27).	151 " "	8	Liaskovsky, A.K.	Polish.
28).	3/24 Ward Road.	12	Borisoff, A.A.	Russian.
29).	9/24 " "	12	Tomiloff, G.S.	"
30).	8/50 " "	4	Adrianoff, A.	"
31).	10/50 " "	6	Cherny, D.M.	"
32).	12/50 " "	6	Zee Tuck-yue	Chinese.
33).	14/50 " "	6	Polianskaya, Mrs. A.I.	Russian.
34).	18/50 " "	6	Skrobotoff, A.A.	"
35).	69 Wayside Road.	8	Hill, Mrs. E.	British.
36).	71 " "	6	Koshkadamoff, N.N.	"
37).	79 " "	8	Ognestoff, S.P.	Russian.
38).	83 " "	10	Belenky, I.M.	"
39).	131-137" "	16	Minaieff, V.S.	".

Special Branch.

September 21, 1938.

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No. of rooms.	Licensee	Nationality.	Tel. No.
			(1) Central District			
1).	125 Hankow Road.	Hankow Apartment.	14	Marshal, Mrs.G.E.	British	16528
2).	458 Szechuen Road.		14	Craig, Miss E.	"	19008
3).	106 Peking Rd.		15	King,Mrs.M.E.	"	12737
4).	137 & 157 Peking Road.	Peking Apartment.	17	Wong Ben-shai.	Chinese.	16010
5).	79 Soochow Road.		6	Lumsdaine, Mrs.G.V.	British.	10169
6).	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Clarendon Club.	7	Fuller, Mrs.G.A.	"	10693
			(2) Chengtu Rd.District.			
7).	30 Weihai-wei Road.	Kingslere	18	Kinvig, Mrs.M.M.	British	32544
8).	200 Chengtu Road.	Sunnyside	18	Chow,W.Y.	Chinese	32916
9).	2 Yang Terrace.		10	Dickson,W.	British.	34476
10).	5 "		10	Miller,S.F.	Russian.	32705
11).	101-3/591 B'Well Rd.	The Claremont.	24	Ho Shu Hai.	Chinese.	37136
12).	104-6/591, B'Well Rd.		10	Bartels,W.	German.	32607
13).	121-3-5-7-9/ 591 B'Well Rd.	Avon House.	28	Allen,G.L.	British.	33831
14).	133-5-7-9/ 591 B'Well Rd.	Victoria House.	22	Ma Sze-ming.	Chinese.	37501.
15).	178/591 B' Well Road.	B'Well Court	52	Kie Ngao-ziang.	"	37144
16).	941 B'Well Rd.	Central Mansions.	30	Lazarte,G.	American.	34346.
			(3) Sinza District			
17).	2/15 Carter Road.		15	Hetherington, Mrs.E.G.	British.	36283
18).	6/15 "		9	Elrod,C. Miss.	American.	32407

19).	10/41 Carter Rd.		9	Sung Ling-sun	Chinese.	31912
20).	20/41 " "		9	Schistek, Miss E.	German.	35838
21).	44-46/41 " "	Barnet House.	15	Yu Chang-son	Chinese.	30226
22).	70-72/41" "		17	Sung Ling-sun	"	31287
23).	82-84/41" "		17	Chen Young-chong	"	30226
24).	83 " "		16	Shu Kwa-san	"	31287
25).	24 Wongkashaw Rd.		9	Reubain,B.M.	Iranian	33510
26).	850 B'Well Road.	Chelsea House.	8	Woo Yeh-chow	Chinese.	37231
27).	690 Avenue Road.		7	Chenturay,A.(Mrs)	Georgian.	30799
28).	54 Love Lane.		4	Shishmarena, Mrs.N.N.	Russian.	34401

(4) Bubbling Well District.

29).	1.Hwakee Avenue.		10	Zee Ngoo-ding	Chinese.	33465
30).	2 " "		15	Zritneff, Mrs. R.P.	Russian	32431
31).	3 " "		13	Woo Foh Hai	Chinese	35007
32).	4 " "		10	Lembke,W.L.	American	37292
33).	6 " "		5	Bashmahchiantz, G.	Armenian	37192
34).	7 " "		6	Zaeff,Mrs.A.E.	Russian.	30610
35).	12A. " "		10	Prokudina,A.T.(Mrs)	"	30529
36).	14-16" "		13	Hong Hang-ching.	Chinese.	26696
37).	15 " "		10	Lily Lee (Mrs.)	"	35872
38).	17 " "		8	Shapitrik,S.(Mrs.)	Russian	30943
39).	24 " "		13	Hong Han-ching.	Chinese.	36696
40).	25 " "		12	Sze Yie-Nee	"	35318
41).	26 " "		8	You Kwei-ling.	"	34590
42).	37 " "		10	Petrooshevskaya, Mrs. A.M.	Russian.	30949
43).	38 " "		13	Hong Han-ching.	Chinese.	36696
44).	49 " "		9	Grinshpoon, Mrs. F.	Russian.	30979
45).	52 " "		4	You Tse San	Chinese.	31647
46).	56 " "		7	Brengross, Mrs.R.L.	Russian.	30883.

47).	61 Hwa Kee Avenue.		11	Chao Chi-Tai	Chinese.	36068
48).	73 " " "		11	Sze Yie-nee	"	35352
49).	85 " " "		12	You Tse-ean	"	34941
50).	96 " " "		12	Tan Ben Shee	"	37452
51).	121 " " "		11	Liu Yoh Mou	"	35401
52).	126 " " "		12	Koeh Sing-foo	"	32803
53).	130 " " "		13	Bergman,M.J.	Polish	35628
54).	644 Weihaiwei Rd.	Isaak's Restaurant.	8	Rosenpick, Mrs. W.	"	36129
55).	934 B'Well Road.	Medhurst Apts.	58	Sweet,Mrs.M.W.	British	32480
56).	22-24,Lane 215, Medhurst Road.	Midway Lodge	16	Wong Yao-ming.	Chinese	33278
57).	8-10,Lane20, Seymour Road.	Norfolk House.	15	W. F. Kao	"	36150
58)	12-14-16 Lane 20, Seymour Road.	Berkeley House	25	Woo Sou-chong	"	36251
59).	8-10-12-14,Lane 30,Seymour Road.	Kensington House.	30	Woo Yih-chow.	"	30179
60).	2/141 Seymour Rd.		9	Volsky,Mrs.M.	Russian.	36832
61).	310 Hart Road.		12	Chalmers, Mrs.A.M.	British	31465
62).	11-15 Kiaochow Rd. Lane 175.		12	Walter,R.Mrs.	German	35306
63).	440 Seymour Road.		10	Berkman,S.S.	Russian.	31049
64).	446-8 Seymour Rd.		20	Zau Kwei-ling.	Chinese.	35793
65).	454 Seymour Road.		8	Biswang,M.	German.	33208
66).	456 Seymour Road.		8	Stunzi,Mrs.A.	Swiss	30648
67).	462-4 " "		23	Liu I. Zung	Chinese	32950
68).	1 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		17	Hong Cheng-tong	"	36208
69).	2 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		8	Mistijlowsky, Mrs.A.	Iranian	37107
70).	3-4 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		21	Liu I. Zung	Chinese.	36427
71).	5 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		10	do	"	"
72).	7 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		17	Abraham,Mrs.D.	British	31650
73).	11 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		11	Liu I.Zung.	Chinese.	36427

74).	12-13 Pacific Gardens, 470 Seymour Road.		17	Lee Ah Zeu	Chinese.	30376
75).	1094 Avenue Road.	Henley House.	33	Z. T. Ling	"	37133
76).	1182-1200 Avenue Rd.	The Towers	37	T.C.Wong	"	35534 32895
77).	1/1220 Avenue Road.	Avondale House.	15	Kaloushek, Mrs.Y.J.	Czecho-slovakian.	32569
78).	6-50-52-54/1200, Avenue Road.	Congrove House.	24	Black, Mrs.A.E.	British	31018
79).	55-57/1200 Avenue Road.		13	Bennington, Miss A.	U.S.A.	36073
80).	1266 Avenue Rd.		10	Woo Lih-ching.	Chinese.	30645
81).	1280 " "		9	Yue Ah Gum	"	31480
82).	1434 " "	Avenue Hall.	26	Liu Tsoo Ven	"	30244

LIST OF LICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

Hongkew District

83).	483 Boone Rd.	5	Magyar,K.G. (Mrs.)	Hungarian.	42834
84).	103 Fearon Rd.	6	Moiseeff,P.	Russian	
85).	17/250 Range Rd.	8	Sentoukta, Mrs. K.	Greek	43104
86).	3-4-5-6,Park Lane,	24	Antonova, Mrs. T.I.	Russian	46608.
87).	9 Park Lane.	7	Antonova, Mrs. T. I.	"	"

Wayside District

88).	607 Broadway East.	8	Moiseeva, Mrs.V,O,	Russian	

LIST OF UNLICENSED BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES VISITED BY POLICE - SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address	House Name, if any.	No. of rooms.	Licensee	National-ity.	Tel. No.
		(1) Central District.				
1).	126 Hankow Rd.		40	Leslie, A.H.	British.	
		(2) Chengtu Rd.District.				
2).	7 Yang Terrace.	Salvation Army Men's Hostel.				34272
		(3) Bubbling Well District.				
3).	109 Hwakee Avenue.		9	You Tse-sun.	Chinese.	36985
4).	215 Medhurst Rd. House 8.			Ponchak, Miss M.	Russian	
5).	427 Yu Yuen Rd.		20	Liu Yang-ching.	Chinese.	22091
		NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK				
		(1) Hongkew District.				
6).	453 Boone Rd.		20	Levy,S.V.	British.	42630
7).	119 Fearon Rd.		6	Degteva, Mrs. A.T.	Russian.	
8).	7,8 Park Lane.		16	Philipova, P.I.(Mrs.)	"	41310
9).	7,8,10 "		32	Levy,S.V.	British.	41793
		(2) Wayside District				
10).	4,6,14 Chusan Rd.		20	Seleninoff, D.T.	Russian	
11).	8 " "		7	Kigitoff,A.G.	"	
12).	18 " "		7	Burmistoff,A.K.	"	
13)	20 " "		6	Kukol, P.(Mrs.)	"	
14).	21 " "		10	Linkevitch, Mrs. E.T.	"	
15).	23 " "		8	Gegia,S.G.(Mrs)	"	
16).	26 " "		7	Shein,V.I.	"	
17).	31 " "		12	Belenky,I.M.	"	
18).	43 " "		8	Galicheva,V.D. (Mrs.)	"	
19).	51 " "		6	Gershtein,S.M.	"	
20).	53 " "		10	Olenichenko, Mrs.K.B.	"	

21).	67 Chusan Road.	14	Zee Tuck-yue	Chinese.
22).	79 " "	12	Borisoff, A.A.	Russian.
23).	101 MacGregor Rd.	6	Antonuik, Mrs. E.I.	"
24).	129 " "	5	Gudochkin, I.V.	"
25).	17/130 " "	6	Wielmoja, M.F. (Mrs.)	"
26).	141 " "	6	Ostapenko, Mrs. E.F.	"
27).	151 " "	8	Liaskovsky, A.K.	Polish.
28).	3/24 Ward Road.	12	Borisoff, A.A.	Russian.
29).	9/24 " "	12	Tomiloff, G.S.	"
30).	8/50 " "	4	Adrianoff, A.	"
31).	10/50 " "	6	Cherny, D.M.	"
32).	12/50 " "	6	Zee Tuck-yue	Chinese.
33).	14/50 " "	6	Polianskaya, Mrs. A.I.	Russian.
34).	18/50 " "	6	Skrobotoff, A.A.	"
35).	69 Wayside Road.	8	Hill, Mrs. E.	British.
36).	71 " "	6	Koshkadamoff, N.N.	"
37).	79 " "	8	Ognestoff, S.P.	Russian.
38).	83 " "	10	Belenky, I.M.	"
39).	131-137" "	16	Minaieff, V.S.	".

January 8, 1937.

1249/2

LIST of FOREIGN BOARDING and/or LODGING HOUSES in the INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

(CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POLICE DISTRICTS).

C E N T R A L

ADRESS	NO. OF ROOMS	LICENSEE	NATIONALITY
125, Hankow Road	14	Marshall, Mrs. G.E.	British
110-120 Jinkee Road	13	Craig, Mrs. E.	"
458 Szechuen Road	14	" " "	"
106 Peking Road	15	King, Mrs. M.E.	"
137 & 157 Peking Road	17	Vong Ben Chai.	Chinese
55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road	7	Fuller, Mrs. G.A.	British
115 Yuen Ming Yuen Road	10	England, Mrs. W.W.	"
79 Soochow Road		Lumsdaine, Mrs. G.V.	"

C H E N G T U R O A D

H.105, 107 & 109, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road	18	Chen Tsu Tsing	Chinese
H.104-106, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road	10	Newmann, Mrs. J.	German
H.121, 123, 125, 127 & 129, Lane 591, B'Well Road	33	Allen, Mrs. G.L.	British
H.131, Lane 591, B'Well Rd.	5	Goerke, Mrs. E.	German
H.133,135,137 & 139, Lane 591, B'Well Road	24	Ma Sze Ming.	Chinese
H.141,143,145 & 147, Lane 591, B'Well Road	24	Woo Dah Foo.	"
H.149-151, Land 591, Bubbling Well Road	13	Hegamin, N.O.	American
H.178,180,182,184,186,188, 190,192 & 194, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road	52	Wong Wai Nyi.	Chinese
941, Bubbling Well Road	33	Takaki, J.F.K.	Japanese
54 Love Lane		Shishmareva, Mrs. N.N.	Russian
30 Weihaiwei Road	17	Kinvig, Mrs. M.M.	British
215 Weihaiwei Road	18	Woo Youn Chow	Chinese
2 Yang Terrace	10	Dickson, W.P.	British
7 Yang Terrace	11	Salvation Army Hostel	"

S I N Z A

690 Avenue Road	10	Chanturaya, Mrs. E.E.	Russian
1094 Avenue Road	34	Ling, Z.T.	Chinese
1117 Avenue Road	20	Woo Chang Ching.	"
830 Bubbling Well Road	18	Woo Yeh Chow.	"
934 " " "	38	Sweet, Mrs. M.W.	British
H.2, T.15, Carter "	15	Compton, Mrs. E.J.	"
6, " " "	9	Elrod, Miss C.	American
27, Carter Road	9	Buchloh, Mrs. A.	German
H.10, T.41, Carter Road	9	Philbey, Mrs. E.A.	British
20, " " "	9	Schistek, Miss E.	Austrian
H.44 & 46, T.41, Carter Rd.	15	Yu Chang Son.	Chinese
H.70 & 72, " " "	17	Philbey, Mrs. E.A.	British
H.80 & 84, " " "	16	Spedding, Mrs. M.	"
H.83, T. 41, Carter Road	10	Vetter, Mrs. M.	Czechoslovakian.
H. 90 " " "	7	Philbey, Mrs. E.A.	British
H.22 & 24, Lane 215, Medhurst Road	16	Woo Youn Cnow.	Chinese
24, Wongkashaw Gardens	9	Ming, Mrs. B.	Czechoslovakian.

B U B B L I N G W E L L

1182 Avenue Road	39	Wong, T.C.	Chinese
H.1, Lane 1220, Avenue Rd.	14	Kalusek, Mrs. P.	Czechoslovakian
H.6,50,52,54,55 & 57, Lane 1220, Avenue Road	30	Black, Mrs. A.E.	British
1266, Avenue Road	10	Liang, Mrs. A.	Chinese
1280, " "	10	Yue Ah Gum.	"
H.3, 1434 (1400), Avenue Rd.	28	Bauld, Mrs. J.E.	British
1 Hwakee Avenue	10	Zee Ngoo Ding.	Chinese
2 " "	10	Zvitneff, K.T.	Russian
3 " "	13	Woo Foh Hai.	Chinese
7 " "	6	Zeeff, Mrs. A.E.	Russian
12-A " "	10	Prokudina, Mrs. A.T.	"
14 & 16 Hwakee Avenue	13	Hong Hang Ching.	Chinese

15	Hwakee Avenue	10	Lee, Mrs. Lily.	Chinese
17	" "	8	Shapitrik, Mrs. S.	Russian
24	" "	13	Hong Hang Ching.	Chinese
25	" "	12	Singaus, S.	Russian
26	" "	8	Yue Kwei Ling.	Chinese
37	" "	10	Petrushevskaya, Mrs.A.	Russian
38	" "	13	Hong Hang Ching.	Chinese
49	" "	9	Grinshpoon, Mrs. F.	Russian
52	" "	4	Wen Ying Biew.	Chinese
56	" "	7	Erengross, Mrs. R.L.	Russian
61	" "	11	Chao Chi Tai.	Chinese
85	" "	10	Sung Dao Zeng	"
130	" "	13	Bergman, M.J.	Polish
H.11 & 15, Lane 175, Kiaochow Road		12	Walter, Mrs. R.	German
1 Pacific Gardens		15	Chu Ping Chang.	Chinese
5	" "	8	Tatlok, Mrs. F.	German
7	" "	17	Abraham, Mrs. D.	British
12-13	" "	15	Moss, Mrs. D.	"
H.8 & 10, Lane 20, Seymour Rd.		15	Kao, W.F.	Chinese
H.12, 14 & 16, Lane 20, Seymour Road		25	Wang Ven Ding.	"
H. 8, 10, 12 & 14, Lane 30, Seymour Road		30	Woo Yih Chow.	"
H. 2, Lane 141, Seymour Rd.		9	Volsky, Mrs. M.	Russian
414 Seymour Road		17	Agassiz, Mrs. B.	British
440	" "	10	Berkman, Mrs. S.S.	Russian
446 & 448 Seymour Road		19	Chao Kwan Ling.	Chinese
456	" "	8	Stunzi, Mrs. A.	Swiss
462 & 464	" "	22	Liu Tien Jung.	Chinese
40 Yu Yuen Road		12	Lin Yung Chin.	"
x 427 Yu Yuen Road (O.O.L.)		20	" " "	"

H O N G K E W

5 Astor Terrace	5	Deputatoff, S.	Russian
64, 65 & 65-A Boone Rd.		Tsugi Koga, Mrs.	Japanese
451 Boone Road	10	Nicholson, Mrs. G.	British
453 " "	16	Levy, Miss L.	"
483 " "	5	Magyar, Mrs. T.	Hungarian
K.2248 " "		Ai Maeda.	Japanese
94, Broadway		Hanbury Institute.	British
430-A, Chapoo Road		Tsuki Tokiya, Mrs.	Japanese
45 North Haining Road	10	Yavorskaya, Miss B.	Russian
51 " " "		Mimako Okano.	Japanese
64 " " "		Tokechi Yoneda.	"
76 " " "		Tei Fugita.	"
1-A, Hannen Road		Masu Hibio, Mrs.	"
1-B, " "		do	"
1 Haskell Road	5	Kovenko, S.E.	Russian
34 " "	12	Kong, Wan Sai.	Chinese
45 " "	10	Imas, L.	Rumanian
51 " "	6	Tzinbal, D.A.	Russian
24, Miller Road		Mayeda, R.	Japanese
818 " "		Saikoku, Mrs. K.	"
59 Minghong Road		Nakagawa.	"
64 " "		Tsujimura, Sawa.	"
69 " "		Murata Masa.	"
181 " "		Aikawa, T.	"
130 Nanzing Road		Mori Mineichiro.	"
1276 North Szechuen Road		Chu, T.Y.	Chinese
1-A Old China Street		Ykeda, Y.	Japanese
3, 4 & 5 Park Lane	17	Antonova, Mrs. T.I.	Russian
6 " "	7	Headley, M.Y.	British
7 " "	9	Garzey, Mrs. P.	Greek
xx8 " "	7	Paillipova, Mrs. P.I.	Russian
9 " "	9	Antonova, Mrs. T.I.	"

7 Quinsan Gardens	12	Levy, Miss L.	British
8 " "	11	do	"
10 " "	9	do	"
214, Quinsan Road	10	Chen Kwei Fong.	Chinese
208, Range Road	6	Otokichi Honjo.	Japanese
221, " "	5	Soh Hoong Tse.	Chinese
224 " "		Umeno Kashiwabara.	Japanese
H.3, Lane 225, Range Road	12	Tsu Tuck King.	Chinese
226, " "	15	Chen Pao Kwei.	"
H.17 C.250, " "	8	Sentouktsi, K.	Greek
258 & 260, " "	24	Chow Zung Ziang.	Chinese
266 " "	12	Kwan En Ding.	"
268 & 269, " "	20	Pan Tse Fong.	"
276, " "	12	Ziang May Sing.	"
278, " "	13	Bang Tse Fong.	"
286, " "	10	Bang Vai Nan.	"
H.14, Lane 393, " "	12	Feldman, M.	Russian
440, " "	12	Bassis, Mrs. M.	"
85, Seward Road		Nakagawa, I.	Japanese
119 & 127 Seward Road		Aikawa, I.	"
C.92 & C.94, Lane 332, Woosung Road		Tataro, Kondo.	"
C.21, Lane 350 Woosung Rd.		do	"
C.20, Lane 586, " "		Yamashita, F.	"
51, Yuhang Road		Yoshida, K.	"
23, Young Allen Court	6	Lee, Mrs. T.A.	Norwegian
24 & 25, Young Allen Court	15	Sosishner, Mrs. C.	Russian

W A Y S I D E

H.3, Lane 133, Baikal Road	8	Brightel, J.	Polish
5, " " " "	8	Perry, L.J.W.	British
7, " " " "	7	Kalish, Mrs. P.	Russian
141, " "	7	Uvadieff, A.	"
H.14, Lane 149, " "		Shirasha, H.	Japanese

	6	Chusan Road	6	Seleninoff, D.T.	Russian
x	8	" "	7	Bock, Mrs. L.	Hungarian
	18	" "	7	Burmistroff, S.K.	"
	20	" "	6	Futera, Mrs. E.A.	Czechoslovakian
	23	" "	7	Velichanskaya, Mrs.S.	Russian
	31	" "	12	Belenky, I.M.	"
	41	" "	5	Lenoise, V.	British
	43	" "	2	Senichenko, F.K.	Russian
	51	" "	9	Gershtein, S.M.	"
	59	" "	11	Zee Tuck Yue.	Chinese
	67	" "	11	" " "	"
	69	" "	10	Lubarskaya, Mrs. B.D.	Russian
	81	" "	7	Friend, Mrs. J.L.	"
	H.1,	Lane 130, Kungping Rd.	10	Perry, L.J.H.	British
	3,	" " " "	8	Beldin, L.I.	Russian
	5,	" " " "	6	Ellis, Mrs. M.	British
	7,	" " " "	10	Nastashevsky, Mrs.G.G.	Russian
	11,	" " " "	10	Fishman, Mrs. A.S.	"
	15,	" " " "	10	Belenky, Mrs. E.M.	"
	17,	" " " "	6	Isaaks, Mrs. S.	French Protege
	19,	" " " "	..	Hassik, Mrs. T.Z.	Russian
	21,	" " " "	10	Belenky, I.M.	"
	23,	" " " "	8	Whitgob, G.A.	"
	25,	" " " "	9	Graham, Mrs. L.	British
	27,	" " " "	9	Krivenko, H.	Russian
	H.31 & 33,	L.130, " "	20	Belenky, I.M.	"
	101,	MacGregor Road	6	Antoniuk, Mrs. E.I.	"
	127,	" "	6	Kerner, P.	Esthonian
	129,	" "	5	Goodochkin, I.V.	Russian
	H. 7,	Lane 130, MacGregor Rd.	6	Wielmojna, Mrs. M.F.	"
	151,	MacGregor Road	5	Liaskovsky, A.K.	Polish
	H.8,	Lane 171, Muirhead Rd.	7	Djachvadze, G.J.	Russian
	H.1,	" 24, Ward Road	11	Zee Tuck Yu.	Chinese

H. 3, Lane 24, Ward Road	12	Borissoff, A.A.	Russian
5, " " " "	5	Giedrikas, V.	Lithuanian
7, " " " "	12	Bang Yoeh Ding.	Chinese
9, " " " "	11	King Ya Yuen.	"
13, " " " "	11	Yakobi, K.	German
17, " " " "	12	Liptzer, Mrs. F.	Russian
H.10, " 50, " "	6	Meng King Kwei.	Chinese
12, " " " "	6	Zee Yung Zien.	"
52, Wayside Road	8	Papanayakis, Mrs. E.	Greek
56, " "	6	Lande, H.L.	Russian
60, " "	3	Gudzenko, I.M.	"
62, " "	5	Weisman, Mrs. A.P.	"
68, " "	5	Ptitzina, Mrs. C.O.	"
69, " "	8	Hill, Mrs. E.	British
70, " "	6	Borissoff, A.A.	Russian
71, " "	11	Zee Tuck Yue.	Chinese
82, " "	7	Zdoroviak, S.	Russian
84, " "	6	Mishako-Noske, Mrs. T.	"
94, " "	5	Faitzer, A.J.	"
95, " "	5	Lifshitz, Mrs. R.M.	"
96, " "	6	Grant, Mrs. Maria	"
121, " "	11	Belayeff, A.G.	"
H.8, Lane 125, Wayside Rd.	4	Minaieva, Mrs. M.E.	"

W E S T H O N G K E W

465, North Honan Road	7	Medvedieff, P.G. (Bear)	"

N.B. : x - Operating without licence.

xx - Licence to the applicant has not yet been granted.

LIST OF FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

(CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POLICE DISTRICTS)

C E N T R A L

ADDRESS	NO.OF ROOMS	LICENSEE	NATIONALITY
125 Hankow Road.	14	Marshall, Mrs.G.E.	British
110 Jinkee Road.	5	Craig, Mrs.E.	"
120 " "	8	-do-	"
106 Peking "	15	King, Mrs.M.E.	"
137 & 157 Peking Rd.	17	Wong Ben Chai.	Chinese
458 Szechuen Road.	14	Craig, Mrs.E.	British
115 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	10	England, Mrs.W.W.	"
55 -do-	7	Fuller, Mrs.G.A.	"
X 79 Soochow Road.		Massey, P.W.	

C H E N G T U R O A D

H.105,107 & 109,Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road	18	Chen Tsu Tsing.	Chinese
X H.106, Lane 591,B'well Rd.	5	Bartels, W.	German.
H.121,123,125,127 & 129, Lane 591,B'well Road.	33	Allen, Mrs.G.L.	British
H.131,Lane 591,B'well Rd.	5	Goerke, Mrs.E.	German.
H.133,135,137 & 139, Lane 591,B'well Rd.	24	Pasche, Mrs.M.	"
H.141,143, 145 & 147, Lane 591,B'well Rd.	24	Woo Dah Foo.	Chinese
H.178,180,182,184,186,188, 190,192 & 194, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road.	52	Wong Wai Nyi.	"
H.196,198,200,202,204,206, 208, & 210, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road.	30	Yue Ping	"
941 Bubbling Well Road.	33	Takaki, J.F.K.	Japanese
30 Weihaiwei Road.	17	Kinvig, Mrs.M.M.	British
H.24, Lane 155, & H.215 Weihaiwei Road.	18	Woo Youn Chow.	Chinese
2 Yang Terrace.	10	Dickson, W.P.	British
5 -do-	10	Rutherford, F.C.	American.
7-8 -do-	12	Salvation Army Hostel.	British.

S I N Z A

690 Avenue Road.	10	Chanturaya, Mrs.E.E.	Russian.
1094 -do-	34	Ling, Z.T.	Chinese.
1117 -do-	20	Woo Chang Ching.	"
830 Bubbling Well Road.	18	Woo Yeh Chow.	"
934 -do-	38	Sweet, Mrs.M.W.	British
H.2, T.15, Carter Road.	15	Compton, Mrs.E.J.	"
6, " " "	9	Elrod, Miss C.	American.
27 Carter Road.	9	Buchloh, Mrs.A.	German.
H.10, T.41, Carter Road.	9	Philbey, Mrs.E.A.	British.
20, " " "	9	Schistek, Miss E.	Austrian.
H.44 & 46, T.41, Carter Rd.	15	Yu Chang Son.	Chinese.
H.70 & 72, " " "	17	Philbey, Mrs.E.A.	British.
H.82 & 84, " " "	16	Spedding, Mrs.M.	"
H.83, T.41, Carter Rd.	10	Vetter, Mrs.M.	Czechoslovakian.
H.90, " " "	7	Philbey, Mrs.E.A.	British
H.22, Lane 215, Medhurst Rd.	8	Woo Youn Chow.	Chinese.
H.24, " " "	8	-do-	"
24 Wongkashaw Gardens.	9	Ming, Mrs. B.	Czechoslovakian.

B U B B L I N G W E L L

1182 Avenue Road.	39	Wong, T.C.	Chinese
H.1,Lane 1220,Avenue Road.	14	Kalusek, Mrs.P.	Czechoslovakian.
H.6,50,52,54,55 & 57, Lane 1220,Avenue Road.	30	Black, Mrs.A.E.	British.
H.3,Lane 1434 (1400), Avenue Road.	28	Bauld, Mrs.J.E.	"
1266 Avenue Road.	10	Liang, Mrs.A.	Chinese.
XX 1280 -do-	10	Yue Ah Gum.	Chinese.
370 Hart Road.	14	Loh Yue Shu.	"
1 Hwakee Avenue	10	Zee Ngoo Ding.	"
2 -do-	10	Zritneff, K.T.	Russian.
3 -do-	13	Woo Foh Hai.	Chinese.
7 -do-	6	Zaeff, Mrs.A.E.	Russian.
12-A Hwakee Avenue.	10	Prokudian, Mrs.A.T.	"

	14 & 16 Hwakee Avenue.	13	Hong Hang Ching.	Chinese.
	15 -do-	10	Lee, Mrs.Lily.	"
	17 -do-	8	Shapitrik,Mrs.S.	Russian.
	24 -do-	13	Hong Hang Ching.	Chinese.
	25 -do-	12	Singaus, S.	Russian.
	37 -do-	10	Petrushevskaya,Mrs.A.	"
	38 -do-	13	Hong Hang Ching.	Chinese.
	49 -do-	9	Grinshpoon,Mrs.F.	Russian.
X	52 -do-	4	Wen Ying Biew.	Chinese.
X	56 -do-	7	Erengross,Mrs.R.L.	Russian.
	61 -do-	11	Chao Chi Tai.	Chinese.
	130 -do-	7	Bergman, M.J.	Polish.
	H.11 & 15, Lane 175, Kiaochow Road.	12	Walter, Mrs.R.	German.
	1 Pacific Gardens.	15	Chu Ping Chang.	Chinese.
	4-5 -do-	16	Tatlok, Mrs.F.	German.
	7 -do-	17	Abraham, Mrs.D.	British.
	12-13 -do-	15	Moss, Mrs.D.	"
	H.6,8 & 10, Lane 20, Seymour Road.	22	Kao, W.F.	Chinese.
	H.12,14 & 16, Lane 20, Seymour Road.	25	Wang Ven Ding.	"
	H.8,10,12 & 14,Lane 30, Seymour Road.	30	Woo Yih Chow.	"
	H.2, Lane 141, Seymour Rd.	9	Volsky, Mrs.M.	Russian.
	H.3, " 332, " "	6	Winner, Mrs.V.	Latvian.
	414 Seymour Road.	17	Agassiz, Mrs.B.	British.
	440 -do-	10	Berkman, Mrs.S.S.	Russian.
	446 & 448 Seymour Road.	19	Chao.Kwan Ling.	Chinese.
	456 Seymour Road.	8	Stunzi, Mrs.A.	Swiss.
XX	462 & 464 Seymour Road.		Liu Tien Zung.	Chinese.
	40 Yu Yuen Road.	12	Liu Yung Chin.	"
X	427 -do- (O.O.L.)	20	-do-	"

H O N G K E W

5	Astor Terrace.	Deputatoff, S.	Russian.
64-5	Boone Road.	Tsugi Koga, Mrs.	Japanese.
65A	-do-	-do-	"
453	-do-	Levy, Miss L.	British.
483	-do-	Magyar, Mrs.T.	Hungarian.
K.2248	-do-	Ai Maeda.	Japanese.
94	Broadway.	Hanbury Institute.	British.
430A	Chapoo Road.	Tsuki Tokiya, Mrs.	Japanese.
103	Fearon Road.	Tsipliuk, G.G.	Russian.
37	North Haining Road.	Antonova, Mrs.T.I.	"
45	-do-	Yavorskaya, Miss B.	"
55	-do-	Blackeney, Mrs.J.	British.
51	-do-	Mimako Okano.	Japanese.
64	-do-	Tokechi Yoneda.	"
76	-do-	Tei Fugita.	"
1A	Hannen Road.	Masa Hibio, Mrs.	"
1B	-do-	-do-	"
1	Haskell Road	Kovenko, S.E.	Russian.
34	-do-	Kong Wan Sai.	Chinese.
45	-do-	Imas, L.	Rumanian.
51	-do-	Tzinbal, D.A.	Russian.
24	Miller Road.	Mayeda, R.	Japanese.
818	-do-	Saikoku, Mrs.K.	"
59	Minghong Road.	Nakagawa.	"
64	-do-	Tsujimura, Sawa.	"
69	-do-	Murata, Masa.	"
181	-do-	Aikawa, T.	"
130	Nanzing Road.	Mori Mineichiro.	"
1A	Old China Street.	Ykeda, Y.	"
4	Park Lane.	9 Antonova, Mrs.T.I.	Russian.
5	-do-	9 -do-	"

6	Park Lane.	7	Headley, M.Y.	British.
7	-do-	9	Suchkoff, A.	Russian.
8	-do-	7	Moroni, P.	Italian.
9	-do-	9	Antonova, Mrs.T.I.	Russian.
7	Quinsan Gardens.	12	Levy, Miss L.	British.
8	-do-	11	-do-	"
10	-do-	9	-do-	"
214	Quinsan Rd.	10	Chen Kwei Fong.	Chinese.
208	Range Road.	6	Otokichi Honjo.	Japanese.
216	-do-	7	Cacciopoli, Mrs.A.	Italian.
221	-do-	5	Soh Hoong Tse.	Chinese.
224	-do-		Umeno Kashiwabara.	Japanese.
H.3, Lane 225,	Range Rd.	12	Tsu Tuck King.	Chinese.
226	Range Road.	15	Chen Pao Kwei.	"
H.17, C.250,	Range Road.	8	Sentouktsi, K.	Greek.
258	Range Road.	12	Chow Zung Ziang.	Chinese.
260	-do-	12	-do-	"
266	-do-	12	Kwan En Ding.	"
268	-do-	14	Pan Tse Fong.	"
269	-do-	6	-do-	"
276	-do-	12	Ziang May Sing.	"
278	-do-	13	Bang Tse Fong.	"
286	-do-	10	Bang Vai Nan.	"
350	-do-	2	Rosenpick, J.	Polish.
H.14, L.393,	Range Rd.	12	Feldman, M.	Russian.
440	Range Road.	12	Bassis, Mrs.M.	"
85	Seward Road.		Nakagawa, I.	Japanese.
119 & 127	Seward Rd.		Aikawa, I.	"
C.24,L.183,	Woosung Rd.		Yoshibara.	"
C.92 & C.94,	L.332,Range Rd.		Tataro, Kondo.	"
C.21,L.350,	Range Rd.		-do-	"
C.20,L.586,	-do-		Yamashita, F.	"
51	Yuhang Road.		Yoshida, K.	"
23	Young Allen Court.	6	Lee, Mrs.T.A.	Norwegian.
24-5	-do-	15	Sosishner, Mrs.C.	Russian.

W A Y S I D E

H.3, L.133, Baikal Rd.	8	Brightel, J.	Polish.
5, " " "	8	Perry, L.J.H.	British.
7, " " "	7	Kulish, Mrs.P.	Russian.
141 Baikal Road.	5	Uvadieff, A.	"
H.14, L.149, Baikal Road.		Shirasha, H.	Japanese.
6 Chusan Road.	6	Seleninoff, D.T.	Russian.
8 -do-	7	Lvoff, M.S.	"
18 -do-	7	Burmistroff, S.K.	"
20 -do-	6	Futera, Mrs.E.A.	Czechoslovakian.
23 -do-	7	Velichanskaya,Mrs.S.	Russian.
31 -do-	12	Belenky, I.M.	"
41 -do-	5	Lenoise, V.	British.
43 -do-	2	Senichenko,F.K.	Russian.
51 -do-	9	Gerstein, S.M.	U.S.S.R.
69 -do-	11	Zee Tuck Yue.	Chinese.
67 -do-	11	-do-	"
69 -do-	10	Lubarskaya, Mrs.B.D.	Russian.
81 -do-	7	Friend, Mrs.J.L.	"
H.1,L.130,Kungping Rd.	10	Perry, L.J.H.	British.
3, " " "	8	Beldin,L.I.	Russian.
5, " " "	6	Ellis, Mrs.M.	British.
7, " " "	10	Nastashevsky,Mrs.G.G.	Russian.
11, " " "	10	Fishman,Mrs.A.S.	"
15, " " "	10	Belenky, Mrs.E.M.	"
17, " " "	6	Isaaks, Mrs.S.	French Protege.
19, " " "	5	Hassik, Mrs.T.Z.	Russian.
21, " " "	10	Belenky,I.M.	"
23, " " "	8	Whitgob,G.A.	"
25, " " "	9	Graham, Mrs.L.	British.

H.27,L.130,Kungping Road.	9	Krivenko, H.	Russian.
H.31 & 33,L.130,Kungping Rd.	20	Belenky, I.M.	"
101 MacGregor Road.	6	Antoniuk, Mrs.E.I.	"
127 -do-	6	Kerner, P.	"
H.7,L.130,MacGregor Rd.	6	Wielmojna, Mrs.M.F.	"
151 MacGregor Road.	5	Liaskovsky,A.K.	Polish.
138 Muirhead Road.	6	Zenkevich, Mrs.O.G.	Russian.
H.8,L.171,Muirhead Road.	7	Djachvadze,G.J.	"
H.1,L.24, Ward Road.	11	Zee Tuck Yu.	Chinese.
3, " " "	12	Borissoff, A.A.	Russian.
5, " " "	5	Giedrikas, V.	Lithuanian.
7, " " "	12	Bang Yoeh Ding.	Chinese.
9, " " "	11	King Kya Yuen.	"
13, " " "	11	Yakobi, K.	German.
17, " " "	12	Liptzer, Mrs.F.	Russian.
H.10,L.50,Ward Road.	6	Meng King Kwei.	Chinese.
12, " " "	6	Zee Yung Zien.	"
24, " " "	4	Kibardina, Mrs.L.P.	Russian.
52 Wayside Road.	8	Papayanakis,Mrs.E.	Greek.
56 -do-	6	Lande, H.L.	Russian.
60 -do-	3	Gudzenko, I.N.	"
62 -do-	5	Weisman,A.P.Mrs.	"
68 -do-	5	Ptitzina,Mrs.C.O.	"
69 -do-	8	Hill, Mrs.E.	British.
70 -do-	6	Borissoff, A.A.	Russian.
71 -do-	11	Zee Tuck Yue.	Chinese.
82 -do-	7	Zdoroviak, S.	Russian.
84 -do-	6	Mishako-Noske,Mrs.T.M.	"
XX 94 -do-	5	Faitzer, Aleck Joseph.	"

95 Wayside Road.	5	Lifshitz, Mrs.R.M.	Russian.
96 -do-	6	Grant, Mrs.Maria.	"
8, Lane 125, Wayside Rd.	4	Minaieva, M.E.	"

W E S T H O N G K E W

465 North Honan Road.	7	Medvedieff,P.G.(Bear)	Russia.

N.B. : X - Operating without licence.

XX - Licence to the applicant has not yet been granted.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 1249
30 4 36

LIST OF FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

(CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POLICE DISTRICTS)

C E N T R A L

ADDRESS	NO.OF ROOMS	LICENSEE	NATIONALITY
125 Hankow Road.	14	Marshall, Mrs.G.E.	British.
110 Jinkee Road.	5	Craig, Mrs.E.	"
120 " "	8	" "	"
106 Peking Road.	15	King, Mrs.M.E.	"
137 & 157 Peking Road.	17	Wong Ben Chai.	Chinese.
458 Szechuen Road.	14	Craig, Mrs.E.	British.
115 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	10	England, Mrs. W.W.	"
55 -do-	7	Fuller, Mrs.G.A.	"

C H E N G T U R O A D

H.101 & 103, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road.	12	Zai Ping Koo.	Chinese.
H.105, 107 & 109, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Rd.	18	Chen Tsu Tsing.	"
H.106, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road.	5	Bartels, W.	German.
H.121, 123, 125, 127 & 129, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road.	33	Allen, Mrs.G.L.	British.
H.131, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road.	5	Goerke, Mrs.E.	German.
H.133, 135, 137 & 139, Lane 591, B'well Rd.	24	Pasche, Mrs.M.	"
H.141, 143, 145 & 147, Lane 591, B'well Rd.	24	Zee Tuh Zung.	Chinese.
H.149 & 151, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road.	13	Zai Ping Koo.	"
H.178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192 & 194, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road.	52	Yue Ping.	"

H.196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208 & 210, Lane 591, Bubbling Well Road.	30	Yue Ping	Chinese.
941 Bubbling Well Road.	33	West, Mrs.J.C.	American.
30 Weihaiwei Road.	17	Kinvig, Mrs.M.M.	British.
215 Weihaiwei Road.	18	Woo Youn Chow.	Chinese.
2 Yang Terrace.	10	Dickson,W.P.	British.
5 " "	10	Rutherford,T.C.	American.
7-8 Yang Terrace.	12	Salvation Army Hostel.	British.

S I N Z A

690 Avenue Road.	10	Chanturaya, Mrs.E.E.	Russian.
1094 " "	34	Ling, Z.T.	Chinese.
1117 " "	20	Woo Chang Ching.	"
830 B'well Road.	18	Woo Yen Chow.	"
934 " "	38	Sweet, Mrs.M.W.	British.
H.2, T.15, Carter Road.	15	Compton, Mrs.E.J.	"
6, " " "	59	Elrod, Miss C.	American.
12, " " "	9	Chun Yuan Kong.	Chinese.
27 Carter Road.	9	Buchloh, Mrs.A.	German.
H.10, T.41, Carter Road.	9	Philbey, Mrs.E.A.	British.
20, " " "	9	Shistek,Miss E.	Austrian.
44, " " ") 46, " " ")	15	Yu Chang Son.	Chinese.
70, " " ") 72, " " ")	17	Philbey, Mrs.E.A.	British.
80, " " "	9	Talan, Mrs.S.	Russian.
82, " " ") 84, " " ")	16	Spedding, Mrs.M.	British.
83, " " "	10	Vetter, Mrs.M.	Czechoslovakian.
90, " " "	7	Philbey, Mrs.E.A.	British.
H.22, Lane 215, Medhurst Rd.	8	Woo Youn Chow.	Chinese.
24, " " "	8	-do-	"
24 Wongkashaw Gardens.	9	Ming, Mrs.B.	Czechoslovakian.

B U B B L I N G W E L L

1182 Avenue Road.	39	Wong, T.C.	Chinese.
H.1,Lane 1220, Avenue Rd.	14	Kalusek, Mrs.P.	Czechoslovakian.
H.6, 50, 52, 54, 55 & 57, Lane 1220, Avenue Road.	30	Black, Mrs.A.E.	British.
H.3, Lane 1400, Avenue Road.	28	Bauld, Mrs.J.E.	"
1266 Avenue Road.	10	Stevenson, Mrs.L.	American.
1280 " "	10	Liang, Mrs.Amy.	Chinese.
370 Hart Road.	14	Loh Yue Shu.	"
1 Hwakee Avenue.	10	Zee Ngoo Ding.	"
2 " "	10	Zritneff,K.T.	Russian.
3 " "	13	Woo Foh Hai.	Chinese.
7 " "	6	Zaeff, Mrs.A.E.	Russian.
12A " "	10	Prokudina, Mrs.A.T.	"
14 " "	13	Hong Hang Ching.	Chinese.
15 " "	10	Lee, Mrs.Lily.	"
16 " "	13	Hong Hang Ching.	"
17 " "	8	Shapitrik,Mrs.S.	Russian.
24 " "	13	Hong Hang Ching.	Chinese.
25 " "	12	Singaus, S.	Russian.
26 & 28 Hwakee Avenue.	15	Segal, Mrs.B.	"
37 Hwakee Avenue.	10	Petrushevskaya, Mrs.A.	"
38 " "	13	Hong Hang Ching.	Chinese.
49 " "	9	Grinshpoon,Mrs.F.	Russian.
56 " "	7	Rosenberg, Mrs.K.	"
61 " "	11	Chao Chi Tai.	Chinese.
130 " "	7	Bergman, M.J.	Polish.
H.11 & 15, Lane 175, Kiaochow Road.	12	Walter, Mrs.R.	German.
1 Pacific Gardens.	15	Chu Ping Chang.	Chinese.
4-5 " "	16	Tatlok, Mrs.F.	German.
7 " "	17	Abraham, Mrs.D.	British.
12-13 " "	15	Mos-, Mrs.D.	"

H.6, 8 & 10, Ter. 20, Seymour Road.	22	Kao, W.F.	Chinese.
H.12, 14 & 16, Ter. 20, Seymour Road.	25	Wang Ven Ding.	"
H.8, 10, 12 & 14, Ter.30, Seymour Road.	30	Woo Yih Chow.	"
H.2, Ter.141, Seymour Rd.	9	Volsky, Mrs.M.	Russian.
H.3, Ter.332, " "	6	Winner, Mrs.V.	Latvian.
414 Seymour Road.	17	Agassiz, Mrs.B.	British.
440 " "	10	Berkman, Mrs.S.S.	Russian.
446 & 448 Seymour Rd.	19	Chao Kwan Ling.	Chinese.
456 Seymour Road.	8	Stunzi, Mrs.A.	Swiss.
86 & 88 Tsongchow Road.	16	Chow Shing Fah.	Chinese.
40 Yu Yuen Road.	12	Liu Yung Ching.	"
427 " " "	20	-do-	"

H O N G K E W

4 Astor Terrace.	4	Babekashvily,Mrs.E.	Russian.
5 " "	5	Deputatoff, S.	"
64-5 Boone Road.		Tsugi Koga, Mrs.	Japanese.
65A " "		-do-	"
453 " "	16	Levy, Miss L.	British.
483 " "	5	Magyar, Mrs.T.	Hungarian
K.2248 Boone Road.		Ai Maeda.	Japanese.
38 Broadway.		Hanbury Institute.	British.
430A Chapoo Road.		Tsuki Tokiya, Mrs.	Japanese.
103 Fearon Road.	12	Tsipliuk, G.G.	Russian.
37 North Haining Road.	10	Antonova, Mrs.T.I.	"
45 " " "	10	Yavorskaya, Miss B.	"
55 " " "	6	Blackeney,Mrs.J.	British.
51 " " "		Mimako Okano.	Japanese.
64 " " "		Tokechi Yoneda.	"
76 " " "		Tei Fugita.	"

1-A	Hannen Road.	Masu Hibio, Mrs.	Japanese.
1-B	" "	-do-	"
1	Haskell Road.	5 Kovenko, S.E.	Russian.
34	" "	12 Kong Wan Sai.	Chinese.
45	" "	10 Imas, L.	Rumanian.
50	" "	9 Korch, Mrs.E.	Russian.
24	Miller Road.	Mayeda, R.	Japanese.
818	" "	Saikoku, Mrs.K.	"
59	Minghong Road.	Nakagawa.	"
64	" "	Tsujimura, Sawa.	"
69	" "	Murata, Masa.	"
130	Nanzing Road.	Mori Mineichiro.	"
1-A	Old China Street.	Ykeda, Y.	"
4	Park Lane.	9 Antonova, Mrs.T.I.	Russian.
5	" "	9 " "	"
6	" "	7 Headley, M.Y.	British.
7	" "	9 Suchkoff, A.	Russian.
8	" "	7 Moroni, P.	Italian.
9	" "	9 Antonova, Mrs.T.I.	Russian.
10	" "	6 Vandrach, K.K.	Polish.
7	Quinsan Gardens.	12 Levy, Mrs.S.V.	"
10	" "	9 " "	"
8	" "	11 Levy, Miss L.	British.
214	Quinsan Road.	10 Chen Kwei Fong.	Chinese.
208	Range Road.	6 Otokichi Honjo.	Japanese.
216	" "	7 Pinto,V.	Italian.
221	" "	5 Soh Hoong Tse	Chinese.
224	" "	Umeno Kashiwabara.	Japanese.
H.3, Lane 225,	Range Rd.	12 Tsu Tuck King.	Chinese.
226	Range Road.	15 Chen Pao Kwei.	"
234	" "	10 Yuen, K.G.	"
H.17,C.250,	Range Road.	8 Sentouktsi, K.	Greek.

258	Range Road.	12	Chow Zung Ziang. Chinese.
260	" "	12	-do- "
266	" "	12	Kwan En Ding. "
268	" "	14	Pan Tse Tong. "
269	" "	6	-do- "
276	" "	12	Ziang May Sing. "
286	" "	10	Bang Vai Nan. "
350	" "	2	Rosenpick, J. Polish.
H.14, Lane 393, Range	.	12	Feldman, M. Russian.
440 Range Road.		12	Bassis, Mrs.M. "
85 Seward Road.			Nakagawa, I. Japanese.
119 & 127 Seward Road.			Aikawa, I. "
C.20, L.586, Woosung Road.			Yamashita, F. "
C.92, L.332, " "			Tataro, Kondo. "
C.94, " " "			-do- "
C.24, L.183, " "			Yoshibara. "
C.21, L.350, " "			Tataro Kondo. "
51 Yuhang Road.			Yoshida, K. "
23 Young Allen Court.			Lee, Mrs.E.A. Norwegian.
24-5 Young Allen Court.		15	Sonnichner,Mrs.C. Russian.

W A Y S I D E

H.3, Ter.165, Baikal Road.		8	Brightel,J. Polish.
5, " "		8	Perry, L.J.H. British.
7, " "		7	Kulish, Mrs.P. Russian.
141 Baikal Road.		5	Uvadieff,A. "
H.14, L.149, Baikal Road.			Shirasha,H. Japanese.
6 Chusan Road.		6	Utkin, A.Y. Russian.
8 " "		7	Lvoff,M.S. "
18 " "		7	Burmistroff,S.K. "
20 " "		6	Futera,Mrs.E.A. Czechoslovakian.
23 " "		7	Velishanskaya,Mrs.S. Russian.
31 " "		12	Belenky,I.M. "
41 " "		5	Lenoise,V. British.
43 " "		2	Senichenko,F.K. Russian.

51 Chusan Road.	9	Gerstein, S.M.	Russian.
59 " "	11	Zee Tuck Yue.	Chinese.
67 " "	11	-do-	"
69 " "	10	Lubarskaya, Mrs. B.D.	Russian.
81 " "	7	Friend, Mrs.J.L.	"
H. 1, L.130, Kungping Road.	10	Perry, L.J.G.	British.
3, " " "	8	Beldin, L.I.	Russian.
5, " " "	6	Ellis, Mrs.M.	British.
7, " " "	10	Nastashevsky, Mrs.G.G.	Russian.
11, " " "	10	Fishman, Mrs.A.S.	"
15, " " "	10	Belenky, Mrs.E.M.	"
17, " " "	6	Isaaks, Mrs.S.	French Protege.
19, " " "	5	Hassik, Mrs.T.Z.	Russian.
21, " " "	10	Belenky, I.M.	"
23, " " "	8	Whitgob, G.A.	"
25, " " "	9	Graham, Mrs.L.	British.
27, " " "	9	Krivenko, H.	Russian.
H.31 & 33, L.130, Kungping Road.	20	Belenky, I.M.	"
101 MacGregor Road.	6	Antoniuk, Mrs.E.I.	Russian.
127 " "	6	Kerner, P.	"
129 " "	6	Marzinkevich, A.A.	Lithuanian.
151 " "	5	Liaskovsky, A.K.	Polish.
138 Muirhead Road.	6	Zenkevich, Mrs.O.G.	Russian.
H.8, L.171, Muirhead Road.	7	Djachvadze, G.J.	"
H.1, L.24, Ward Road.	11	Zee Tuck Yu.	Chinese.
3, " " "	12	Borissoff, A.A.	Russian.
7, " " "	12	Bang Yoen Ding.	Chinese.
9, " " "	11	King Kya Yuen.	"
13, " " "	11	Yakobi, K.	German.
17, " " "	12	Liptzer, Mrs.F.	Russian.
H.10, L.50, Ward Road.	6	Meng King Kwei.	Chinese.
12, " " "	6	Zee Yung Zien.	"
24, " " "	4	Kibardina, Mrs.L.P.	Russian.

52	Wayside Road.	8	Papavanakis, Mrs.E.	Greek.
56	" "	6	Lande, H.L.	Russian.
60	" "	3	Gudzenko, I.N.	"
62	" "	5	Veisman, A.P.	Rumanian.
68	" "	5	Ptitzina, Mrs.C.O.	Russian.
69	" "	8	Hill, Mrs.E.	British.
70	" "	6	Borissoff, A.A.	Russian.
71	" "	11	Zee Tusk Yue.	Chinese.
82	" "	7	Zdoroviak, S.	Russian.
95	" "	5	Lifshitz, Mrs.R.M.	"
96	" "	6	Grant, Mrs.Maria.	"

W E S T H O N G K E W

465	North Honan Road.	7	Medvedieff, P.G. (Bear)	Russian.

FM 2
G. 40,000 .35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] REG.
D 1247
C.I.6, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date January 17, 19 36.

Subject Distribution of Lists of Licenced Boarding Houses in the Settlement.

Made by [illegible] and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Golder.

25 copies of the attached list of Boarding Houses licenced within the Settlement have been forwarded to the Special Branch Registry for disposal. It is proposed that they should be allotted as hereunder :-

D.D.O. "A". ✓
D.D.O. "B". ✓
D.D.O. "C". ✓
D.D.O. "D". ✓
Senior Detective, Central Station. ✓
" " Louza " ✓
" " Sinza " ✓
" " Chengtu Road Station. ✓
" " Gordon " " ✓
" " Pootoo " " ✓
" " Hongkew Station. ✓
" " Kashing Road Station. ✓
" " West Hongkew " ✓
" " Bubbling Well " ✓
" " Dixwell Road " ✓
" " Wayside Station. ✓
" " Yulin Road Station. ✓
" " Yangtszepoo " ✓
Supt. i/c C. I. ✓
D.I. Papp (Narcotic Section) ✓
X Crime Registry. (DC Crime) ✓
D.I. Ross, S.2, Special Branch. ✓
Revenue Office. ✓
Detective Ivanoff (French Police).
X C.F. ✓

O.K. [illegible]

✓ Copies sent out on 17/1/36. [illegible]

D. C. (Special Branch).

Emlyn
D. S. I.

17 [illegible] 1936

LIST OF FOREIGN LODGING-HOUSES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POLICE DISTRICTS

C E N T R A L

ADDRESS	LICENSEE	NATIONALITY	
125 Hankow Road.	Gomersall, Mrs. E.	British.	
110 Jinkee Road.	Craig, Mrs. E.	"	
120 " "	" "	"	
215 ~~103~~ Nanking Road.	Boyes, G.M.	"	
~~105~~ " "	" "	"	
106 Peking Road.	Wong Yuan Fah.	Chinese.	x
137 " "	Wong Ben Chai.	"	
157 " "	" " "	"	
458 Szechuen Road.	Craig, Mrs. E.	British.	
115 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	England, Mrs. W.W.	"	

C H E N G T U R O A D

L. 591, H.	101	B'Well Rd.	Zai Ping Koo	Chinese.	
"	103	" "	" " "	"	
"	105	" "	Chen Tsu Tsing	"	
"	107	" "	" " "	"	
"	109	" "	" " "	"	
"	106	" "	Newmann, Mrs. Johanna.	German.	x
"	121	" "	Allen, Mrs. G.L.	British.	
"	123	" "	" " "	"	
"	125	" "	" " "	"	
"	127	" "	" " "	"	
"	129	" "	" " "	"	
"	131	" "	Goerke, Mrs. E.	German.	
"	133	" "	Pasche, Mrs. M.	"	
"	135	" "	" "	"	

L.591,	H.137,	B'Well	Road.	Pasche, Mrs. M.	German.
"	139	"	"	" "	"
"	141	"	"	Sheeks, G.L.	American.
"	143	"	"	" "	"
"	145	"	"	" "	"
"	147	"	"	" "	"
"	149	"	"	Zai Ping Koo.	Chinese.
"	151.	"	"	" " "	"
"	178	"	"	Wong Tuen Fah	"
"	180	"	"	" " "	"
"	182	"	"	" " "	"
"	184	"	"	" " "	"
"	186	"	"	" " "	"
"	188	"	"	" " "	"
"	190	"	"	" " "	"
"	192	"	"	" " "	"
"	194	"	"	" " "	"
"	196	"	"	Sheeks, G.L.	American.
"	198	"	"	" "	"
"	200	"	"	" "	"
"	202	"	"	" "	"
"	204	"	"	" "	"
"	206	"	"	" "	"
"	208	"	"	" "	"
"	210	"	"	" "	"
941 Bubbling Well Road.				West, Mrs. J.C.	"
30 Weihaiwei Road.				Kinvig, Mrs. M.M.	British.
L.155,	J. 20,	Weihaiwei	Rd.	Woo Youn Chow.	Chinese.
"	24	"	"	" " "	"
215 Weihaiwei Road.				" " "	"

2 Yang Terrace.	Dickson, W.P.	British
5 " "	Rutherford, F.C.	American
7 " "	Salvation Army Hostel.	British
8 " "	" " "	"

S I N Z A

690 Avenue Road.	Chanturaya, Mrs.E.E.	Russian.
1094 " "	Ling, Z.T.	Chinese.
1117 " "	Woo Chang Ching.	"
830 Bubbling Well Road.	Woo Yen Chow.	"
934 " " "	Sweet, Mrs. M.V.	British.
T.15, H.2, Carter Road.	Compton, Mrs.E.J.	"
" 6, " "	Elrod, Miss C.	American.
" 8, " "	Chun Yuan Kong.	Chinese.
" 10, " "	" " "	"
" 12, " "	" " "	"
27 Carter Road.	Puchloh, Mrs. A.	German.
T.41, H.10, Carter Road.	Philbey, Mrs.E.A.	British.
" 20, " "	Shistek, Miss E.	American.
" 44, " "	Yu Chang Son.	Chinese.
" 46, " "	" " "	"
" 70, " "	Philbey, Mrs.E.	British.
" 72, " "	" "	"
" 80, " "	Talan, Mrs.S.	Russian.
" 82, " "	Spedding, Mrs.M.	British.
" 84, " "	" "	"
" 83, " "	Vetter, Mrs.M.	Czechoslovakian.
" 90, " "	Philbey, Mrs.E.A.	British.
L.215, H. 8, Medhurst Road.	Lee Zue Dee.	Chinese.
" 10, " "	" " "	"

L.215, H. 18, Medhurst Road.	Woo Youn Chow.	Chinese.
" 20, " "	" " "	"
" 22, " "	" " "	"
" 24, " "	" " "	"
24 Wongkashaw Gardens.	Ming, Mrs. B.	Czechoslovakian.

R U B B I N G W E L L

1182 Avenue Road.	Wong, T.C.	Chinese.
L.1220, H. 1, Avenue Road.	Kalmek, Mrs. P.	Czechoslovakian.
" 6, " "	Black, Mrs. A.E.	British.
" 50, " "	" "	"
" 52, " "	" "	"
" 54, " "	" "	"
L.1400, H.3, " "	Bauld, Mrs.J.E.	"
1266 Avenue Road.	Stevenson, Mrs. L.	American.
1272 " "	" "	"
1280 " "	" "	"
370 Hart Road.	Loh Yue Shu.	Chinese. x
1 Hwakee Avenue	Zee Kyon Ding, M. .	Chinese.
2 " "	Zaitzeff, K.T.	Russian.
3 " "	Woo Toh Mai.	Chinese.
7 " "	Zaeff, Mrs.A.E.	Russian.
12-A " "	Prokudina, Mrs.A.T.	"
14 " "	Hong Hang Ching.	Chinese.
15 " "	Lee, Mrs. Lily.	"
16 " "	Hong Hang Ching.	"
17 " "	Shapitrik, Mrs. S.	Russian.
24 " "	Hong Hang Ching.	Chinese.
25 " "	Singaus, S.	Russian. x
26 " "	Segal, Mrs. B.	Russian.
28 " "	" "	"

37 Hwakee Avenue.	Petrushevskaya, Mrs.A.	Russian.
38 " "	Hong Hang Ching.	Chinese.
49 " "	Grinshpoon, Mrs.F.	Russian. x
56 " "	Rosenberg, Mrs. A.	Russian. x
61 " "	Chao Chi Tai.	Chinese.
130 " "	Bergman, M.J.	Polish.
L.175, H.11, Kiaochow Road.	Walter, Mrs.R.	German.
" 15 " "	" "	"
L.29, H.1, Nanyang Road.	Tsu Sing Say.	Chinese. x
1 Pacific Gardens.	Chu Ping Chang.	Chinese.
4 " "	Tatlok, Mrs.F.	German.
5 " "	" "	"
7 " "	Abraham, Mrs.D.	British.
12 " "	Moss, Mrs.D.	"
13 " "	" "	"
14 " "	Schneider-Hartmann, Mrs.M.S.	German.
15, " "	" "	"
Ter.20, H.6, Seymour Road.	Kao, W.F.	Chinese.
" 8 " "	" "	"
" 10 " "	" "	"
" 12 " "	Wang Ven Ding.	"
" 14 " "	" " "	"
" 16 " "	" " "	"
Ter.30, H.8, " "	Woo Yih Chow.	"
" 10, " "	" " "	"
" 12, " "	" " "	"
" 14 " "	" " "	"
Ter.141, H.2, " "	Volsky, Mrs. M.	Russian.
" 332, H.3, " "	Winner, Mrs.V.	Latvian.

414 Seymour Road.	Agassiz, Mrs.B.	British.
440 " "	Berkman, Mrs.S.S.	Russian.
446 " "	Chao Kwan Ling	Chinese. x
448 " "	" " "	" x
456 " "	Stunzi, Mrs.A.	Swiss.
476 " "	Olsen, Mrs.K.A.	Danish.
86 Tsongchow Road.	Chow Shing Fah.	Chinese.
88 " "	" " "	"
40 Yu Yuen Road.	Liu Yung Ching.	"
427 Yu Yuen Road.	" " "	" x

W O N G K E W

4 Astor Terrace.	Babekashvily, Mrs.E.	Russian.
5 " "	Deputatoff, S.	"
7 " "	Calavitis, Mrs. P.P.	Greek. x
64 Boone Road.	Tsugi Koga, Mrs.	Japanese.
65 " "	" " "	"
65-A " "	" " "	"
453 " "	Levy, Miss L.	British. x
476 " "	Simulson, Mrs.M.V.	Esthonian.
483 " "	Magyar, Mrs.T.	Hungarian.
K.2248 Boone Road.	Ai Maeda.	Japanese.
38 Broadway.	Hanbury Institute.	British.
430-A Chapoo Road.	Tsuki Tokiya, Mrs.	Japanese.
103 Fearon Road.	Tsipliuk,G.G.	Russian.
37 North Haining Road.	Antonova, Mrs. T.I.	"
45 " " "	Yavorskaya, Miss B.	"
55 " " "	Blackeney, Mrs.J.	British.
51 " " "	Mimako Okano.	Japanese.
64 " " "	Tokechi Yoneda.	"
76 " " "	Tei Fugita.	"

1-A Hannen Road.	Masa Hibio, Mrs.	Japanese.
1-B " "	" " "	"
1 Haskell Road.	Kovenko, S.E.	Russian.
34 " "	Kong Wan Sai.	Chinese.
45 " "	Imas, L.	Rumanian.
50 " "	Korch, Mrs.E.	Russian.
24 Miller Road.	Hayeda, R.	Japanese.
818 " "	Saikoku, Mrs.K.	"
59 Minghong Road.	Nakagawa.	"
64 " "	Tsujimura, Sawa.	"
69 " "	Murata, Nasa.	"
130 Nanzing Road.	Mori Mineichiro.	"
1-A Old China Street.	Ykeda, Y.	"
4 Park Lane.	Antonova, Mrs.T.I.	Russian.
5 " "	" "	"
6 " "	Heddley, M.Y.	British.
7 " "	Suchkoff, A.	Russian.
8 " "	Morori, P.	Italian.
10 " "	Vandrach, K.K.	Polish.
9 " "	Antonova, Mrs.T.I.	Russian.
7 Quinsan Gardens.	Levy, Mrs.S.V.	Polish.
10 " "	" "	"
8 " "	Levy, Miss L.	British.
214 Quinsan Road.	Chen Kwei Fong.	Chinese.
208 Range Road.	Otokichi Honjo.	Japanese.
216 " "	Pinto, V.	Italian.
221 " "	Soh Hoong Tse.	Chinese.
224 " "	Umeno Kashiwabara.	Japanese.

L.225, H.3, Range Road.	Tsu Tuck King.	Chinese.
" 9, " "	Zee Ching San.	"
" 11, " "	" " "	"
226 Range Road.	Chen Pao Kwei.	"
234 " "	Yuen K.G.	"
C.250, H. 1, Range Road.	Pan Tse Fong.	"
" 17, " "	Sentouktsi, K.	Greek.
258 Range Road.	Chow Zung Ziang.	Chinese.
260 " "	" " "	"
266 " "	Kwan En Ding	"
268 " "	Pan Tse Fong.	"
269 " "	" " "	"
276 " "	Ziang May Sing	"
286 " "	Bang Vai Nan.	Chinese. x
350 " "	Rosenpick, J.	Polish.
L.393, H.14, Range Road.	Feldman, M.	Russian.
440 Range Road.	Bassis, Mrs.M.	"
85 Seward Road.	Nakagawa, I.	Japanese.
119 " "	Aikawa, I.	"
127 " "	" "	"
L.586, H.C.20, Woosung Road.	Yamashita, F.	"
L.332, H.C.92, " "	Tataro, Kondo.	"
" " 94 " "	" "	"
L.183, H.C.24, " "	Yoshibara.	"
L.350, H.C.21, " "	Tataro Kondo.	"
51 Yuhang Road.	Yoshida, K.	"
23 Young Allen Court.	Lee, Mrs. T.A.	Norwegian.
24 " " "	Sosishner, Mrs. C.	Russian.
25 " " "	" "	"
27 " " "	" "	"

W A Y S I D E

Ter.133, H. 3, Baikal Road.	Brightel, J.	Polish.
" 5, " "	Perry, L.J.H.	British.
" 7, " "	Kulish, Mrs.P.	Russian.
141 Baikal Road.	Uvadieff, A.	"
L.149, H.14, Baikal Road.	Shirasha, H.	Japanese.
6 Chusan Road.	Utkin, A.Y.	Russian.
8 " "	Lvoff, M.S.	"
18 " "	Burmistroff, S.K.	"
20 " "	Futera, Mrs.E.A.	Czechoslovakian.
23 " "	Velishanskaya, Mrs.S.	Russian.
26 " "	Nikolaieva-Minaieva, Mrs.M.	"
31 " "	Belenky, I.M.	"
41 " "	Lenoise, V.	British.
43 " "	Senichenko, F.K.	Russian.
51 " "	Gerstein, S.M.	"
59 " "	Zee Tuck Yue.	Chinese.
67 " "	" " "	"
69 " "	Lubarskaya, Mrs.B.D.	Russian.
81 " "	Friend, Mrs.J.L.	"
L.130, H. 1, Kungping Road.	Perry, L.J.G.	British.
" 3, " "	Beldin, L.I.	Russian.
" 5, " "	Ellis, Mrs.M.	British.
" 7, " "	Nastashevsky, Mrs.G.G.	Russian.
" 11, " "	Fishman, Mrs.A.S.	"
" 15, " "	Belenky, Mrs.E.M.	"
" 17, " "	Isaaks, Mrs.S.	French Protege.
" 19, " "	Hassik, Mrs.T.Z.	Russian.
" 21, " "	Belenky, I.M.	"

L.130, H.23, Kungping Road.	Whitgob,G.A.	Russian.
" 25, " "	Graham, Mrs.L.	British.
" 27, " "	Krastin, A.H.	Latvian.
" 31, " "	Tsz Sz Tong.	Chinese.
" 33, " "	Belenky, I.M.	Russian.
101 MacGregor Road.	Antoniuk, Mrs.E.I.	"
115 " "	Giedrikas, V.P.	Lithuanian.
127 " "	Bragin, A.S.	Russian.
129 " "	Marzinkevich, A.A.	Lithuanian.
151 " "	Liaskovsky, A.K.	Polish.
138 Muirhead Road.	Zenkevich, Mrs.O.G.	Russian.
L.171, H.8, Muirhead Road.	Djachvadze, G.J.	"
L.24, H.1, Ward Road.	Zee Tuck Yu.	Chinese.
" 3, " "	Borissoff, A.A.	Russian.
" 7, " "	Bang Yoeh Ding.	Chinese.
" 9, " "	King Kya Yuen.	"
" 13, " "	Yakobi, K.	German.
" 17, " "	Liptzer, Mrs.F.	Russian.
L.50, H.10, Ward Road.	Meng King Kwei.	Chinese.
" 12, " "	Zee Yung Zien.	"
" 24 " "	Kibardina, Mrs.L.P.	Russian.
52 Wayside Road.	Papayanakis, Mrs.E.	Greek.
56 " "	Lande,H.L.	Russian.
60 " "	Gudzenko, I.N.	"
62 " "	Weisman, A.P.	Rumanian.
68 " "	Ptitzin, Mrs.C.O.	Russian.
69 " "	Hill, Mrs.E.	British.
70 " "	Borissoff, A.A.	Russian.
71 " "	Zee Tuck Yue.	Chinese.

82 Wayside Road.	Zdoroviak, S.	Russian.
94 " "	Norman, Mrs.R.V.	"
95 " "	Lifshitz, Mrs.R.M.	"
121 " "	Rowe, Mrs.H.G.	British.
L.125, H.3, Wayside Road.	Velmojnaya, Mrs.M.F.	Russian.

W E S T H O N G K E W

465 North Honan Road.	Medvedieff, P.G.	Russian.

N.B.

x = Application for licence has not been granted yet.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, February 28, *1935.*

To Deputy Commissioner, Sp. Bch.

Sir,

Copies of the attached list of Boarding Houses have been distributed to Divisional Officers, Detective Divisional Officers, District Inspectors and Senior Detectives.

B.O.B. Lewis C.

D. I.

DSK 2572

File WG

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 1249/2
Date 1 / 3 / 35

February 25, 1935.

LIST OF FOREIGN BOARDING HOUSES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT - CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POLICE DISTRICTS

C E N T R A L

Address	Licensee	Nationality
110 Jinkee Road	Craig, Mrs. E.	British
120 " "	" "	"
103 Nanking Road	Boyes, G.M.	"
105 " "	" "	"
106 Peking Road	Wong Yuan Fah	Chinese
137 " "	Wong Ben Chai	"
157 " "	" " "	"
458 Szechuen Road	Craig, Mrs. E.	British
115 Yuen Ming Yuen Road	England, Mrs. W.W.	"
125 Hankow Road	Gomersall, Mrs. E.	"

C H E N G T U R O A D

Address	Licensee	Nationality
L.591,H.105,B'Well Road 107, 109.	Tollefsen-Harring, Mrs. A.	Swedish
L.591,H.121,B'Well Road 123, 125, 127, 129.	Mrs.G.L. Allen	British
L.591,H.131,B'Well Road	Goerke, Mrs. E.	German
L.591,H.133,B'Well Road 135, 137, 139.	Pasche, Mrs. M.	"
L.591,H.141,B'Well Road 143, 145, 147.	Sheeks, G.L.	American

Address	Licensee	Nationality
L.591,H.149, B'Well Road 151.	Zai Ping Koo	Chinese
L.591,H.196, B'Well Road 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210.	Sheeks, G.L.	American
941 B'Well Road	West, Mrs. J.C.	American
30 Weihaiwei Road	Kinvig, Mrs. W.H.	British
L.155,H.20, Weihaiwei Road 24.	Woo Youn Chow	Chinese
215 Weihaiwei Road	" "	"
2 Yang Terrace	Dickson, W.P.	British
3 " "	Liven, Mrs. I.L.	Russian
5 " "	Rutherford, F.C.	American
7 " "	Salvation Army Hostel	British
8 " "	" " "	"

S I N Z A

Address	Licensee	Nationality
690 Avenue Road	Chanturaya,Mrs.E.E.	Russian
1117 " "	Woo Chang Ching	Chinese
934 B'Well Road	Sweet, Mrs. M.W.	British
T.15,H.2 Carter Road	Compton, Mrs. E.J.	"
" 6 " "	Elrod, Miss C.	American
" 8 " "	Chun Yuan Kong	Chinese
" 10 " "	" " "	"
" 12 " "	" " "	"
27 Carter Road	Milstein, L.A.	Russian
T.41,H.10 Carter Road	Philbey, Mrs. E.A.	British
" 20 " "	Shistek, Miss E.	Austrian

Address				Licensee	Nationality
T.41,H.44	Carter	Road		Lee Sang Ling	Chinese
" 46	"	"		Tse Foo Loong	"
" 60	"	"		Raitzer, N.Y.	Russian
" 70, 72.	"	"		Philbey, Mrs. E.	British
" 78	"	"		Holtzberg, Mrs.A.	Turkish
" 80	"	"		Talan, Mrs. S.	Russian
" 82, 84.	"	"		Spedding, Mrs. M.	British
" 83	"	"		Vetter, Mrs. M.	Czechoslo-vakian
" 86	"	"		Martiny, Mrs. E.	German
" 90	"	"		Philbey, Mrs. E.A.	British
L.215,H. 4	Medhurst	Road		Huebler, Mrs. M.	German
" 8, 10.	"	"		Lee Zue Dee	Chinese
L.215,H.18, 20, 22, 24.	"	"		Woo Youn Chow	"
24 Wongkashaw Gardens				Ming, Mrs. B.	Czechoslo-vakian

B U B B L I N G W E L L

Address				Licensee	Nationality
1182 Avenue	Road			Wong, T.C.	Chinese
L.1220,H.1, Avenue	Road			Kalusek, Mrs. P.	Czechoslo-vakian
" 6, 50, 52, 54,	"	"		Black, Mrs. A. E.	British
L.1440,H.3,	"	"		Bauld, J.E.	British
1266 Avenue	Road			Stevenson, Mrs. L.	American
1272	"	"		" "	"
1280	"	"		" "	"

Address		Licensee	Nationality
265	Gordon Road	Skvirsky, Mrs. S.	Russian
1	Hwakee Avenue	Zee Ngoh Ding, Mrs.	Chinese
2	" "	Zritneff, K.T.	Russian
3	" "	Woo Foh Hai	Chinese
7	" "	Zaeff, Mrs. A.E.	Russian
12-A	" "	Prokudina, Mrs. A.T.	"
15	" "	Lee, Mrs. Lily	Chinese
24	" "	Hong Hang Ching	"
26	" "	Segal, Mrs. B.	Russian
28	" "	" "	"
37	" "	Petrushevskaya, Mrs. A.	"
38	" "	Hong Hang Ching	Chinese
61	" "	Kriuchok, Mrs. K.	Russian
89	" "	Lohmann, Mrs. A.	"
130	" "	Bergman, M.J.	Polish
1	Pacific Gardens	Chu Ping Chang	Chinese
4	" "	Tatlok, Mrs. F.	British
5	" "	" "	"
7	" "	Abraham, Mrs. D.	"
11	" "	Staengle, Mrs. G.	German
12	" "	Moss, Mrs. D.	British
13	" "	" "	"
14	" "	Schneider-Hartmann, Mrs. M.S.	German
15	" "	" "	"
Ter.20, H. 6, 8, 10.	Seymour Road	Kao, W. F.	Chinese
Ter.20, H.12, 14, 16.	" "	Wang Ven Ding	"

Address	Licensee	Nationality
Ter.141, H.2, Seymour Road	Volsky, Mrs. M.	Russian
Ter.332, H.3, Seymour Road	Winner, Mrs. V.	Latvian
414 Seymour Road	Agassiz, Mrs. B.	British
440 " "	Berkman, Mrs. S.S.	Russian
446 " "	Abraham, Mrs. D.	British
448 " "	" "	"
456 " "	Stunzi, Mrs. A.	Swiss
464 " "	Chow Yung Ziang	Chinese
476 " "	Olsen, Mrs. K.A.	Danish
9 Tsongchow Road	Chow Shing Fah	Chinese
10 " "	" " "	"
15 " "	Abraham, Mrs. D.	British
638 Weihaiwei Road	Evans, Mrs. H.H.	American
640 " "	" "	"
644 " "	" "	"
648 " "	" "	"
427 Yu Yuen Road	Liu Yung Ching	Chinese

H O N G K E W

Address	Licensee	Nationality
4 Astor Terrace	Babekashvily, Mrs.E.	Russian
7 " "	Tuesova, Mrs. E.Y.	"
64 Boone Road	Tsugi Koga, Mrs.	Japanese
65 " "	" " "	"
65-A " "	" " "	"
476 " "	Simulson, Mrs. M.V.	Esthonian
483 " "	Magyar, Mrs. T.	Hungarian
K.2248 " "	Ai Maeda	Japanese
38 Broadway	Hanbury Institute	British

Address			Licensee	Nationality
430-A	Chapoo Road		Tsuki Tokiva, Mrs.	Japanese
1	Fearon Road		Tsipliuk, G.G.	Russian
2	"	"	" "	"
27	"	"	Petrenko, N.M.	"
64	North Haining Road		Tokechi Yoneda	Japanese
37	"	" "	Antonova, Mrs.T.I.	Russian
45	"	" "	Yavorskaya, Miss B.	"
55	"	" "	Blackeney, Mrs. J.	British
51	"	" "	Mimako Okano	Japanese
76	"	" "	Tei Fugita	"
1-A	Hannen Road		Masu Hibio, Mrs.	"
1-B	"	"	" " "	"
1	Haskell Road		Kovenko, S.E.	Russian
34	"	"	Kong Wan Sai	Chinese
45	"	"	Imas, L.	Rumanian
50	"	"	Korch, Mrs. E.	Russian
L.114,H.3,	Miller Road		Ivanoff, G.V.	"
24	Miller Road		Mayeda, R.	Japanese
818	"	"	Saikoku, Mrs. K.	"
59	Minghong Road		Nakagawa	"
64	"	"	Tsujimura, Sawa.	"
69	"	"	Murata, Masa.	"
130	Nanzing Road		Mori Mineichiro	"
1-A	Old China Street		Ykeda, Y.	"
4	Park Lane		Antonova, Mrs. T.I.	Russian
5	"	"	" " "	"
6	"	"	Selezneva, Mrs. M.	"
7	"	"	Suchkoff, A.	"
8	"	"	Moroni, P.	Italian
9	"	"	Antonova, Mrs. T.	Russian
10	"	"	Vandrach, K.K.	Polish

	Address	Licensee	Nationality
7	Quinsan Gardens	Levy, Mrs. S.V.	Polish
10	" "	" "	"
214	Quinsan Road	Loo Yuen Dao	Chinese
208	Range Road	Otokichi Honjo	Japanese
216	" "	Pinto, V.	Italian
221	" "	Soh Hoong Tse	Chinese
224	" "	Umeno Kashiwabara	Japanese
L.225,H.3,	Range Road	Tsu Tuck King	Chinese
L.225,H.9,	" "	Zee Ching San	"
L.225,H.11,	" "	" " "	"
226	Range Road	Chen Pao Kwei	"
234	" "	Yuen, K.G.	"
C.250,H.1,"	"	Pan Tse Fong	"
C.250,H.17,"	"	Sentouktsi, K.	Greek
258	" "	Chow Zung Ziang	Chinese
260	" "	Abraham, Mrs. D.	British
266	" "	Kwan En Ding	Chinese
268	" "	Pan Tse Fong	"
269	" "	" " "	"
276	" "	Ziang May Sing	"
278	" "	Auslander, H.	Rumanian
286	" "	"	"
288	" "	"	"
348	" "	Rosenpick, J.	Polish
350	" "	"	"
390	" "	Petrushevskaya, Mrs.A.	Russian
440	" "	Bassis, Mrs. M.	"
85	Seward Road	Nakagawa, I.	Japanese
95	" "	Kazanjoglu, B.	Greek
97	" "	"	"
101	" "	"	"

Address			Licensee	Nationality
119	Seward	Road	Aikawa, I.	Japanese
127	"	"	"	"
L.51,H.4,	Thorne	Road	Movshovich,Mrs.S.M.	Russian
L.586,H.C.20,	Woosung	Road	Yamashita, F.	Japanese
L.332,H.C.92,	"	"	Tataro, Kondo	"
" " 94,	"	"	" "	"
L.183,H.C.24,	"	"	Yoshibara	"
L.350,H.C.21,	"	"	Tataro Kondo	"
51	Yuhang	Road	Yoshida, K.	"
23	Young Allen	Court	Lee, Mrs. T.A.	Norwegian
24	" "	"	Sosishner, Mrs. C.	Brazilian
25	" "	"	" "	"
27	" "	"	" "	"

W A Y S I D E

Address			Licensee	Nationality
Ter.133,H.3,	Baikal	Road	Brightel, J.	Polish
" " H.5,	"	"	Perry, L.J.H.	British
" " H.7,	"	"	Kulish, Mrs. P.	Russian
141	"	"	Uvadieff, A.	"
L.149,H.14,	"	"	Shirasha, H.	Japanese
601	Broadway	East	Karmazina, Mrs.E.S.	Russian
6	Chusan	Road	Utkin, A.Y.	"
8	"	"	Lvoff, M.S.	"
18	"	"	Burmistroff, S.K.	"
20	"	"	Futera, Mrs. E.A.	Czechoslovakian
26	"	"	Nikolaeva-Minaeva, Mrs. M.	Russian
23	"	"	Velichanskaya,Mrs. S.	"

Address			Licensee	Nationality
	31	Chusan Road	Belenky, I.M.	Russian
	43	" "	Senichenko, F.K.	"
	51	" "	Gerstein, S.M.	"
	59	" "	Dramis, V.	Italian
	67	" "	Shmygin, D.P.	Russian
	69	" "	Lubarskaya, Mrs.B.D.	"
	81	" "	Friend, Mrs. J.L.	"
L.130,H.	1,	Kungping Road	Perry, L.J.G.	British
"	3,	" "	Beldin, L.I.	Russian
"	5,	" "	Ellis, Mrs. M.	British
"	7,	" "	Nastashevsky,Mrs.G.G.	Russian
"	11,	" "	Fishman, Mrs.A.S.	"
"	19,	" "	Hassik, Mrs. T.Z.	"
"	21,	" "	Belenky, I.M.	"
"	23,	" "	Whitgob, G.A.	"
"	25,	" "	Graham, Mrs. L.	British
"	27,	" "	Krastin, A.H.	Latvian
"	31,	" "	Tsz Sz Tong	Chinese
"	33,	" "	Belenky, I.M.	Russian
	49	MacGregor Road	Antoniuk, Mrs. E.I.	"
	55	" "	Giedrikas, V.P.	Lithuanian
	63	" "	Bragin, A.S.	Russian
	65	" "	Marzinkevich,A.A.	Lithuanian
	77	" "	Liaskovsky, A.K.	Polish
	138	Muirhead Road	Zenkevich, Mrs.O.G.	Russian
L.171,H.	8,	" "	Djachvadze, G.J.	"
L. 24, H.1,		Ward Road	Zee Tuck Yu	Chinese
"	3,	" "	Borissoff, A.A.	Russian
"	7,	" "	Bang Yoeh Ding	Chinese
"	9,	" "	King Kya Yuen	"
"	11,	" "	Dzung Ah Doo	"

Address	Licensee	Nationality
L.24,H.13, Ward Road	Yakobi, K.	German
" 17, " "	Liptzer, Mrs. F.	Russian
L.50,H.10, " "	Mabas, Mrs. R.B.	"
" 12, " "	Ganina, Mrs.D.T.	"
" 24, " "	Kibardina, Mrs.L.P.	"
52 Wayside Road	Papayanakis, Mrs.E.	Greek
56 " "	Lande, H.L.	Russian
58 " "	Podushka, J.R.	Austrian
60 " "	Gudzenko, I.N.	Russian
62 " "	Weisman, A.P.	Rumanian
68 " "	Ptitzina, Mrs.C.O.	Russian
69 " "	Hill, Mrs. E.	British
70 " "	Borissoff, A.	Russian
71 " "	Greenberg, Mrs. L.	"
82 " "	Zdoroviak, S.	"
84 " "	Holm, Mrs. K.J.	Norwegian
94 " "	Norman, Mrs. R.V.	Russian
95 " "	Lifshitz, Mrs. R.M.	"
96 " "	Belenky, I.M.	"
121 " "	Rowe, Mrs. H.G.	British
L.125, H.3, " "	Velmojnaya, Mrs. M.F.	Russian

W E S T H O N G K E W

Address	Licensee	Nationality
465 North Honan Road	Medvedieff, P.G.	Russian

Form No. 3
G. 12000-9-33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. 1209

Section 2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date June 20, 1934.

Subject (in full) Foreign Boarding Houses in the International Settlement

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross

Attached herewith a list of licenced foreign boarding houses in the International Settlement, classified according to Police districts.

I would suggest that copies be forwarded to senior station detectives for purposes of information.

D. I.

A list containing corrections additions etc. will be submitted as occasion arises.

Officer i/c Special Branch. 20/6.

LIST OF FOREIGN BOARDING HOUSES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

(Classified according to Police Districts)

June 19, 1934.

LIST OF FOREIGN BOARDING HOUSES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT - CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POLICE DISTRICTS.

C E N T R A L

Address		Licensee	Nationality
70	Jinkee Road	Sheeks, G.L.	American
110	" "	Craig, Mrs. E.	British
120	" "	" "	"
103	Nanking Road	Boyes, G.M.	"
105	" "	" "	"
106	Peking Road	Sheeks, G.L.	American
137	" "	Wong Ben Chai, Mr.	"
157	" "	" " "	"
458	Szechuen Road	Sheeks, G.L.	"
115	Yuen Ming Yuen Rd.	England, Mrs. W.W.	"
125	Hankow Road	Gomersall, Mrs. E.	British

C H E N G T U R O A D

Address		Licensee	Nationality
L.591, H.133, 135, 137, 139.	B'Well Rd.	Pasche, Mrs. Marta	German
L.591, H.121, 123, 125, 127, 129.	B'Well Rd.	Allen, Mrs. G.L.	British
939-941	B'Well Rd.	Imperial Hotel	Russian
L.591, H.196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210.	B'Well Rd. ("B'Well Home")	Sheeks, G.L.	American

(Chengtu Rd.)

Address		Licensee	Nationality
2	Chinhai Road	Tollefsen-Harring, Mrs. A.	Swedish
4	" "	" "	"
7	Love Lane	" "	"
21	" "	" "	"
30	Weihaiwei Road	Kingsley, Mrs. E.E.	British
L. 60, H.15, 17, 19.	" "	Gillet, Mrs. G.	"
L.155, H.20, 24.	Weihaiwei Rd.	Woo Youn Chow,Mr. (胡益洲) (Sunny Side)	Chinese
215	Weihaiwei Rd.	do	do
7	Yang Terrace	Salvation Army Hostel	British
8	" "	do	do

S I N Z A

Address		Licensee	Nationality
690	Avenue Rd.	Chanturaya,Mrs. E.E.	Russian
728	" "	Mekkor, Mrs. E.	Esthonian
1117 (Avenue Lodge)	" "	Woo Chung Ching, Mr. (吴仲卿)	Chinese
934 (Medhurst Apts.)	B'Well Road	Sweet, Mrs. M.W.	British
T.15, H. 2,	Carter Road	Caccia, Mrs. R.	American
" 6	" "	Elrod, Miss C.	"
" 8, 10, 12.	" "	Chun Yuan Kong, Mr. (陈荣根)	Chinese
" 27	" "	Milstein, L.A.	Russian
T.41, H.10	" "	Philbey, Mrs. E.A.	British
" 20	" "	Schistek, Miss E.	Austrian
" 60	" "	Raitzer, N. Y.	Russian

(Sinza)

Address	Licensee	Nationality
T.41, H. 70, Carter Road 72.	Philbey, Mrs. E.	British
" 78 Carter Road	Holtzberg, Mrs. A.	Turkish
" 80 " "	Talan, Mrs. S.	Russian
" 82, " " 84, 54.	Spedding, Mrs. M.	British
" 83 " "	Vetter, Mrs. M.	Czechoslovakian
" 86 " "	Martiny, Mrs. E.	German
" 90 " "	Drakeford, Mrs. S.F.	British
" 44 " "	Storman, Miss M. ("Forest Lodge")	"
L.215, H. 2, Medhurst Road 4, 6.	Huebler, Mrs. M.	German
" 8, " " 10.	Lee Zue Dee, Mr.	Chinese
" 16 " "	Rudzit, W.	Latvian
" 18, " " 20, 22, 24. ("Medhurst Lodge")	Woo Youn Chow, Mr.	Chinese
24 Wongkashaw Gardens.	Ming, Mrs. B.	Czechoslovakian

G O R D O N R O A D

Address	Licensee	Nationality
1330 Sinza Road ("Sinza Lodge")	Fong G. Chang, Mr. (張和南)	Chinese

B U B B L I N G W E L L

Address			Licensee	Nationality
L.1220	H. 1	Avenue Road	Kalusek, Mrs. P.	Czechoslovakian
"	6, 50, 52, 54.	" "	Black, Mrs. A.E.	British
L.1440	H. 3 ("Avenue Hall")	Avenue Road	Bauld, J.E.	British
	1266	Avenue Road	Stevenson, Mrs. L.	American
	1272	" "	do	"
	1280	" "	do	"
	1	Hwakee Avenue	Zee Ngoh Ding,Mr. (徵五庭)	Chinese
	2	" "	Zritneff, K.T.	Russian
	3	" "	Woo Foh Hai, Mr. (何福海)	Chinese
	12-A	" "	Prokudina, Mrs. A.T.	Russian
	15	" "	Lee, Mrs. Lily ( )	Chinese
	24	" "	Hong Hang Ching,Mr. (洪漢清)	"
	26	" "	Segal, Mrs. Berta	Russian
	37	" "	Petroshevskaya, Mr.A.M.	Russian
	38	" "	Hong Hang Ching, Mr.	Chinese
	61	" "	Kriuchok, Mrs.K.	Russian
	130	" "	Bergman, M.J.	Polish
	1	Pacific Gardens	Chu Ping Chang, Mr. (朱炳章)	Chinese
	4	" "	Tatlok, Mrs. F.	British
	5	" "	do	"
	7	" "	Abraham, Mrs. D.	"
	11	" "	Staengle, Mrs.G.	German
	12	" "	Moss, Mrs. D.	British
	13	" "	do	"

(B'Well)

Address	Licensee	Nationality
14 Pacific Gardens	Schneider-Hartmann, M.S.	German
15 " "	do	"
L.332, H. 3, Seymour Rd.	Raymond, Mrs. J.W.	British
414 Seymour Road ("The Manor")	Agassiz, Mrs. B.	"
446 Seymour Road	Abraham, Mrs. D.	"
448 " "	do	"
464 " "	Chow Yung Ziang,Mr. (周雲祥)	Chinese
476 " "	Marks, Mrs. C.M.	British
15 Tsongchow Road	Abraham, Mrs. D.	"
638 Weihaiwei Road	Evans, Mrs. H.H.	American
640 " "	do	"
644 " "	do	"
648 " "	do	"
40 Yu Yuen Road	Webb, Mrs. D.M.	British

H O N G K E W

Address	Licensee	Nationality
2 Astor Terrace	Gurskaya, Mrs. T.N.	Russian
4 " "	Babekashvily, Mrs. E.	"
6 " "	Tuesova, Mrs. E.Y.	"
7 " "	do	"
64 Boone Road	Tsugi Koga, Mrs.	Japanese
65 " "	do	"
65A " "	do	"
476 " "	Simulson, Mrs. M.V.	Esthonian
483 " "	Magyar, Mrs. T.	Hungarian

(Hongkew)

	Address	Licensee	Nationality
K.2248	Boone Road	Ai Meeda, Mr.	Japanese
36	Broadway	Hsuen, E.E.(宣鄂).	Chinese
38	"	Hanbury Institute	British
430A	Chapoo Road	Tsuki Tokiwa, Mrs.	Japanese
1	Fearon Road	Tsipliuck, G.G.	Russian
2	" "	do	"
27	" "	Petrenko, N. M.	"
64	Haining Road	Tokechi Yoneda, Mr.	Japanese
37	" "	Antonova, Mrs. T.I.	Russian
45	" "	Yavorskaya, Miss B.	"
55	" "	Blackeney, Mrs. J.	British
51	" "	Mimako Okano, Mr.	Japanese
76	" "	Tei Fugita, Mr.	"
1A	Hannen Road	Masu Hibio, Mrs.	"
1B	" "	do	"
1	Haskell Road	Kovenko, S.E.	Russian
21	" "	Kozeradskaya-Alexandrova, Mrs. S.N.	"
30	" "	Feldman, M.M.	"
31	" "	Tuesova, Mrs. E.Y.	"
33	" "	Nicholson, Mrs. L.	British
34	" "	Kong Wan Sai, Mr.	Chinese
45	" "	Imas, L.	Rumanian
50	" "	Korsh, Mrs. E.	Russian
68	" "	Ivanoff, G.V.	"
8B	Miller Road	do	"
24	" "	Mayeda, R.	Japanese
818	" "	Saikoku, Mrs. K.	"
59	Minghong Rd.	Nakagawa, Mr.	"
64	" "	Tsujimura, Sawa.	"
69	" "	Murata, Masa, Mr.	"

(Hongkew)

Address	Licensee	Nationality
130 Nanzing Road	Mori Mineichiro	Japanese
1A Old China Street	Ykeda, Y.	"
4 Park Lane	Antonova, Mrs. T.I.	Russian
6 " "	Suchkoff, A.	"
7 " "	do	"
8 " "	Moroni, P.	Italian
10 " "	Nikiforova, Mrs. M.S.	Russian
9 " "	Antonova, Mrs. T.	"
7 Quinsan Road	Levy, Mrs. S.V.	Polish
10 " "	do	"
214 " "	Loo Yuen Dao, Mr. (魯元濤)	Chinese
208 Range Road	Otokichi Honjo, Mr.	Japanese
216 " "	Pinto, V.	Italian
221 " "	Ossin, E.	British
224 " "	Uneno Kashiwabara, Mr.	Japanese
L.225, H.3, Range Rd.	Tsu Tuck King (朱德金)	Chinese
226 Range Road	Chen Pao Kwei(陳宝貴)	Chinese
L.225, H.9, Range Rd.	Zee Ching San(徐青山)	"
L. 225,H.11, Range Rd.	do	"
234 Range Road	Yuen, Mr. K.G.(阮光卿)	"
C.250, H.1, Range Rd.	Ossin, E.	British
C.250, H.17, " "	Sentouktsi, K.	Greek
258 Range Road	Kaminsky, V.R.	Polish
260 " "	Abraham, Mrs. D.	British
266 " "	Kwan En Ding, Mr. (管愛亭)	Chinese
268 " "	Pan Tse Fong, Mr. (彭志峯)	"
276 " "	Ziang May Sing, Mr. (陳美勢)	"
278 " "	Auslander, H.	Rumanian
286 " "	do	"

Address	Licensee	Nationality
288 Range Road	Auslander, H.	Rumanian
348 " "	Rosenpick, J.	Polish
350 " "	do	"
390 " "	Petroshevskaya, Mrs. A.	Russian
430 " "	Hvostova, Mrs. L.N.	"
440 " "	Bassis, Mrs. M.	"
85 Seward Road	Nakagawa, I.	Japanese
95 " ". (Crystal Hotel).	Kazanjoglu, B.	Greek
97 Seward Road	do	"
101 " "	do	"
119 " "	Aikawa, I.	Japanese
127 " "	do	"
145 " "	Fugi Tanaka, Mr.	"
L.51, H.4, Thorne Rd.	Movshovich	Russian
11 West End Lane	Anuszewitz, Mrs. M.	"
L.586, H.c.20, Woosung Rd.	Yamashita, F.	Japanese
L.332, H.C. 92-94, Woosung Road	Tataro Kondo	"
L.444, H.85, Woosung Road	Yuen Ka Foh(阮嘉福)	Chinese
L.183, H.c.24, Woosung Rd.	Yoshihara, Mr.	Japanese
L.350, H.c.21, " "	Tataro Kondo	"
51 Yuhang Road	Yoshida, K.	"
23 Young Allen Court	Lee, Mrs. T. A.	Norwegian
24 " " "	Sosisbner, Mrs. C.	Brazilian
25 " " "	do	"
27 " " "	do	"

W A Y SI D E

Address	Licensee	Nationality
T.133, H. 3, Baikal Road	Brightel, J.	Polish
" 5, " "	Perry, Leslie, J.H.	British
" 7, " "	Kulish, Mrs. P.	Russian
141 Baikal Road	Uvadieff, A.	"
L.149, H.14, Baikal Road	Shirasha, H.	Japanese
177 Broadway East	Karmazina, Mrs. E.S.	Russian
6 Chusan Road	Utkin, A.Y.	"
8 " "	Lvoff, M.S.	"
18 " "	Burmistroff, S.K.	"
20 " "	Futera, Mrs. E.A.	Czechoslovakian
26 " "	Nikolaeva-Minaeva, Mrs. M.	Russian
23 " "	Velichanskaya,Mrs. S.	"
31 " "	Belenky, I.M.	"
43 " "	Senichenko, F.K.	"
51 " "	Gershtein, S.M.	"
59 " "	Dramis, V.	Italian
67 " "	Shmygin, D.P.	Russian
69 " "	Lubarskaya, Mrs. B.D.	"
81 " "	Friend, Mrs. J. L.	"
L.130,H. 1, Kungping Rd.	Perry, L. J. G.	British
" 3 "	Beldin, L.I.	Russian
" 5 " "	Ellis, Mrs. M.	British
" 7 " "	Nastashevsky, A.N.	Russian
" 11 " "	Fishman, Mrs. A.S.	"
" 15 " "	Koshman, Mrs. A.I.	"
" 19 " "	Hassick, Mrs. T.Z.	"
" 21 " "	Belenky, I.M.	"
" 23 " "	Whitgob, G.A.	"
" 25 " "	Graham, Mrs. L.	British

(Wayside)

Address				Licensee	Nationality
L.130,	H.27,	Kungping	Rd.	Krastin, Mrs. A.H.	Latvian
"	31	"	"	Tsz Sz Tong, Mr. (朱世昌)	Chinese
"	33	"	"	Belenky, I.M.	Russian
49 Macgregor Road				Antoniuk, Mrs. E.I.	"
55	"	"		Giedrikas, V.P.	Lithuanian
63	"	"		Bragin, A.S.	Russian
65	"	"		Marzinkevich, A.A.	Lithuanian
67	"	"		Korniloff, A.V.	Russian
77	"	"		Liaskovsky, A.K.	Polish
138 Muirhead Road				Zenkevich, Mrs. O.G.	Russian
L.24,	H. 1,	Ward	Road	Zee Tuck Yu, Mr. (徐得裕)	Chinese
"	3	"	"	Borissoff, A.A.	Russian
"	9	"	"	King Kya Yuen, Mr. (金家元)	Chinese
"	11	"	"	Dzung Ah Doo, Mr. (陈阿大)	Chinese
"	13	"	"	Yakobi, K.	German
"	15	"	"	Greenberg, Mrs. L.M.	Russian
"	17	"	"	Liptzer, Mrs. F.	Russian
"	19	"	"	Handelsman, Mrs. J.	American
L.50,	H. 8	Ward	Road	Zisser, M.Y.	Russian
"	10	"	"	Mabas, Mrs. R.B.	Russian
"	12	"	"	Ganina, Mrs. D.T.	Russian
"	14	"	"	Liddy, Mrs. I.	American
"	24	"	"	Kibardina, Mrs. L.P.	Russian

(Wayside)

	Address	Licensee	Nationality
52	Wayside Road	Papayanakis, Mrs. E.	Greek
56	" "	Lande, H. L.	Russian
58	" "	Podushka, J.R.	Austrian
60	" "	Gudzenko, I.N.	Russian
62	" "	Weisman, A.P.	Rumanian
68	" "	Ptitzina, Mrs. C.O.	Russian
69	" "	Hill, Mrs. E.	British
70	" "	Borissoff, A.	Russian
71	" "	Greenberg, Mrs. L.	Russian
82	" "	Zdoroviak, S.	Russian
84	" "	Holm, Mrs. K.J.	Norwegian
94	" "	Norman, Mrs. R.V.	Russian
95	" "	Lifshitz,Mrs. R.M.	Russian
96	" "	Belenky, I.M.	Russian
121	" "	Rowe, Mrs. H.G.	British

W E S T H O N G K E W

	Address	Licensee	Nationality
465	North Honan Road	Medvedieff, P.G.	Russian

Date February 13,1941.

1249/2-

(Special Branch) Office Notes

A.C.(Special Branch)

Copies of the attached list dated February 10,1941 have been sent to the following :-

D.O.s

D.D.O.s

Senior Detectives, all Stations.

Central Registry

Crime Registry

Special Branch Registry

O. i/c C.1

O. i/c C.7

O. i/c S.1

French Police.

P.A.to A.C.(Sp.Br.)

Noted.

Not necessary to circulate in future.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE ★ SPECIAL BRANCH

C.S.6, Special Branch.
February 10, 1941.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED PRIVATE HOTELS LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No	Address	No. of rooms	Licensee	Nationality.	No. of License.
1).	106 Peking Road.	14.	M.E.King.	Br.	2.
2).	125 Hankow Road.	14.	Chen Tseng Ziang.	Ch.	93.
3).	458 Szechuen Rd.& 110/120 Jinkee Rd.	26	E.Craig.	Br.	4.
4).	137,151,157 Peking Rd.	19.	Wong Bei Chei	Ch.	3.
5).	L.591/101-3 B'Well Rd.	12.	Hou Hsu Hai.	Ch.	10.
6).	L.591/104-6 -do-	10.	W.Barteks.	Ger.	11.
7).	L.591/133-5-7-9-do-	23.	Ma Sze Ming.	Ch.	13.
8).	L.591/178-194-do-	51.	Kei Ngao Ziang.	Ch.	14.
9).	830 Bubbling Well Rd.	18.	Woo Yih Chow.	Ch.	15.
10)	941 [illegible] - do -	46	G.Lasarte	Amer.	17.
11).	934 [illegible] - do -	60.	G.T.Read.	Br.	16.
12).	1.Hwa Kee Avenue.	10.	Hanako Oka	Jap.	39.
13).	3 -do-	13.	Woo Foh Hai.	Ch.	40.
14).	4 -do-	10	Chen San Mai.	Ch.	41.
15).	11 -do-	13	Kwok Shing Fu.	Ch.	42.
16).	14-16 -do-	23	Hong Han Ching.	Ch.	43.
17).	24 -do-	13.	-do-	Ch.	44.
18).	25 -do-	10.	Sze Yie Nee.	Ch.	45.
19).	26 -do-	10	You Kwei Ling.	Ch.	46.
20).	37 -do-	10.	A.M.Petrooshevskaya.	Russ.	47.
21).	38 -do-	13.	Hong Han Ching.	Ch.	48.
22).	52 -do-	13	You Tse San	Ch.	49.
23).	61 -do-	12.	Chao Chi Tai.	Ch.	50.
24).	64 -do-	12.	Liu Yon Mou.	Ch.	51.
25).	73 -do-	12.	Sze Yie Nee.	Ch.	52
26).	76-8 -do-	24.	Chang Foh Mei.	Ch.	53.
27).	85 -do-	13.	You Tse San.	Ch.	54.
28).	96 -do-	11.	Tan Ven Shee.	Ch.	55.
29).	109 -do-	12.	You Ming Sung.	Ch.	56.
30).	121 -do-	11.	Liu Yoh Mou.	Ch.	57.

31).	126 Hwa Kee Avenue.	12.	Koen Sing Foo.	Ch. 58.
32).	L.15/2 Carter Road.	15.	E.G.Hetherington.	Br. 18.
33).	L.15/6 -do-	18.	C.M.Burton.	Amer. 19.
34).	L.41/10 -do-	10.	Sung Ling Sun.	Ch.
35).	L.41/44-46-do-	16.	Yu Chang Sun.	Ch. 20.
36).	L.41/70-72-do-	18.	Sung Ling Sun.	Ch. 21.
37).	L.41/82-84-do-	16.	Chen Young Chang.	Ch. 22.
38).	83 -do-	11.	Shu Kwa San.	Ch. 23.
39).	200 Chengtu Road.	19.	Woo Young Chow.	Ch. 24.
40).	L.20/8-10 Seymour Rd.	14.	Kao Wu Foong.	Ch. 31.
41).	L.20/12-14-16-do-	25.	Woo Sou Chong.	Ch. 32.
42).	L.30/8-10-12-14-do-	26.	Woo Yih Chow.	Ch. 33.
43).	440 Seymour Road.	12.	S.K.Berkman.	Russ. 34.
44).	446-8 -do-	34.	Chao Kwei Ling.	Ch. 35.
45).	454 -do-	12.	-do-	Ch. 36
46).	462-4 -do-	23.	Liu Tien Zung.	Ch. 37.
47).	L.470/1 -do-	14.	Hong Ting Tong.	Ch. 25.
48).	L.470/3-4-5-do-	32.	Liu Tien Sung.	Ch. 28.
49).	L.470/7 -do-	16.	D.Abraham.	Br.
50).	L.470/11 -do-	16.	Chow Zung Ziang.	Ch. 29.
51).	L.470/12-13-do-	14.	Lee Ah Zeu.	Ch. 30.
52).	L.215/22-24 Medhurst Rd.	18.	Wong Yao Ming.	Ch. 26.
53).	L.175/11-15 Kiaochow Rd.	10.	M.Walter.	Ger. 25.
54).	1182 Avenue Road.	37.	Wong Tsze Ching.	Ch. 5.
55).	L.1220/1 -do-	14.	P.Kaloushek.	Czech. 6.
56).	L.1220/6 -do-	12.	Wong Tsze Ching.	Ch. 7.
57).	L.1220/55-57-do-	14.	F.Loureiro.	Br. 8.
58).	1280 -do-	11.	Yu Ah Gum.	Ch. 92.
59).	1434 -do-	24.	Liu Tsoo Ven.	Ch. 9.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED PRIVATE HOTELS LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

60). 453 Boone Road.	15.	L.Levy.	Br.	59.
61). 1 Peitaiho Lane.	10.	A.A.Drujinina	Russ.	61.
62). 7-8 Park Lane.	15.	P.J.Philipova.	Russ.	60.
63). 1-10 Quinsan Gardens.	118.	L.Levy.	Br.	62.
64). L.318/11-13 Tiendong Rd.	16.	P.Danziger.	Ger.	63.
65). L.737/9 East Broadway.	11.	D.H.Menzer.	Ger.	64.
66). L.737/17 -do-	11.	A.I.Grigorieff.	Russ.	65.
67). L.561/20 Point Road.	11.	E.Rosenberg.	Ger.	91.
68). 165-167 Chaofoong Road.	14.	O.Katz.	Russ.	
69). 263 -do-	14.	I.Seiden.	Ger.	66.
70). 288 -do-	14.	J.Jagolnicer.	Ger.	67.
71). L.401/21 Dent Road.	19.	S.David.	Ger.	71.
72). 23 Chusan Road.	12.	B.Koth.	Ger.	
73). 31 Chusan Road.	12.	E.M.Kantarovich.	Russ.	68.
74). 41-43 -do-	18.	S.V.Alexandroff.	Russ.	69.
75). 59 -do-	10.	T.M.Djachvatze.	Russ.	70.
76). L.685/7-9 East Seward Rd.	15.	S.Isherwood.	Br.	72.
77). L.685/8 -do-	10.	E.Marks.	Ger.	73.
78). L.685/12 -do-	11.	B.Wollstein.	Ger.	74.
79). L.24/3 Ward Road.	11.	A.A.Inusheva.	Russ.	82.
80). L.24/5 -do-	10.	M.V.Fedorova.	Russ.	83.
81). L.24/9 -do-	12.	A.A.Inusheva.	Russ.	81.
82). L.24/13 -do-	11.	K.N.Lyssova.	Russ.	84.
83). 381 -do-	12.	F.Growald.	Ger.	85.
84). 753 Tongshan Road.	12.	W.Goldschlaeger.	Ger.	80.
85). 765/7-9 -do-	23.	A.Goldstaub.	Ger.	
86). 818/57-59 -do-	17.	L.Wopser.	Ger.	
87). 865 Tongshan Rd. & 410 Paoting Road.	22.	G.S.Kogan.	Russ.	78.
89). 416-418 Paoting Road.	23.	-do-	Russ.	79.
90). 277 Liaoyang Road.	10.	M.S.Miller.	Russ.	75.

91). 281 Liaoyang Road.	11.	L.S.Miller.	Russ.	76.
92). 291 McGregor Road.	13.	M.Winokour.	USSR.	77.
93). L.47/7-9 Wayside Road.	14.	I.Elic.	Rum.	86.
94). 83 Wayside Road.	11.	N.Isaaks.	Russ.	87.
95). 119-121 -do-	20.	U.S.Skliamin.	Russ.	88.
96). L.125/3 -do-	10.	D.Roth.	Ger.	89.
97). L.335/7 -do-	14.	F.Lindenstrauss.	Ger.	90.
98). L.123/35-41 Kwenming Rd.	12.	W.Rechnitz.	Ger.	90.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

No.	Address.	House Name, if any.	No. of Rooms.	Licensee.	Nationality.	No. of Lics.
1).	79 Soochow Road.		6.	G.V.Lumsdaine.	Br.	1.
2).	55 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd.	Clarendon Club.	7.	G.A.Fuller.	Br.	2.
3).	L.1220/50 Avenue Rd.		7.	I.Zangen.	Ger.	3.
4).	L.1220/52 -do-		7.	-do-	Ger.	4.
5).	L.1220/54 -do-		7.	-do-	Ger.	5.
6).	1266 -do-		10.	Woo Lih Ching.	Ch.	6.
7).	2 Hwa Kee Avenue.		15.	R.P.Zritneff.	Russ.	21.
8).	6 -do-		5.	G.Bashmanchiantz.	Russ.	22.
9).	7 -do-		6.	A.E.Zaeff.	Russ.	23.
10).	12A. -do-		6.	A.T.Prokudina-Lavrooshka.	Russ.	24.
11).	15 -do-		10.	Lily Lee.	Ch.	25.
12).	17 -do-		8.	E.Shapitrik.	Russ.	26.
13).	29 -do-		5.	E.A.Shipulina.	"	27.
14).	31 -do-		4.	V.S.Dimitzky.	"	28.
15).	33 -do-		3.	G.Eichenwald.	Ger.	20.
16).	49 -do-		9.	E.Grinshpoon.	Russ.	29.
17).	56 -do-		7.	R.L.Eremgross.	"	30.
18).	130 -do-		13.	M.J.Bergman.	Pol.	31.

19). 261 Gordon Road.	6. X.S.Simonova.	Russ.	11.
20). 54 Love Lane.	4. M.N.Shishmareff.	"	13.
21). L.41/20 Carter Road.	9. E.Schistek.	Ger.	9.
22). L.41/42 -do-	8. Ting Zung King.	Ch.	10.
23). L.591/123-127 Bubbling Well Road.	5. Woo Ping Chang.	Ch.	7.
24). L.141/2 Seymour Rd.	9. M.Volsky,	Russ.	16.
25). L.470/2 -do-	8. A.Mistijlowsky,	Iranian.	15.
26). 456 -do-	8. A.Stunzi.	Swiss.	17.
27). 2 Yang Terrace.	8. F.Dickson.	Br.	32.
28). 5 -do-	10. S.F.Miller.	Russ.	33.
29). 644 Weihaiwei Road. Isaak's Restaurant.	8. W.Rosenpick.	Polish.	18.
30). 648 -do-	6. Liu Chien Ling.	Ch.	19.
31). L.215/8 Medhurst Rd.	7. M.Ponchak.	Russ.	14.
32). L.175/9 Kiaochow Rd.	5. R.M.Baxt.	Russ.	12.

LIST OF LICENSED AND UNLICENSED FOREIGN BOARDING AND/OR LODGING HOUSES LOCATED NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK.

33). 847 N.Szechuen Rd.	8. R.Baxt.	Russ.	39.
34). 849 -do-	8. S.Lenoise.	Br.	40.
35). 483 Boone Road.	6. K.G.Magyar.	Hung.	214.
36). 103 Fearon Road.	9. P.J.Moiseeff.	Russ.	36.
37). 111 -do-	9. A.Leschinskaya.	Polish.	37.
38). 115 -do-	8. E.G.Brutko.	Russ.	
39). 119 -do-	5. A.T.Degteva.	Russ.	38.
40). 6 Peitaiho Lane.	7. J.MacDonald.	Br.	41.
41). L.188/47 Minghong Rd.	8. S.Tsujimura.	Jap.	42.
42). 4 Astor Terrace.	7. E.A. Herer.	Rum.	221.
43). 24 -do-	7. V.Novak.	Czech.	34.
44). 114 & 120 Thorne Rd.	11. A.Meyer.	Ger.	46.
45). 320-326 Tiendong Rd.	17. A.Hernball.	Ger.	44.
46). 328-330 -do-	6. M Rasek.	Ger.	

47) 332-334 Tiendong Rd.	6. M. Resok.	Ger.	
48).336-342 -do-	9. P.Danziger.	Ger.	45.
49).7 Yuenchang Road.	3. N.S.Aksutik.	Russ.	210.
50).9 -do-	3. L.A.Houdiakova.	Russ.	215.
51).19 -do-	3. I.Gidulian.	Russ.	212.
52).24 -do-	6. F.S.Sevastianoff."		211.
53).170/30 Market Street.	5. V.I.Maikoff.	Russ.	216.
54).170/31 -do-	7. T.Anmetoff.	Russ.	217.
55).170/32 -do-	7. S.Hazeyeff.	Russ.	219.
56).180/56-68 -do-	8. S.Felner.	Ger.	218.
57).L.250/17 Range Rd.	8. K.Sentouktsi.	Greek.	43.
58).65-67 Hwakee Rd.	8. S.S.Wu.	Ch.	
59).69 -do-	4. V.M.Koroteeff	Russ.	
60).L.737/3 Broadway East.	8. M.A.Firsoff,	Russ.	50.
61).L.737/4 -do-	9. M.Lerner.	Ger.	51.
62).L.737/5 -do-	6. O.Menczel.	Ger.	222.
63).L.737/6 -do-	5. B.Hirschel.	Ger.	52.
64).L.737/8 -do-	5. M.Windstrauch.	Ger.	53.
65).L.737/10 -do-	9. J.Tuttman.	Ger.	54.
66).L.737/11 -do-	7. E.Hass.	Ger.	55.
67).L.737/12 -do-	6. B.Bartholdy.	Ger.	56.
68).L.737/14 -do-	5. M.Kratzer.	Ger.	57.
69).L.737/15 -do-	6. I.F.Taradonova.	Russ.	58.
70).L.737/16 -do-	8. M.Markewitz.	Ger.	59.
71).L.737/18 -do-	9. F.Daniel.	Ger.	60.
72).L.737/19 -do-	5. T.Heymann.	Ger.	223.
73).L.737/20 -do-	6. W.Flatow.	Ger.	61.
74).L.241/8 Chaoufoong Rd.	6. Woo Pao Hong.	Ch.	62.
75).L.260/3 -do-	6. N.P.Milochenko.	Russ.	63.
76).6 Chusan Road.	7. D.T.Seleninoff.	Russ.	64.
77).8 -do-	7. A.G.Kigitoff,	Russ.	65.
78).14 -do-	6. D.T.Seleninoff.	Russ.	66.

79).	18, Chusan Road.	7½	S.K.Burmistoff.	Russ.	67.
80).	20 -do-	7.	P.Kukol.	Hung.	68.
81).	21 -do-	13.	V.D.Shvetz.	Russ.	69.
82).	26 -do-	6.	V.I.Shein.	Russ.	71.
83).	33 -do-	11.	A.I.Kopilevich.	Russ.	72.
84).	51 -do-	8.	G.K.Prokopiuk.	Russ	73.
85).	53 -do-	9.	P.O.Oleinichenko.	Russ.	74.
86).	61 -do-	11.	U.Berkovitch.	Russ.	75.
87).	67 -do-	9.	Chou San Mei.	Ch.	76.
88).	69 -do-	12.	A.I.Kopilevich.	Russ.	77.
89).	79 -do-	9.	A.A.Koptilin.	Russ.	78.
90).	81 -do-	6.	A.G.Mikelatze.	Russ.	79.
91).	L.41/3-5 Muirhead Rd.	7.	M.Heichler.	Ger.	122.
92).	54 Kungping Terrace.	4.	S.A.Safrohoff.	Russ.	185.
93).	L.225/40-42 Kungping Rd.	8.	V.V.Novikoff.	Russ.	184.
94).	L.21/12 Wayside Road.	9.	N.N.Dobrovidoff.	Russ.	236.
95).	L.21/20 -do-	5.	E.Schubert.	Ger.	196.
96).	L.47/32 -do-	8.	B.Litvak.	Russ.	197.
97).	69 -do-	8.	A.A.Poliakova.	Russ.	198.
98).	79 -do-	11.	S.F.Ognestoff.	Russ.	199.
99).	85 -do-	9.	Y.E.Farkoff,	Russ.	200.
100).	93 -do-	9.	-do-	Russ.	201.
101).	95 -do-	12.	N.Isaaks.	Russ.	202.
102).	131 -do-	5.	ME.Minaeff.	Russ.	203.
103).	137 -do-	5.	V.S.Minaeff.	Russ.	204.
104).	L.144/4 -do-.	7.	Y.L.I.Beerbrayer.	Russ.	205.
105).	L.144/24 -do-	8.	U.S.Skliamin.	Russ.	206.
106).	L.144/30-32 -do-	8.	J.Finkelstein.	Ger.	233.
107)	461 -do-	6.	P.Vodrazka.	Czech.	207.
108).	481 -do-	6.	J.Jagolnicer.	Ger.	208.
109).	2 Monkham Terrace.	5.	L.Morosoff.	Russ.	117.

110).	4 Monkham Terrace.	5.	E.Schueler.	Ger. 220.
111).	5 -do-	5.	A.Shegireff.	Russ. 118.
112).	6 -do-	5.	F.E.Terovskaya.	Russ. 119.
113).	8. -do-	6.	N.M.Polovinsky,	Russ. 120.
114).	9 -do-	5.	E.Grebneff.	Russ. 121.
115).	L.120/21 Baikal Rd.	8.	A.I.Studenzoff.	Russ. 47.
116).	129 -do-	7.	A.M.Patchentsoff.	Russ. 48.
117).	L.133/3 -do-	8.	M.F.Tikhanoff.	Russ. 49.
118).	L.24/1 Ward Road.	9.	J.Baruch.	Ger. 165.
119).	L.24/7 -do-	14.	M.G.Schukin.	Russ. 166.
120).	L.24/11 -do-	10.	A.N.Sbirannik.	Russ. 167.
121).	L.24/15 -do-	12.	N.G.Gorbachoff.	Russ. 168.
122).	L.24/17 -do-	12.	E.S.Pavlichenko.	Russ. 169.
123).	L.24/19 -do-	9.	N.L.Litvin.	Russ. 170.
124).	L.24/23 -do-	15.	D.I.Usoltseff.	Russ. 171.
125).	44 -do-	7.	Zee Tuh Shee.	Ch. 172.
126).	L.30/6 -do-	5.	E.Kostiner.	Ger. 173.
127).	L.50/8 -do-	4.	A.Adrianoff.	Russ. 174.
128).	L.50/10 -do-	5.	W.Conn.	Ger. 231.
129).	L.50/12 -do-	6.	G.I.Schukin.	Russ. 175.
130).	L.50/14 -do-	5.	A.I.Polianskaya.	Russ. 176.
131).	L.50/16 -do-	5.	E.Muller.	Ger. 177.
132).	L.50/18 -do-	5.	D.V.Stepanoff.	Russ. 178.
133).	L.50/20 -do-	4.	I.P.Simakin.	Russ. 179.
134).	L.50/22 -do-	5.	N.S.Maxsimenko,	Russ. 180.
135).	L.50/24 -do-	5.	Yu Liang Pah.	Ch. 181.
136).	L.50/26 -do-	5.	K.N.Lyssova.	Russ. 182.
137).	L.50/28 -do-	5.	D.Moskaleva.	Russ. 183.
138).	L.50/30 -do-	5.	M.A.Chukmaeff.	Russ. 184.
139).	178 -do-	9.	P.Hoffmann.	Ger. 185.
140).	L.302/3-5-7 -do-	4.	C.Herszberg.	Ger. 196.
141).	L.343/19 -do-	3.	J.S.Mepurishvili.	Russ. 197.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D 12449/6

C.S.6, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date April 5, 1941.

Subject Reported Unlawful Activities in Foreign Lodging House No.2, Lane 1025, (Hwa Kee Avenue), Bubbling Well Road.

Made by D.S. Mischenko, *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Tabrum.

I have to report that whilst inspecting House No.2, Lane 1025, Bubbling Well Road, Mrs.C.I. ZRITNEFF, the licensee of the house, informed me that she suspects the occupant of Room No.2, a Korean, registered under the name of Li Sz Ying, 30 years old, merchant, of dealing in narcotics.

According to Mrs.C.I.Zritneff and her adult son Mr.Victor Zritneff, the said Korean is visited daily by a large number of Orientals - also suspicious looking characters; the visitors using the front gate leading directly into the room of the Korean tenant who is living in the room together with his wife and two children and employs one female Chinese servant.

It is reported that the said Korean although unemployed appears to be quite prosperous at present. The rent for the room is paid regularly and there is no evidence to show that Mrs.C.I.Zritneff imparted the information with a view to get rid of the tenant in order to obtain a higher rent for the room.

Sent 7/4.

Copy to D.C.B

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE APR 5 1941 SPECIAL BRANCH

D. S. Mischenko
D. S.

A.C.(Special Branch).

7.4.41

FLASH NO. 2

D-1293

No. 2
20,000-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1273
24 - 5 - 30.

REPORT

Foreign Section, Station,

Date May 23, 1930.

Subject (in full) V. . Sonder alias John Kosloff.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky. *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson Supt.

With reference to the attached file, nothing further has been heard of Sonder since he left Shanghai for Vladivostok. Before leaving Shanghai, he informed D.S. Gigarson attached to Central Station that he hoped to receive employment on one of the Moller boats when he arrived at Vladivostok. At that time it was not known that he intended to leave as a Stowaway.

Rover states he does not now know of Sonder's whereabouts.

who
23-5-30

B. Maklaevsky.
D. S.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Reg.
Please file.
WG
24:5:30.

I.O. D.1293

May 23, 30.

V.F. Sonder alias John Kosloff.

With reference to the attached file, nothing further has been heard of Sonder since he left Shanghai for Vladivostok. Before leaving Shanghai, he informed D.S. Gigarson attached to Central Station that he hoped to receive employment on one of the Moller boats when he arrived at Vladivostok. At that time it was not known that he intended to leave as a Stowaway. Rover states he does not now know of Sonder's whereabouts.

File No. I.O. D 1293

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Section. Station,

Date April 24, 1930.

Subject (in full) V.F. Sonder alias John Kozloff.

Made by D.S. Maklaevsky. *Forwarded by* H.P. Robertson C.D.I.

With reference to the attached letter of April 1, 1930 from Mr. N.F. Allman of Messrs Fleming, Franklin & Allman re: Vladimir Sonder, who called on Mr. Rover's house at 1 p.m. on April 1, 1930, inquiries show that Vladimir Sonder visited Mr. Rover at 18 Carter Road with a view to obtaining assistance to enter Soviet Russia. Mr. Rover informed him that he did not deal in such matters and referred him to the German Consul, who is in charge of Soviet affairs here. During the conversation with Mr. Rover, V. Sonder confessed that he had been sent by Eugene Pick to spy out the plan of Mr. Rover's house and to see if it could be possible to 'plant' incriminating documents in the house. Mr. Rover is a Soviet Agent and local representative of the Soviet News Agency "Tass."

With reference to Vladimir Sonder, inquiries show that he is of Lettish origin and a Soviet subject. He was born on October 8, 1911 in Vladivostok. In 1918 he left with his parents for Tientsin where he joined the Catholic School and remained there until 1922. In 1922 he was sent by his father (his mother having died in 1920) to Shanghai to join the St. Xavier's College, Nanzing Road. At the same time his father proceeded to France and since then V. Sonder has not heard of him. Sonder graduated from the St. Xavier's College in December 1928, and in January 1929 obtained employment as a clerk with Messrs Raymond Calle, French Architects, 693 Route de Zi Ka Wei. He remained in that position until July 1929 when he left, explaining to his employers that he wished to go to America. He speaks perfect English and French. On September 30, 1929 he was charged under the name of John Kozloff with larceny, and was sentenced by the Provisional Court to 6 months'

1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

imprisonment. He was released from Amoy Road Gaol on February 28, 1930 and it was while serving his sentence that he became acquainted with Eugene Pick, who was in gaol at the time.

On April 13, 1930 he left Shanghai for Vladivostok on s.s. "Commandant Henri Riviere" as a Stowaway. Before he sailed for Vladivostok he stated that he hoped to get employment on one of the Moller's boats plying between Shanghai and Vladivostok.

B. Maklaevsky
D. S.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

A.C. (CI)
Seems strange he has left Shanghai. We should be cautious of Rover + his report
Report anything more.
JKh

→ Foreign Section,
Anything fresh to report please.
JKh
29:4:'30.

April 24, 30.

V.F. Sonder alias John Kozloff.

With reference to the attached letter of April 1, 1930 from Mr. N.F. Allman of Messrs Fleming, Franklin & Allman re: Vladimir Sonder, who called on Mr. Rover's house at 1 p.m. on April 1, 1930, inquiries show that Vladimir Sonder visited Mr. Rover at 18 Carter Road with a view to obtaining assistance to enter Soviet Russia. Mr. Rover informed him that he did not deal in such matters and referred him to the German Consul, who is in charge of Soviet affairs here. During the conversation with Mr. Rover, V. Sonder confessed that he had been sent by Eugene Pick to spy out the plan of Mr. Rover's house and to see if it could be possible to 'plant' incriminating documents in the house. Mr. Rover is a Soviet Agent and local representative of the Soviet News Agency "Tass."

With reference to Vladimir Sonder, inquiries show that he is of Lettish origin and a Soviet subject. He was born on October 8, 1911 in Vladivostok. In 1918 he left with his parents for Tientsin where he joined the Catholic School and remained there until 1922. In 1922 he was sent by his father (his mother having died in 1920) to Shanghai to join the St. Xavier's College, Nanzing Road. At the same time his father proceeded to France and since then V. Sonder has not heard of him. Sonder graduated from the St. Xavier's College in December 1928, and in January 1929 obtained employment as a clerk with Messrs Raymond Calle, French Architects, 693 Route de Zi Ka Wei. He remained in that position until July 1929 when he left, explaining to his employers that he wished to go to America. He speaks perfect English and French. On September 30, 1929 he was charged under the name of John Kozloff with larceny, and was sentenced by the Provisional Court to 6 months'

imprisonment. He was released from Amoy Road Gaol on February 28, 1930 and it was while serving his sentence that he became acquainted with Eugene Pick, who was in gaol at the time. On April 13, 1930 he left Shanghai for Vladivostok on s.s. "Commandant Henri Riviere" as a Stowaway. Before he sailed for Vladivostok he stated that he hoped to get employment on one of the Moller's boats plying between Shanghai and Vladivostok.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.
S M P

DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone · · C. 743.

19

AC (Pol)

More minique, better
have someone Lee
Mr. Lover
Ack with thanks
to Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
Already acknowledged.

1 4 30

10 D 1293.

Fleming, Franklin & Allman

WILLIAM S. FLEMING
CORNELL S. FRANKLIN
NORWOOD F. ALLMAN

CABLE: "ADVOCATE"
P. O. BOX 952

8 YUEN MING YUEN ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. C 3163 1
Date 1 4 /30

April 1, 1930.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

Our client, Mr. V. Rover, a Soviet citizen, has just informed us that at one o'clock, p.m., on April 1, 1930, a man calling himself Vladimir Sander called at his house and first inquired if Mr. Rover could help him to go to Russia. Mr. Rover told him that he had nothing to do with such matters and could not help him.

During the conversation Mr. Rover asked Mr. Sander why he had called on him about such a matter as the German Consul is in charge of Russian interests, and why he did not call at the German Consul for information and assistance. Mr. Sander informed Mr. Rover that Mr. Pick had sent him to spy out Mr. Rover's house to see if there was a possibility of planting some incriminating or compromising matter in Mr. Rover's house. Mr. Rover quite naturally requested Mr. Sander to leave his house and refused to have anything to do with him. Mr. Rover thinks it desirable that you have this information and we agree therewith. Mr. Rover's address is No. 18 Carter Road.

Yours very truly,

FLEMING, FRANKLIN & ALLMAN,

By N. F. Allman

NFA:SMC

SONDER, V. F. (Vladimir)
@ KOSLOFF, John
Soviet subject. Left Shanghai 13 April 1930.

ROVER, V.
Resides at 18 Carter Rd.

SMP

SMP: No. I.O. D 1293
24 April 1930

D-1338

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1. 36

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI ~~MUNICIPAL~~ POLICE.

File No.....

C.S.6. Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 13, 19 37

Subject MRACHKOVSKY - information re

Made by D. S. Mischenko *Forwarded by* J. Pitts 15

Information has been received to the effect that a Russian named MRACHKOVSKY in the employ of Nanking Government, arrived in Shanghai from Nanking by train on August 12, 1937.

The purpose of his visit is to engage Russian military experts for service in the Chinese Army. It will be recalled that MRACHKOVSKY was a prominent figure in recruiting Russians during the hostilities in 1932. Unconfirmed information indicates that he is now living at 226 Route Vallon French Concession, but further enquiries are proceeding.

V. Mischenko

D. S.

Ch.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBK

13/8.

13 AUG. 1937

DBK

Further

DBK 14/8

FORM No. 3
G. 35.000-1-35

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]
No. S. B. D. 1337/C

C.S.6, Special Branch Station, 19 37

REPORT

Date August 18 1937

Subject MRACHKOVSKY- Emploee of the Chinese Government- activities of.

Made by D.S. Mischenko. Forwarded by Da Pitts - 55

With reference to the contents of a report dated August 13,1937 I have to report that a Russian named MRACHKOVSKY in the employ of Nanking Government, is residing at 559D, Rue Lafayette, French Concession.

MRACHKOVSKY has been interviewed and he states that his visit to Shanghai is not for the purpose of recruiting Russian experts for the Chinese Army.

Further visits were paid to MRACHKOVSKY at divers times and dates by 'unemployed Russians' in order to ascertain the present activities of this man, but up to the present no confirmation can be obtained that he is recruiting for the Chinese Army.

V. Mischenko.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch). File DBP. 18.8.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-I-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLITICAL
SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
Section 2. Station
D 1338.
Date March 12 1932.
25/4/32.

Subject (in full) Russians in the service of the Chinese Army.

Made by D.S.Makaroff. *Forwarded by* J B Ku 15/

With reference to the attached translation from the French Intelligence report of March 1932, I have to state that during the month of February 1932, about sixty Russians, all ex-military men, comprising artillery and machine-gun experts were engaged in Shanghai by the Chinese military authorities for service against the Japanese.

A number of these individuals were brought from Nanking while the others were recruited locally.

It appears that a certain Captain Mrachkovsky, former artillery officer of the Russian Army, who for the past four years has held the post of artillery instructor in the Nanking Government, arrived in Shanghai following the outbreak of hostilities. After residing with his family at No.24 Rue Massenet until Feb.12, he proceeded to Chapei taking with him six Russian machine-gun and artillery experts.

Captain Mrachkovsky who had received the rank of General, was placed in charge of two armoured trains which operated from the Markham Road junction.

The armament of these trains consisted of four 75 mm. "Arisaka" guns, two anti-aircraft Gruson 57 mm. guns and eight Vickers machine-guns. The gun crews of the armoured trains consisted entirely of Russians. For their services it is reported that they received a daily wage of $40.00 in respect of machine-gunners and $60.00 for artillery men.

The Chinese Airforce is also said to have engaged a number of Russians as machine-gunners. For this work they receive a wage of $100.00 per day when flying. A number of Germans and Americans are reported to have been engaged as pilots, for which they are said to be paid $500.00 per day. Half of the amount is paid prior to the

File My 13/4/32.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

flight and the balance upon return. The aeroplanes are armed with either "Vickers" or "Colt" machine-guns.

It is reported that no less then 300 foreigners comprising Russians, Germans and Americans were engaged in various branches of the Chinese Army while operating in the environs of Shanghai, chiefly as artillery, machine-gun and aviation instructors.

Among those engaged include the following:-

1) Liskoff. Former artillery non-commissioned officer in the Russian Army;Has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

2) Glumoff. Former machine-gun officer in the Russian Army; Has been appointed Captain.

3) Bashladin.(Tartar)interpreter;speaks several Chinese dialects fluently;Holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

4) Kuklin. Former machine-gun officer in a cavalry regiment of the Russian Army; Holds the rank of General.

Kuklin and a number of other Russians are reported to have been wounded but efforts to locate their present whereabouts have so far been unsuccessful.

Regarding the last paragraph on the attached report of March 1, the Japanese Military Headquarters state that they have no information concerning the capture and subsequent execution of 12 Russians, East of Tazang, on February 28.

V. Markoff

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SL, Please see and return direct to me.

12:3:32

12:3:32

HR

4.3.'32

S2

Please come to
see me about this
matter.

Spoken.
J BK 6/3.
D.S. Makaroff
DBK 6/3

TRANSLATION OF ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DATED MARCH1, 1932.

Russians in the service of the Chinese Army.

According to information at our disposal, the Commandant of the 19th Route Army has held conferences, these last few days, with several former Russian officers ~~ef~~ on the subject of the organization of a group of Russian specialists (Machine-gunners, artillerymen etc.,) in the service of the Chinese Army, operating in the Shanghai region.

The following took part in these conferences: Chinese : General Gaston WANG, Chief of Staff of the 19th Route Army, and M.WANG-JE-PANG, former Head of the Political Department of the Chinese Police in Harbin; Russian : Colonel KOVALEVSKY (who speaks Chinese fluently) and Colonel KHMELEVSKY (former officer of the Shangtung Army of Marshall CHANG-CHUNG-CHANG). The rendez-vous took place at:

1. No. 1331 Sinza Road - Statistic Bureau of Chinese Taxes, where is also installed the Information Service of the Headquarters of the 19th Army.
2. No. 518-520 Avenue Road.
3. No. 16 Avenue Joffre (home of WANG-JE-PANG)

The conferences did not lead to anything, as the Russian representatives demanded a large sum in advance to commence the enrolment. Despite the failure of these conferences, some 40 Russians are already enrolled in the Service of the Chinese Army, and some, between themselves, took part in the latter fights against the Japanese,

During the course of the battle East of Tazang, on February 28, 12 Russians, amongst whom were several machine-gunners, were made prisoners by the Japanese. They were shot by the latter.

Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
February/~~March~~ 29 1932.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Information.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information from French Police.

Armoured trains on the Shanghai-Nanking line.

We are informed that there are three armoured trains now on the Shanghai-Nanking line.

These trains are armed as follows:

2 "Arisaka" guns 76 m.m.
4 Anti-aircraft guns 57 m.m.
8 "Maxim-Vickers" machine guns (Chinese manufacture) of which 2 are anti-aircraft guns.
Three groups of small armed locomotives (draisines) are in the course of being made at Pukow.
Each group will have four (draisines) armed with two guns of 57 m.m. and four machine guns.

As soon as their armaments are completed these locomotives will be put on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Line.

DBK 1/3.

S2, Please keep in touch and report again.

J.H.G.
1:3:32.

DS Makaroff DBK 1/3

...ECTOR OF
...RIMINAL
INVESTIGATION
Telephone - - C. 743.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

S. M. P

19

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGIST.
D.

REPORT

Station,

Date ..... 19 ..

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

Information has been received by the Chief that General C. Pavlin, the White Russian General Staff, who formerly was Assistant War Minister of Admiral Kolchak's Siberian Government in Omsk in 1919 to 1920, has received an invitation from the Minister of War of the Finnish Government. The invitation is for a visit to Helsingfors during the month of March. It is intended that Gen. Pavlin will stay at the Hotel Kamp.

B. Maklawski
D. D.

D. D.
(D. D. Inspector)

I recommend that this information

for file.

FILED

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. D.1338
Date 10-6-30

REPORT

Station,

Date 1930.

Subject (in full) Police Situation of Chinese Personnel in the National Army.

Made by [illegible] Forwarded by The Secretary

The following Russian officers are at present serving in the National Army:-

1) General Manikovsky- Senior Instructor. Salary $600 per month. His headquarters are at 32 Se Tsao Kaiang Chung Hsin Pu Tien, Nanking.

2) General Kolpinsky- Instructor in Artillery. Salary $150 per month. In Nanking.

3) General, Name unknown-, Instructor Engineer. Salary $150 per month. In Nanking.

4) Captain Kovaloff- Working on Instructor. Salary $200 per month. In Nanking.

5) Lieut-Colonel Nikolaeff- Infantry Instructor. Salary $150 per month. In Nanking.

The following Russian officers are attached to the National Army on active service:-

6) Colonel Kuklin- Cavalry Instructor. Salary $150 per month.

7) Colonel Fedoseeff- Cavalry Instructor. Salary $150 per month

8) Captain Sergienko- Technical Instructor. Salary $150 per month.

9) Lycheff, Sergeant, &

10) [illegible]eff, Sergeant- Both serving as Chinese Sergeant Instructors.

11) Gloumoff Sergeant- Recently ~~was captured~~ taken prisoner of war by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's troops. Was executed by order of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

B. Maklaevsky.

D.C.I. (C. & S. Branches)

D.C. (Brandt) Bureau D.I. Shanghai. Recommend that this information be passed to the U.S.A.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C.I.D. REGIST. Station,
No. I.O. D.1338.
Date 10 - 6 - 30. 1930.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Recruiting of White Russians for the National Air...

Made by D.S. Wilkinson. *Forwarded by* Hsu K'e-...

Sir,

Information has been received from a very reliable source to the effect that General Ying, attached to the Air Force of the National Government, arrived in Shanghai from Nanking during May of this year. He occupies room No. ... at the Great Union Hotel, Tibet Road, but is not residing there at present. He resides in the Tilan... with his wife at his brother's house, and is at present sick. General Ying who is very familiar with the Russian language is sometimes known under the name of Vassili Petrovich Ying. He was in Soviet Russia for two years, where he served in Red Army. He graduated from a Soviet Avio School and later was in the Air Force of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's Army. He joined Marshal Chang Tsung Chang, who placed him in charge of the Air Force Unit. In 1930 after the fall of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Chang he turned over to the National Army, where he is at present serving in the Air Force Department. He was sent to Shanghai by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek to recruit White Russian officers who are specialists in aviation.

According to General Ying he expects in the near future the arrival in Shanghai of 20 new planes of different makes, ordered by the National Government from the U.S.A.

The following Russian officers and men have been invited by General Ying to serve with pay at $500 per month:-

Mr. Bakin-	Russian Military Pilot. Employed by the China Airways Inc.
Mr. Andreichuk-	Russian Military Pilot. At present in Mukden.

File No. 222

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... *Forwarded by* .....

Mr. Klimenko.

Mr. Klimoff- Mechanics. Their pay will be $250 per month.

Mr. Voschikoff-

Mr. Podstavin-

Mr. Sobolevsky.

Mr. Yagodkin- All these pilots are at present in Tientsin with the exception of Mr. Yagodkin who is in Harbin.

General Ying also wishes to engage a Russian Military Engineer who would be at the personal disposal of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. The duty of this engineer will be to erect trenches and fortifications around Nanking.

A further report will be forwarded on receipt of any additional information regarding this matter.

B. Maklaevsky

D. S.

D. C.

(C. I. S. Branches)

I recommend that a copy of this report be sent G-2 Div. S.

Yes. 1 Copy Copy sent 1936

G-2 Information Clerk

June 7, 30.

White Russian officers serving in the National Army.

The following Russian officers are at present serving in the National Army:-

1)	General Mrachkovsky-	Senior Instructor. Salary $600 per month. His headquarters are at 53 Se Tiao Hsiang Chung Hsin Pan Tien, Nanking.
2)	Colonel Kolpinsky-	Instructor in Artillery. Salary $120 per month. In Nanking.
3)	General, Name unknown-,	Instructor Engineer. Salary $120 per month. In Nanking.
4)	Captain Koteloff-	Machine gun Instructor. Salary $200 per month. In Hankow.
5)	Lieut-Colonel Nikolaeff-	Infantry Instructor. Salary $120 per month. In Hankow.

The following Russian officers are attached to the National Army on active service:-

6)	Colonel Kukhin-	Cavalry Instructor. Salary $150 per month.
7)	Colonel Fedoseeff-	Cavalry Instructor. Salary $120 per month
8)	Captain Sergienko-	Technical Instructor. Salary $120 per month.
9)	Lyskeff, Sergeant, &	
10)	Sergeeff, Sergeant-	Both serving as Chinese Sergeant Instructors.
11)	Gloumoff Sergeant-	Recently was ~~captured~~ taken prisoner of war by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's troops. Was executed by order of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

June 7. 30.

White Russian officers serving in the National Army.

The following Russian officers are at present serving in the National Army:-

1)	General Mrachkovsky-	Senior Instructor. Salary $600 per month. His headquarters are at 53 Se Tiao Hsiang Chung Hsin Pan Tien, Nanking.
2)	Colonel Kolpinsky-	Instructor in Artillery. Salary $120 per month. In Nanking.
3)	General, Name unknown-,	Instructor Engineer. Salary $120 per month. In Nanking.
4)	Captain Koteloff-	Machine gun instructor. Salary $200 per month. In Hankow.
5)	Lieut-Colonel Nikolaeff-	Infantry Instructor. Salary $120 per month. In Hankow.

The following Russian officers are attached to the National Army on active service:-

6)	Colonel Kuklin-	Cavalry Instructor. Salary $150 per month.
7)	Colonel Fedoseeff-	Cavalry Instructor. Salary $120 per month
8)	Captain Sergienko-	Technical Instructor. Salary $120 per month.
9)	Lyskoff, Sergeant, &	
10)	Sergeeff, Sergeant-	Both serving as Chinese Sergeant Instructors.
11)	Gloumoff Sergeant-	Recently was captured prisoner of war by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's troops. Was executed by order of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1338
Date 18-8-37

D-1353

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P.
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. O. D. 1353.
Date 15.6.30.

PROTEST BY LABOUR.

THE NEW WEAPON OF THE TOKYO POLICE.

The Labour leaders in Tokyo strongly resent the use of the tear-gas revolvers by the police in dispersing the Tokyo tramway employees who assembled near Hibiya for demonstration on the 26th ultimo, as already reported. On the 27th ultimo, the Central Executive Committee of the Shakai Minshuto, a Labour party, met to discuss the matter, as the result of which it was agreed that a strong protest should be entered with the Chief of the Metropolitan Police. The leaders of the Shakai Minshuto contend that the use of tear-gas revolvers against those participating in legitimate social movements is tantamount to viewing such movements in the same criminal light as burglaries and murderers, and that such behaviour on the part of the police is destined to drive social movements into dangerous channels. They have decided to demand that the policemen who abuse this weapon should be severely punished.

The Central Executive Committee of the Nihon Taishuto, another Labour party, also met on the same day, when a similar decision was reached against the use of the weapon by the police. The party was to send a delegation to the Metropolitan Police Board on the 28th to file a strong protest on the ground that the use of tear-gas revolvers against labour demonstrators threatens to usher in an age of armed conflict in industrial disputes. The leaders of the party strongly dispute the legal grounds on which the use of such revolvers was permitted by the police authorities.

We cull from the *Japan Times* the following account of the affair:—

The conflict arose as a result of a mass parade started by the tram and bus operatives including 150 women workers toward noon Monday for the purpose of pressing their demand to have their fellow workers who had been dismissed by the city authorities due to their aggressive participation in the last tram and bus strike reinstalled in their former posts. As Mayor Horikiri and Mr. Kakehi, head of the Electric Bureau, have both resigned the workers decided to carry out a manifestation so that their demand might be kept up as an open issue. Before resorting to the tactic they definitely disavowed any intention to go on another general strike.

Further, as a proper precaution prior to their demonstration the agitators' delegates laid their plan before the Chief of the Metropolitan Police, Mr. Maruyama, who told them that they had better give up the scheme. Disregarding the official's explicit warning the movement was begun by approximately 1,000 workers who gathering near Hibiya Park made for the Electric Bureau building at Marunouchi in an orderly procession at first.

Soon orderliness, however, gave way to something akin to a riot when the police strove to stem the march at the entrance of the Electric Bureau. At a sign given by a commander of the police brigade the officers whipped out the gas pistols and showered chemical shots at the crowd, bringing down dozens of men instantly. A terrific stampede followed. The fallen comrades were carried to the neighbouring hospitals in an unconscious state. As the doctors knew nothing of the new fangled weapons they were at first at a loss to ascertain the causes of the troubles of the patients. After two or three hours the patients came to themselves.

A complaint against the drastic punishment was immediately brought to Mr. Maruyama by the leaders of the manifestation. "I have warned you in advance," replied the head of the Tokyo police, "and I am not going to tell my men to discontinue the practice if you stage another demonstration of the kind disregarding my advice."

CHIEF OF POLICE APOLOGISES.

About twenty representatives of the Shakai Minshuto, the Nihon Taishuto, the Ronoto, the Tokyo Proletarian Party, and the Tokyo Communications Labour Union visited Mr. Maruyama, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, on the 28th ultimo and filed a joint protest against the use of tear-gas revolvers by the Hibiya police against the members of the Tokyo Communications Labour Union, who made a demonstration near Hibiya Park on the 26th. In reply, Mr. Muruyama said that the action of the Hibiya police on the occasion left something to be desired, and assured the delegation that he would see that tear-gas revolvers were used as little as possible in future in connection with the control of labour movements.

The labour representatives were to visit Mr. Adachi, the Home Minister, on Thursday (29th ultimo) and lodge a similar protest about the matter.

THE Police Bureau, it is announced, do not consider the tear-gas revolver as a weapon. Presumably, therefore, anybody may carry one without a licence and their discharge at any one is not an offence but something in the shape of a practical joke. Whether an instrument is a weapon or not depends upon the use to which it is put. It is not illegal to carry a penknife but it is certainly illegal to use it as a weapon to stab people. Many other articles of everyday use can be turned into weapons on occasion, including the *geta*, which is indeed a favourite weapon with the lower classes in Japan. But all these articles can be put to other and harmless uses. The tear-gas pistol can not, unless the laying out of an occasional burglar can be so considered. Even then it is to be feared that the burglar would decide it was a weapon and a very nasty one. To try to make out that the pistol is not a weapon would therefore seem to open the way to wholesale sale without a licence and indiscriminate use by footpads in quiet places. It is a weapon and nothing else, even if its use does not involve death, and should certainly be licensed.

Reg please file carefully
10:6:30

C. Information Room
13/6

C.O.I. 11/6/30

D.B. (Br. and Sp. Branches) for information
13.6.30

D-1356

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

l.c.c.-c

File No. 1356
19-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date November 19, 1936.

Subject Activities of Jesse Fry.

Made by D.S. Jones. Forwarded by J Coyne 2 S I

Information has been obtained that Jesse Fry is again in financial difficulties.

He is still residing at the Tower Apartments, No.1033 Avenue Joffre, Apt. 22. For five months he has not paid his room bill and is now in arrears to the amount of $600. Whenever pressed for payment he asks for further time, stating that before long he will receive from Washington the sum of approximately G$1,600 (sixteen hundred American dollars) as bonus in respect of his war service in the American army during the Great War. It should be pointed out, however, that this sum represents approximately the maximum amount the U.S. Government will pay to individual war veterans. Whether Fry is entitled to so large a sum for past services is not known. However, it is quite certain that he will not be able to handle the actual cash realised by the sale of any Government "baby" bonds which may be due to him for war service until the end of next February. The reason for this is that he did not send in his claim until November 2. Even if this receives prompt attention on the part of the U.S. authorities and the bonds are sent him by return of post, these will still have to be sent back to America for disposal, as there is no sale for such bonds on the local market.

SPECIAL BRANCH 19 NOV 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Fry occasionally visits the Auditorium when the Hai-Alai game is in progress. He is still unemployed and nothing is known regarding his source of income, if any.

It has been learned that from February 6 to Feb. 17, 1935 Fry was in the General Hospital where he received treatment from Dr. Blumenfeld for a "fistula ani." The hospital bill of $223.40 has not yet been paid.

FORM No. 3
S. 55, 10-1-35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Nothing further has been learned regarding his suspected narcotic smuggling activities.

- C. K. Jones

D. S.

D.B.R. 1911

D. C. (Special Branch)

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-11-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.2. Station

S. B. D.

REPORT

Date June 25, 1936

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 356
25 JUN 1936

Subject (in full) Present address of Jesse Fry.

Made by D.S. Jones *Forwarded by* I Cagne C.I.I

I have to report that Jesse Fry is at present residing at No.1033, Apartment 22, Avenue Joffre. He is said to be sharing this flat with a Mr H.H. Goff, whose reputation is likewise not of the best.

D/S Jones,

Officer i/c Special Branch D.S.

D.K. 26/6

P.A. to D.C.C.

For information

H?

D.C.C.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
26 JUN 1936
CRIME BRANCH

Sir,

Noted; with many thanks

I Cagne

27-6-36 D.C.

FM. 2
G. 40,000 1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1356

Hqrs. Cr. I.P.O. 2/C 7, F - 1

Station,

REPORT

Date May 10, 1936. 19

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject Activities of Jesse Fry.

Made by D.I. Page. Forwarded by Supt. McDermott.

Sir,

In amplification of the attached reports, the following information is put on record:-

Jesse Fry has a very checkered career and is a man of mystery to many of his friends and acquaintances. It is suggested that his biography, if ever written, would provide some very interesting reading.

He has so far not come to notice as being a person, who is actively engaged in the smuggling of narcotics. It is rumoured, however, that his former servant named "Ah Foh" who is reported to be now at Nanking is said to have an opium den there. It is doubtful, that Jesse Fry has any interest in this business.

According to another report, Jesse Fry is said to have a close friend in the person of a Captain of the Loller Co., and is said to have been engaged together with the latter in the smuggling of valuable tropical hard wood from the Dutch East Indies. As there are no means of verification, this report must be accepted with reservation.

Jesse Fry was formerly a man of means, but is said to have squandered his whole fortune in gambling and excessive drinking which caused his downfall.

During the Great War, Jesse Fry joined the Canadian Army as a volunteer, and later, was transferred to the U.S.A. Army, where he served with distinction, leaving the army with the rank of captain in the reserve.

He is now about 52 years old and a widower; his late wife was the daughter of a U.S.A. Consul at Paris. He had one son, who died in the U.S.A. in a motor car accident.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
E. [illegible] I.P.

D.C.(Crime).

FILE

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
B. D. 1357

Special Branch S.2.

REPORT

Date May 14, 1936

Subject Activities of Jesse Fry.

Made by D.S. Jones Forwarded by D S I Coyne

After a long period during which he suffered acute financial distress Jess Fry has suddenly blossomed forth as a man of means. He has resumed his visits to the Auditorium and it was there some three weeks ago that he attracted attention by unexpectedly standing treat in the bar to many of the former friends and acquaintances on whom he had sponged during the past two or three years. When his supply of ready cash - reported to be fairly considerable - ran out on this occasion he induced the management of the Auditorium to cash a cheque for three hundred dollars. Then, as though anxious to display his newly acquired wealth, he is said to have made out an additional cheque in the amount of three thousand dollars. Both cheques were met when presented for payment the next morning.

On April 20 Fry went to live at Hamilton House. When he moved in he gave a cheque for six hundred dollars to the manager of the Metropole Hotel and requested that the balance be handed him in cash after the amount due for three days' board and lodging had been deducted. The cheque was passed to a Mr Campbell who took advantage of the opportunity to retain not only the dues in respect of three days' accommodation at Hamilton House, but also an additional sum of approximately $300.00, representing an unpaid bill which Fry had owed the Cathay Mansions for nearly three years and had evidently forgotten. When Fry protested against this further deduction he was advised to see Mr Campbell. However, he preferred to send along a friend who collected what remained of the $600 after deduction of the amounts outstanding.

Fry left his quarters in the Hamilton House on April 24

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(2)

and is understood to have proceeded to Nanking on a business trip.

Although no reliable information is available regarding the source of Fry's newly found wealth, it has been hinted in certain quarters that his sudden prosperity may be traced to the narcotic trade, in which he was previously suspected to be interested.

C. Jones

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

DC Crime
Information
Thro' Roberts
C.I. 6/3

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. D. 135

Special Branch S.S. Station,

REPORT

Date February 18, 1936

Subject Present activities and movements of Jesse Fry

Made by D.S. Jones *Forwarded by* J B Ross D.I.

Jesse Fry is a man who, although without visible means of existence, seems to get along pretty well. He is a frequent visitor to the Hai Alai game at the Auditorium in Avenue du Roi Albert and is on good terms with many of the players. It is said that he speaks fluent Spanish and some French and German. Fry's source of income, if any, is not known, but it has been whispered that he is in the White Slave traffic. Although Fry has numerous friends and acquaintances these appear to know very little about him. This is probably due to the fact that even when under the influence of liquor Fry can never be persuaded to talk about his personal affairs. Although Fry is regarded as being an extremely intelligent man his intelligence is not of the kind to safeguard him from the not infrequent spells of near-poverty to which he has had to submit during his sojourn in Shanghai. Some time ago he was practically destitute and was being kept in board and lodging by an American newspaper man named Alcott. The two got on very well together until Fry, who was short of pocket money, decided to raise the wind on some of Alcott's wearing apparel. When Alcott discovered that Fry had had the indelicacy to pawn his one and only dinner suit, not to mention a few other sundries, such as an overcoat and a lounge suit or two he became annoyed and showed Fry the door. This happened two or three years ago. The two men have since become reconciled.

Fry has never been so affluent as when he first arrived in Shanghai. This was in 1930 and he was then known to be in possession of at least ten thousand American dollars, a sum which he squandered within a few weeks.

It is rumoured that Fry is indebted to various people

SECURITY CRIME BRANCH

File J 68

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

about town in the amount of eighty thousand Shanghai dollars. This may be true, but nobody seems to know for what purpose such a large sum as this was advanced to Fry, nor yet the persons who granted the loan. Fry is a man about whose activities there are many rumours but little definite information. At various times the rumour has gone around that Fry is engaged in the illicit sale of drugs, that he is a smuggler of arms, or that he is involved in the White Slave traffic; but none of these rumours could ever be verified.

At infrequent intervals Fry disappears from Shanghai for a spell . He is said to visit Nanking fairly often.

Fry has been missing from his usual haunts for the last week or two and is believed to have left Shanghai for South China.

C.H. Jones.

D.C. Special Branch D.S.

~~Commd~~

D.C. (Crime)

Information and favour of return.

$2.

Please show to 'B'.

19 FEB. 1936

D.S. S.B.

Shown to 'B' as instructed.

D.S.R. 20/2/36.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 17: 6: 1930.

To Reg. I

Please pass to
Sh. Insp. Hunter to
see and then file.

noted.
J. Hunter 17/6/30.
C.I.D.I.

S 2, II

Please endeavour to
find out discreetly what
Jessie Fry is doing at
present.
D.S Jones I.b. 28/10

1935.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

~~C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS.~~ Special POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, June 17 1930.

To Sh. (Br. and Sp. Branches)

Information.

C C [illegible]

Any special reason
for this because Sh.
like C.I. Hunter to
know.

Lea.

Special Branch
No. 2.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. O. D. 1356.
Date 16 - 6 - 30.
June 13, 1930.

Sir,

Reference the attached memo. concerning an American citizen, one Jesse Fry.

He returned to Shanghai on or about April 14, 1930 from London and occupied a room at the Cathay Hotel until May 27, 1930. Whilst domiciled in that establishment he was in possession of a large sum of money, which he spent freely. On one occasion he placed in the safe of the Cathay Hotel for safe custody, a letter of credit on the American Express Company for G.$10,000. His moral conduct in the hotel was such, that the management was compelled to draw his attention to the fact, with the request to desist or vacate his room. Fry elected to conform with the latter part of the request and moved to the Hotel Tiny, 181A Yu Yuen Road, where he is still residing.

The letter of credit for G.$10,000 is believed to have been purchased in Paris and was in good order. The whole sum of money was withdrawn from the local office of the American Express Company in less than a month, which fact caused Fry to become a source of amusement to that office. Considerable sums were collected by "shroffs" from foreign brothels in Kiangse and Soochow Roads, where Fry spent several days whilst still renting the room at the Cathay Hotel.

So far as can be ascertained, he is not occupied in any legitimate business in Shanghai, and in spite of diligent enquiries no information has been obtained which discloses his source of wealth or his connection with arms traffic.

WK
13-6-30.

W. Moore.
D. P. S.

D.C. (C. & S. Branches)
and favour of return. Information P.G. 13/6/30.

ANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

~~HEADQUARTERS~~ Special
~~POLITICAL~~ BRANCH.

Shanghai, June 19 2[illegible]

To Foreign Office

J. Fry, an citizen of the U. S. A., was formerly employed with the Dollar Co. and is at present suspected of being concerned [illegible]

P.T.O.

He is living at the
Plaza Hotel, room
[illegible]

Please endeavor
to ascertain exactly
what he is doing and
his business [illegible]

In case this task
cannot be carried out
very discreetly, it is
better that it should be
[illegible]

D-1357

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. I. D. REGIST
No. I. O. D. 1357
Date. 16.-.6.-.30.

June 16, 30.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter, No. 800B COS:NLH, dated June 6, 1930, and to inform you that Charles "Sunset" Cox has resided at the Savoy Hotel, Broadway, since June 1929. He has spent many years in the East and, prior to residing in Shanghai, lived in the Philippine Islands where he was, for a considerable time, on the staff of the "Manila Bulletin". At present he writes articles for the "China Press", but is not employed in a permanent capacity.

It would appear that Cox is an educated man who is more familiar with other circumstances than those under which he is living at present. His sister, the wife of Mr. Frank Vanderlip, a wealthy American financier, until recently contibuted towards his support. He is believed to be in receipt of a small pension from the American Government for former military service. This, together with the money he receives from the articles accepted by the "China Press", is chiefly expended in drink.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner -
(Crime & Special Branches).

Edwin S. Cunningham Esq.,
American Consul-General,
Shanghai.

Special Branch
No. 2.
(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

File No. 10 D 134

June 13, 1930.

Sir,

Reference the attached letter from the American Consul General.

Charles "Sunset" Cox has been residing at the Savoy Hotel, Broadway, since June 1929. He has spent many years in the East and previous to taking up residence in Shanghai, lived in the Phillipine Islands and was for some considerable time on the staff of the "Manila Bulletin." At present he writes articles for the "China Press," but is not employed by that paper in a permanent capacity.

He appears to be a man of some education who has come down in the world and is more familiar with other circumstances than those under which he is at present living. His sister, the wife of Mr. Frank Vanderlip, a wealthy American financier, it is understood, until recently contributed towards his support.

He is believed to be in receipt of a small pension from the American Government for former military service. This along with money he receives from the articles accepted by the "China Press" is chiefly expended in drink.

GW 13 6 30.

W. Moore
~~D.~~ P. S.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Reg. Please draft reply to U.S. Consul letter giving the desired information.
14/6/30.

In reply refer to
800B COS:NLH

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. D. REGD.
No. D.1357
Date 16.....6.....30

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, June 6, 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Inquiry regarding Charles "Sunset" Cox.

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Director of Criminal Investigation Department,
18 Hankow Road,
Shanghai, China.

Sir:

It will be sincerely appreciated if you can supply this office with any information you may have concerning one Charles "Sunset" Cox.

Yours faithfully,

Edwin S. Cunningham
Edwin S. Cunningham,
American Consul General.

Foreign Section,
For investigation and report please.
7/6/30

D-1358

Special Branch
No. 2.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
File No. I. O. D. 1358
Date 17 - 6 - 30

June 16, 1930.

Sir,

Reference to the attached letter of June 11, 1930 which refers to the arrival of Admiral R. Wakatsuki, Japanese Chief Delegate at the London Naval Conference.

Admiral R. Wakatsuki arrived per S.S. "Kitano Maru," which berthed at the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf at 5.30 a.m. 12-6-30. He remained on board until 9.20 a.m., when he proceeded to No. 15 Seymour Road, the residence of the Japanese Consul General, and remained in that residence during his stay in Shanghai.

The following places were visited on the 12th. Inspection tour of the Eastern and Western Districts. At 7 p.m. attended a dinner at the Japanese Club. At 7.5 a.m. 13th departed from the North Station for Hangchow, returning at night by the 10.45 p.m. and returned to No. 15 Seymour Road, where remained until the following morning the 14th, when he departed from Shanghai at 11.15 a.m. aboard the same steamer for Japan.

Protection was given by the Special Branch No. 2, B. and D. Divisions, and nothing unforeseen occured.

W.R. 16-6-30

M.K. Camden

D. S.

III Seen WRJ

D. C. (Divisions)

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

II D.C. Dri Passed for information 17/6 Rca

I Information

16/6/30.

ANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I.D. HEADQUARTERS. Special

POLITICAL BRANCH.

Shanghai, June 19

To Supt Robertson

I have informed the French Police and never visits. I intend to tell the Foreign Section Head-Quarters many men as I can be spared.

[illegible]

Confidential

Commissioner of Police

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. C. I. D. 1358.
Date 17.6.30

The Japanese Authorities through A.C. Japanese has requested that protection be given to the Rt. Honble. R. Wakatsuki Chief Delegate at the London Naval Conference who is due to arrive at N.Y.K. Wagside Wharf on SS Kelano Maru at 6 Am Wednesday June 12th and will stay at Majestic Hotel to June 13 or 14. There appears to be strong hostility from certain sections of the Japanese Nation to the work of the Japanese Delegation.

I have instructed D.O. "D" Division to provide adequate guard in vicinity of pontoons Wharf and Yangtzepoo Rd. A.C. Japanese does not anticipate any trouble once the motor car is well under way.

I have instructed D.O. "B" Division to detail two Japanese in plain clothes to guard the suite occupied by Mr. Wakatsuki during his stay at the Majestic plus one Chinese detective to be on duty at the Hotel

U.C. Japanese will keep D.O's concerned informed of any alteration a modification of plans etc. This matter is one of interest to the Special Branch I think.

Sd/ Springfield
D. C. (Ops.) JUN 10 1930

JUN 10 1930

C.C. (S.B.)
Please consult Mr Japuia re arrange

D-1451

POSELSTWO
RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ
w SZANGHAJU

DEGATION
DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE POLOGNE
A SHANGHAÏ

Nr. C-3/Ch/6.

W sprawie
Objet

W odpowiedzi na Nr.
Réponse a votre
z dnia
du
Załączników
Annexes

Szanghaj, dn. October 27-th 1940 193
Shanghaï, le

26, Route Delastre, SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S B REGISTRY
B. D. 1451
Date

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No.S.B.D.1451 dated September 30, 1940 with a copy of a report concerning Stanislaw ADAMSKI.

I remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. Lavrent.

Acting Consul General

The Commissioner,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

S h a n g h a i .

S.B. D.1451.

S. D. 1451
2 10 40

September 30, 40.

Acting Consul General for Poland,
Polish Legation,
26 Route Delastre.

Sir,

Stanislaw Adamski.

With reference to your letter No. Nr.A-3/Cn/4. dated September 18, 1940, and further to my acknowledgment dated September 23, 1940, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of the Criminal record of the above named person.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FILE

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

INDEXED
DATED 2 10 40

CSC.

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch. Station.

File No. 3. 1454

REPORT

Date September 30, 1940.

Subject. Confidential communication dated 18-9-40 from the Polish Legation, Shanghai, concerning Stanislaw Adamski.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford.

Comm. of Police
Sir:
Information.
R.D. Clarke
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Stanislaw ADAMSKI alias J.S. ADAMSKI, alias ADAMSKY alias DOBRI, Polish, age about 50, forms the subject of Criminal Record F.7.6, the particulars of which are as follows:-

Offence	Sentence	Date of Sentence
Trafficking in firearms.	2 years & expelled	8.11.38
	Released on remission of sentence	18.6.39
Member of criminal gang.	Dismissed	28.10.39
Shoplifting	Not guilty	13.2.30
Fraud	Fined $200 or 100 days	16.8.32
Concerned in manufacturing narcotic	Handed over to City District Court	31.8.35
Fraud	Not guilty, to put up $20,000 shop security during the period of appeal, failing which accused to be detained in custody.	4.6.37
	Accused to be released	21.6.37
Successive Fraud	1 year 6 months imprisonment. Accused, together with 2nd accused to jointly pay the Complainant the sum of $ 2,040 for the civil action.	21.12.38
Appeal Court	Appeal Dismissed	20.6.39
	Released	21.-.40

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

EXEC
DEPUTY
DATE 30/9/40

Section 1, Special Branch.

September 30, 1940.

Confidential communication dated 18-9-40 from the Polish Legation, Shanghai, concerning Stanislaw Adamski.

Stanislaw ADAMSKI alias J.S. ADAMSKY, alias BUGAEFF alias DOERN, Polish, age about 50, forms the subject of Criminal Record F.748, the particulars of which are as follows:-

Offence	Sentence	date of sentence
Trafficking in firearms.	2 years & expelled	8.12.26
	Released on remission of sentence.	15.6.28
Members of criminal gang	Dismissed	28.10.29
Shoplifting	Not guilty	13.2.30
Fraud	Fined $200 or 100 days	16.8.32
Concerned in manufacturing narcotic	Handed over to City District Court	31.5.35
Fraud	Not guilty, to put up $20,000 shop security during the period of appeal, failing which accused to be detained in custody.	4.6.37
	Accused to be released	21.6.37
Successive Fraud	1 year 6 months imprisonment, Accused, together with 2nd accused to jointly pay the Complaint the sum of $9,040 for the civil action.	21.12.38
Appeal Court	Appeal Dismissed	20.6.39
	Released	21.5.40.

Certified true copy

J.F. Lovell

CSO.

POSELSTWO RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ

Nr. A-3/Ch/4.

Shanghai, September 18-th, 1940.
26 Route Delastre

D. 1451
24 9 40

Confidential

Dear Sir,

The Consular Section of the Polish Legation requests you kindly to inform it whether Mr. Stanislaw Adamski is noted in your files.

The Consular Section will be much obliged if you would furnish it with full details that might be in your possession, concerning the above mentioned.

Enclosed please find a photography* of the above mentioned.

* Not enclosed

I beg to remain,

Dear Sir,

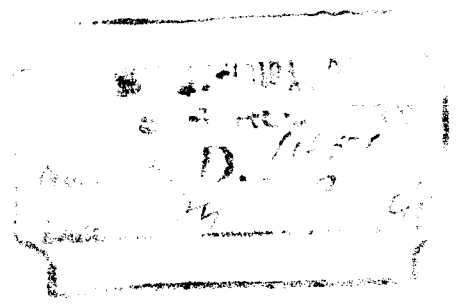
Your obedient servant,

Consul General

The Commissioner,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

S h a n g h a i .



September 23, 40.

Acting Consul General for Poland.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter Nr.A-3/Ch/4 dated September 18, 1940, and, in reply, have to state that the matter is receiving attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

for Commissioner of Police.

JHS.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. D 1451.

H.Q. North Police Station,
Date 3rd June 1932.

Subject (in full) Stanislav Adamsky.

Made by D.S.Massiukoff Forwarded by Supt. Quayle.

Stanislav Adamsky, Polish, Arms smuglar, Ser. No. 11 of Known and/or suspected criminals residing in Shanghai, on the 25-5-32 left Shanghai for Dairen on baord s/s " Dairen Maru ".

N. Massiukoff,
D.S.

3/6/32

Forwarded.
Ja. Quayle.
Supt.

D.C.(Crime)

Information Sheet No. 1.....
JUNE 1932

[redacted]

L-2 Staff Note
A.P. 5/6/32
D61 6.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGH... C. & ... File No. 1451

H.Q. Crime Station. Station, 12. 3. 32.

REPORT

Date March 11 19 32.

Subject (in full) S. Adamsky.

Made by D.J.Massiukoff. *Forwarded by* Det. Supt. Quayle.

S. Adamsky, Polish, arms smuglar, Serial No.11 of ~~known and/or~~ suspected criminals residing in Shanghai, on the 7-3-32 left Shanghai for Dairen on board s/s "Hoten Maru"

D.J. Massiukoff

D.J.

D.C. (CB)

Information please

Ja Quayle

Supt.

Information Sheet No. 7 1

12 MAR 1932

√

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Special Branch No. 2 Station
No. S. B. D. 1451
Date July 2, 1930.
Date 15-7-30.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Stanislav Adamsky.

Made by D.S. Faddeeff. *Forwarded by* W Duncan 2:4

With reference to the attached letter of June 20, 1930 from Hon. Secretary of the Polish Committee in Shanghai re: Stanislav Adamsky, inquiries show that he was charged at the Mixed Court with selling arms and ammunition on 8-12-26 and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and expelled.

G. Faddeeff
D. S.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

P.S. The letter from the Polish Committee of Shanghai was first opened by D.S.I. Robertson of the Central Station who forwarded it to D.S.I. Duncan, S.2.

Reg. Please draft reply to Polish Committee. The reply should be marked "Secret and Confidential".
3/7/30.

S.2, Please notify the Polish Committee verbally. Reg. file
Please
3:7:30 8:7:30

S.2, the Hon. Secretary of the Polish Committee was notified by me, verbally on the 8.7.30.
8.7.30. D.S. Faddeeff.

S. B. D. 1451.

KOMITET POLSKI
W SHANGHAJU

POLISH COMMITTEE in SHANGHAI
46 a Peking Road, P.O.Box 1555.

Shanghai, 20 June 1930

The Superintendent
of The Criminal Intelligence Dptmnt.
The Shanghai Municipal Police

Dear Sir,

We shall be much obliged to you for informatio of and records (if any of criminal nature) a polish subjec Adamski, as he intends return to Poland and in order to obtain the Passport and this Committee must furnish a moral garantie as to his conduct to The Polish Legation.

Thanking you in anticipation,

We beg to remain Dear Sir,

Faithfully Yours,

Hon. Secretary:
L. Wachowicz

D-1452

F.X.V.
G. 55M-1-38

SV

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch 1Station/1152

REPORT

Date March 10. 1938 11 3 38

Subject Suicide of A.I. Scherbakoff, Soviet Citizen.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* C. Glauser D.S.I.

The inquest held in the Public Mortuary, Kiaochow Road, on 7-3-38 regarding the death of Mr. A.I. Scherbakoff, Soviet citizen, was attended by the undersigned. Nothing was revealed during the proceedings to which a political significance could be attached.

The Russian pro-Soviet newspaper "Novosti Dnia" in the issue dated 7-3-38 mentioned home-sickness as the likely reason of Scherbakoff's suicide, but after the inquest abandoned this theory.

Afanasy Ivanovich Scherbakoff resided in Shanghai since 1920 or 1921 . It is reported that he obtained a Soviet passport in 1924, when the Soviet Consulate-General was established in this city. He was known to this office as an associate of Soviet employees and agents and at one time was suspected of being a secret Soviet agent.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

FILE
DBP.
11/3.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
11 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

D.C. (Special Branch)

1452
26 3 38

"B"

Misc. 90/38 Sinza
25th March, 38.

3

Suicide of U.S.S.R. Citizen, Mr. A. Scherbakoff, in Foreign Y.M.C.A. Bubbling Well Road

Sir,

On 18/3/38, one cheque book, one note book, one wrist watch, $2.40 and .55 Yen, the property of deceased, were handed over at this station to Mr. L. Fergel, of the U.S.S.R. Consulate. The remainder of deceased's property in Room 530, Foreign Y.M.C.A. Bubbling Well Road was taken over by Mr. Fergel on 21/3/38.

Yours obediently,

Sen. Det. i/c.

D. S. 249.

DesB

Kao

D.C. Special Branch.

"B"

Misc. 90/38

Sinza

8th March, 38.

?

Suicide of U.S.S.R. Citizen Mr. A. Scherbakoff.

Sir,

An inquest regarding the death of Mr. A. Scherbakoff was held in the Public Mortuary, Kiaochow Road, on the morning of 7/3/38, Procurator Soong Kung San presiding; Mr. M.A. Constantinov U.S.S.R. Vice Consul, attended, and Dr. Prokofiev was also present.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the following verdict was handed down:-

> "Death due to gunshot wound. Body to be removed by Mr. M.A. Constantinov. Pistol to be handed to police for disposal."



The procurator did not order the sealed letters and parcels left by deceased to be opened, giving it as his opinion that this and disposal of deceased's other property should be dealt with by the U.S.S.R. Consulate.

After the inquest, Mr. Constantinov opened the letter addressed to the U.S.S.R. Consulate. Same merely contained a request for the disposal of his body and the liquidation of his business, etc. no reason for the suicide being given. A cheque for $1,000.00, the keys of deceased's office at 233 Nanking Road, and deceased's passport, were enclosed.

It would appear that deceased contemplated taking

his life for some time, as it has now been learned that during the past week he was studying a book on anatomy evidently to gain knowledge of vital shots of the body, while he made enquiries regarding the cost of a funeral from Mr. Vasian, who told him that $1,000.00 would be required. It has also been learned that deceased applied some time ago to the U.S.S.R. Consulate for a visa to visit Russia, but was refused. Apart from this, nothing has been found to indicate that the deceased took his life for political reasons.

The body of deceased has been removed to the premises of the International Funeral Directors, Kiaochow Road, and the funeral arrangements are being made by the U.S.S.R. Consulate.

Deceased's effects in Room 550, Y.M.C.A. Building, will be taken over by Mr. Constantinov, U.S.S.R. Vice Consul, in the course of the next few days.

Pistol and ammunition sent to A.I.S. P.M.7/3/38.

Yours obediently,

D. S. 249

Sen. Det. 1/3.

9.3.38

D.C. Special Branch.

"B"

Misc. 90/38. Sinza

March 6th. 38.

1.

Suicide of U.S.S.R. Citizen, Mr. A. Scherbakoff, in Foreign Y.M.C.A. Bubbling Well Road.

Sir,

At 10.10a.m. on 6-3-38, a telephone message was received at this Station from the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Bubbling Well Road, to the effect that a foreign resident, Mr. A. Scherbakoff, had committed suicide in Room 530 of the above institution.

S.I. Duncan, C.D.C. 131 and the undersigned proceeded to the scene, and were shown to Room 530 by Mr. W.C. Schmidt, Assistant Secretary.

On a bed in the room, the dead body of a male foreigner, dressed in pyjamas, was lying face upwards in a pool of congealed blood, which had exuded from a gunshot wound at the top of the skull. Both hands were lying across the abdomen and were covered by a mirror which had been detached from a chest of drawers in the room. In the right hand, the deceased grasped a "Webley & Scott .32 automatic pistol, maker's No. 98075, (unlicensed) in new condition. There was one round in the breech and six in the magazine. One spent cartridge case, and one bullet, badly distorted through having struck the wall above the head of the deceased, were found lying among the bedclothes.

In a wardrobe in the room, the following articles were found.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
7 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

(1) One box containing 49 rounds of .32 "Colt" ammunition.
(2) One box containing 25 rounds of .32 ammunition. Belgian make.
(3) One pistol holster.
(4) Four empty packets which had contained Bayer's "Veronal" tablets, and a receipt for same, price $3.80, issued by the Anglo-Chinese Dispensary, Foochow Road, to Mr. Scherbakoff, 207 Hardoon Building, dated 1st March, 1938.
(5) One Y.M.C.A. teacup, with a white powdery substance believed to be veronal, adhering to the sides.

Found lying on the top of a chest of drawers in the room was an unsealed envelope bearing the inscription in English:- "To all my friends. Last few words". The envelope contained a sheet of business writing paper with the heading "A. Scherbakoff, Woollen Piece Goods, 233 Nanking Road, Room 207", on which the following message was written.

"To all my friends last few words.
I am taking my life because I noticed that I am on the decline and because I don't want to be a witness of my own slow fading and destruction.
In other words, discontinuance of my being I consider as avoidance of unpleasant process.
Anyhow I thank my fate for joys and sorrows.
Good luck everybody.
(Signed) A. Scherbakoff".

Also found on the top of the chest of drawers were the following:-

(1) One sealed letter addressed to "Mr. L. Kosloff, 61 Nanking Road, Local".
(2) One sealed letter and parcel addressed to Mr. S.G. Vasiam, Room 529, Hardoon Building.
(3) One sealed letter and parcel addressed to "General Consulate U.S.S.R. in Shanghai, Temporary Office, 64 Route Grouchy".
(4) One sealed letter and parcel addressed to "Hung Ting Waung, 26 Seymour Road, Local".

(5) One book entitled "I photograph Russia" containing a note "This book belongs to the resident of Room 430".

In addition to the above, a sealed letter addressed to Mr. W.E. Hines, Business Secretary of the Foreign Y.M.C.A., left on the chest of drawers, was removed before the arrival of Police by Mr. Schmidt and handed to Mr. Hines.

From enquiries made, it was ascertained that the deceased was a U.S.S.R. citizen named A. Scherbakoff, age about 48, woollen piece goods merchant with business premises at Room 207, Nos. 233 Nanking Road. Since February 1936 he has resided in Room 530 of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Bubbling Well Road. He was last seen alive at about 9.30p.m. on 5-3-38, by a room boy named Lee Ts Kwan (李註官), who took him a cup of tea to his room. At 9.50a.m. on 6-3-38, a room boy named Ling Kwaung Kwei (林廣圭) went to the room to call deceased, and receiving no answer, opened the locked door with his key. He observed the unnatural appearance of deceased, and immediately reported to Mr. Schmidt, who proceeded to the room and made an examination. As reported above, Mr. Schmidt removed the letter addressed to Mr. Hines, and the latter reported the matter to this Station by telephone.

From the evidence available, it would appear that the deceased first consumed the contents of the veronal packet

mixed with liquid in the teacup, then lay down in bed and shot himself with the pistol, placing the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth. He apparently used the mirror to assist him in this action. The exact time at which he committed suicide has not been established as no person in the building could remember hearing the sound of a shot.

Mr. S.G. Vasian, who resides in Room 529 of the Y.M.C.A. and who is a friend of the deceased, was interviewed. He stated that he has known the deceased for the past fifteen years, and formerly lived together with him at No. 17 Rue Paul Henry, French Concession. As far as he knew, the deceased came to Shanghai about 1921, and was previously a partner in the business of Mr. L. Kosloff, 61 Nanking Road, but left there and started his own business about three years ago. For the past week the deceased complained of a severe cold, but was not confined to his room. The last occasion on which he was seen by Mr. Vasian was about 7p.m. on 5-3-38, when they met in the corridor outside deceased's room. The deceased then complained that he did not feel well, but gave no indication that he intended to take his life. Mr. Vasian was unable to advance any reason for the deceased wishing to end his life, as he believed him to be in comfortable circumstances and without any worries.

In the letter written to Mr. Hines, the deceased stated

that he had enclosed in his letter to the U.S.S.R. Consulate, a cheque on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, No. E124317 for $1,000.00, for the purpose of having his body cremated, and also requested them to dispose of his goods and liquidate his business at 233 Nanking Road. Enclosed in Mr. Hines's letter were the undermentioned cheques and money with the following requests:-

(1) One cheque No. 124319 for $150.00, for deceased's office boy, Lung Ting Waung, 26 Seymour Road.
(2) One cheque No. 124320 for $30.00 and $70.00 in notes. $40.00 for Chinese servants and $60.00 for Russian watchmen in the Y.M.C.A. Building.

The letter concluded with an apology for the trouble he was causing, and asked Mr. Hines to accept his (deceased's) seal as a gift.

Mr. Vosloff, 61 Nanking Road, could not be located on 6-3-38. Deceased's office boy, Lung Ting Waung was located in his home at No. 26, Lane 180 Seymour Road, but he was unable to supply any useful information.

The body of deceased was removed by S.V.B. ambulance to the General Hospital, where the following certificate was issued:-

> "This is to certify that I have examined a male Russian and found that he was dead on arrival at the hospital.
>
> (Signed) G. Chambers,
> Resident Medical Supt.".

Dr. Chambers gave it as his opinion that death had occurred about five hours previous to his receiving the body, which would place the time before 5.30a.m. on 6-3-38.

The body was removed to the Public Mortuary, Kinochow Road, where an inquest will be held on the morning of 7-3-38. All witnesses have been warned to attend. The U.S.S.R. Consulate was informed and a representative will attend the inquest.

D.S. Pitts, Special Branch, was informed, and arrangements were made for a member of above branch to be present at the inquest when the sealed letters will be opened, as the suicide of deceased may have some political significance.

D.S.I. Robertson will attend inquest. 3/3/38.

An inventory of deceased's effects in Room 530, Y.M.C.A. building, (attached) was taken by the undersigned, and the room door sealed in the presence of Mr. Schmidt, Assistant Secretary, pending the result of the inquest.

D.S.I. Golcobkoff, Bubbling Well Station was informed and he attended this Station.

D.O., D.D.O. "B" Division informed.

Copy to Special Branch.

Yours obediently,

Sen. Det. 1/c.

D.S. 249.

Sinza Misc. 90/38

List of Effects of Mr. A. Scherbakoff (Deceased) in Room 530 Y.M.C.A. Building, Bubbling Well Road.

1. One "Marvin" gold wrist watch,
2. One large size "Kodak" camera,
3. One set chess-men and board,
4. 27 books (various),
5. One ornament in form of seal,
6. One wardrobe trunk containing six suits and one raincoat,
7. One empty leather suitcase,
8. One leather suitcase containing two dress jackets and vests, and two Summer jackets,
9. One suitcase containing one set lady's pyjimas, 2 dress shirts, 5 tennis shirts, 1 scarf, 1 box photographs, 1 woollen vest, 1 pillow, 1 pair riding breeches.
10. In wardrobe:- 1 dressing gown, 1 bathrobe, 1 kimono, 1 overcoat, 3 jackets, 3 vests, 5 pairs pants, 1 Summer suit, 1 shirt, 44 ties, 5 hats, 1 scarf, 23 gramophone records, 1 pair riding boots, 1 pair black shoes, 2 pairs Summer shoes, 1 pair tennis shoes.
11. In chest of drawer:- 10 shirts, 8 Summer shirts, 1 photo album, 6 collars, 4 watch straps, 2 pairs cuffs, 2 belts, 4 handkerchiefs, 22 pairs socks, 5 stiff collars, 1 pair suspenders, 1 pair braces, 3 towels, 3 pillow cases, 3 pairs pyjimas, 9 pieces underwear, 1 pullover, 2 pairs riding breeches, 4 swimming suits, 2 pairs khaki pants, 2 pairs shorts, 1 pair stockings, 1 singlet, 1 pair glovers, 10 pillow cases, 1 table cover, 2 kimono, 1 bathrobe, 1 leather strap, 2 pairs spectacles in cases, 1 pair eyeglasses in case, 1 fountain pen, 2 $1.00 notes, 1 ₱10 piece, 2 ₱5 pieces, 1 50 sen piece, 1 5 sen piece, 1 box studs, 1 seal.
12. In table drawer:- Personal papers, 1 cheque book, 1 notebook, 1 Red Cross badge, and 1 bunch keys.

PRESS 7 DEC 1938

Popular Soviet Citizen Here Is Found Dead

A. I. Scherbakoff Shot Through Head; Left Suicide Notes

Believed to have shot himself through the head with an automatic revolver, Alexander I. Scherbakoff, 47, Soviet Russian, yesterday morning was found dead in his room at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., 150 Bubbling Well Road, shortly after 10 o'clock.

An ambulance rushed to the scene immediately after the discovery which caused an uproar in the public building, brought the man to the General Hospital dead. Scherbakoff was not a member of any volunteer body, and the weapon with which he is thought to have ended his life was a private revolver. The bullet entered the head, passing through the brain and causing instantaneous death.

Body At Morgue

The body is now at the Kiaochow Road mortuary, awaiting an inquest to be held this morning.

The deceased left several letters to close friends indicating suicide. These letters were in the hands of the S. M. Police, unopened, last night, and their contents will be divulged at this morning's inquest.

Scherbakoff has been in Shanghai for some time, and for more than two years has been residing in the Foreign Y.M.C.A. He was the proprietor of a firm bearing his name with offices in the Hardoon Building, 233 Nanking Road, dealing in woolen piece goods. It has been ascertained that he has no relatives in Shanghai, his nearest kin at present residing in Moscow.

While the reason for his alleged suicide is expected to be fully explained in the letters he has left behind for friends, it was not known up to a late hour last night what prompted the shooting. Acquaintances discredited reports of financial stress, and it has been ascertained that during his two-year residence at the Foreign "Y." he was never once behind in his rent.

During his stay in Shanghai, the deceased has developed many friendships both in and outside the Foreign Y.M.C.A. He was considered one of the exemplary and most popular residents of the institution.

1 MAR 1938

226

RUSSIAN FOUND DEAD AT FOREIGN "Y"

Shot Through Head With Small Pistol; Found Dead By Room Boy

Mr. A. I. Scherbakoff, 48-year-old citizen of the U.S.S.R., was found dead in his room on the fifth floor of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. on Bubbling Well Road by the room boy yesterday morning. Upon the resident manager being called, the latter summoned an ambulance, which immediately conveyed the Russian to the General Hospital, but he was found to be beyond medical aid upon arrival. There was a bullet wound in his head.

Detectives of the Sinza Road Police Station were yesterday investigating circumstances and reasons leading to the elderly Russian's tragic death. Several letters were left in his room by the deceased. These will be opened at the inquest to be held this morning at the Kiaochow Road Mortuary.

The man was last seen alive at about nine o'clock on Saturday night, and he must have died between that hour and ten o'clock yesterday morning, when the boy went into his room and found him lying on his bed.

The deceased was a piece-goods merchant and had resided for about a year at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. He had no relatives in Shanghai.

D 1454

Inquest Finds Soviet Citizen Took Own Life

Scherbakoff Letters State Desire To Be Cremated

A verdict of suicide was returned at the inquest of Alexander I. Scherbakoff, 47-year-old Soviet citizen who shot himself through the head with an automatic revolver in his room at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., 150 Bubbling Well Road, Sunday morning. The inquest was held at the Kiaochow Road mortuary yesterday morning, when letters written by the deceased to friends were opened.

The letters showed that in taking his own life, the late Mr. Scherbakoff did not act upon impulse, as its contents reveal premeditation. In them, he expressed a desire to be cremated, and left instructions for the disposal of his property in Shanghai.

Mr. Scherbakoff was found dead in his room by the boy at 9:50 o'clock Sunday morning, shot through the head. A fired revolver lay by his side. His death, believed to have occurred not more than two hours before, is said to have been instaneous, the bullet passing through the brain.

Scherbakoff has been a resident of Shanghai for several years, putting up at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. for more than two years during which he was looked upon as one of the exemplary and most popular residents of the institution. He was the proprietor of a woollen piece goods firm bearing his name with offices in the Hardoon Building, 233 Nanking Road. He has no relatives in Shanghai, his nearest kin residing in Moscow.

In his letters, the deceased gave no concrete reason for his drastic action, but inferred that he was tired of life in general. If the deceased had any financial worries, these are not known to his close friends.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1.31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI M'' File No.
C. & S. B. [illegible]
No. Section 2a S.P.D. 11454
Station
21. 8. 31.
Date August 20, 1931.

Subject (in full) Arrival of A.I.Scherbakoff and Mr. and Mrs F.I.Zaviantzeff, Soviet Citizens.

Made by D.S.Prokofiev *Forwarded by* D.B.Rm. 21/8

The undermentioned Soviet citizens arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin and Dairen respectively on August 18, 1931 by the s.s. Choshun Maru:-

A.I. Scherbakoff	Suspected Soviet secret agent. At present employed as manager with Kosloff's, 107 Nanking Road. Resides at Windsor House, 941 Bubbling Well Road.
F.I. Zaviantzeff *	Clerk in the employ of the local office of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Resides at No.455 Rue Lafayette, Apt.1.
Mrs. Zaviantzeff	Wife of above.

* See I.O. 7071

A. Prokofiev.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
21:8:31.

Form No. 2
21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

C. & I. Section 2. Station
No. S. P. D. 1452. 31
Date July 28, 19
Date 29-7-31

Subject (in full) Departure of A.I. Scherbakoff, Suspected Soviet Agent.

Made by A. S. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* D.B. Lu 01

The undermentioned Soviet citizen left Shanghai for Tsingtao on July 24, 1931 by the s.s. Hoten Maru.

A. I. Scherbakoff — Suspected Soviet secret agent, employed as Manager at L. Kosloff's No. 107 Nanking Road.

While in Shanghai he resides at the Windsor House No. 941 Bubbling Well Road.

A. Prokofiev.
D. C.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File M.P.
29:7:31.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

H.Q. CRIMES Branch Station,

REPORT

S. B. D. 1452.

Date December 16, 19 30

Subject (in full) Mr A. I. Scherbanoff (K ?)

Made by D.S. Suhoff Forwarded by C.D.I. Hunter

Mr. A. I. Scherbanoff --- Suspected Soviet Agent, the manager of Kazloff's Millinery Store in Nanking Road, removed on the December 1, 1930, from 37 Carter Road to Mayfair Mansion, 151a Bubbling Well Road.

16/12/30.

D Suhoff.
D. S.

C/1 cw 1/c S.B.
information.

AA (CrIB)
16/12.

S2, Please verify and report.

noted.

Reg. Please file.

Wk 18/12/30. 16/12.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Special Branch No. D. Stn.
No. S. B. D. 1452.
Date August 25. 1930.
Date 26 / 30.

REPORT

Subject (in full) A. Scherbakoff.

Made by D.S. Faddeeff. *Forwarded by* W.H. Duncan D.S.I.

Sir,

The undermentioned Soviet citizen arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao on August 22, 1930 by the S.S. "Hoten Maru."

A. Scherbakoff- Soviet Secret Agent.
Manager of "L. Kozloff"
Millinery Shop, No. 107
Nanking Road.
He resides at No. 37
Carter Road.

G. Faddeeff
D. S.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Copy sent to
H.B.M.C.G. 26.8.
Jw.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

Special Branch No. 2 Station,
No. S. B. D.1052.
Date July 17, 1930.
Date 18-7-30.

Subject (in full) Afanasy Ivanovitch Scherbakoff.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. Forwarded by W Deuca DS?

Information has been received that Afanasy Ivanovitch Scherbakoff, Manager of "L. Kozloff," No. 107 Nanking Road, Importer of French goods, silk and woollen materials and novelties and Exporter of Chinese antiques and curios, is a Secret Soviet Agent. He is registered as a Soviet citizen and is in possession of Soviet passport No. 184. He resides at No. 37 Carter Road.

Photograph attached.

G. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Reg.
Copies with naval authorities and original to D.S. (Br. and Sp. Br.'s) for information.

Copy sent to:-
H. B. M. Con.-Gen.
18/7.

18:7:30.

D-1455

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No. S.B. D 1455.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch No. 2 Station,

Date July 29, 1930.

Subject (in full) Arms seizures by local Customs Authorities since January 1926.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

With reference to attached letter dated June 26th 1930 from the Bombay Police re: seizures of smuggled arms during the past five years, I beg to forward herewith a list of all arms seized by the Customs Authorities and River Police from January 1926 up to present date.

Numerous seizures have also been made by the S.M.P. during that period, but although it was well known that the arms must have been smuggled into Shanghai, there was no possibility of tracing the source as the firearms had, as a rule, passed through several hands before being seized.

In the absence of further particulars respecting Yar Mohamed we have been unable to obtain any information as to his activities.

W Duncan.

D. S. I.

D. C.

(C. & S. Branches)

29.7.'30.

S.B. D 1455.

DATE.	WHERE SEIZED	BY WHOM SEIZED.	AMOUNT OF SEIZURE & REMARKS.
1926.			
Jan.7th	S.S. Jamashiro Maru	Customs	1 case Mauser pistol ammunition. 420 rounds of ammunition Cal. 0.38.
Jan. 11th	S.S. Nikko Maru	- do -	6 Mauser pistols with holsters. 599 rounds of ammunition.
Jan.12th	S.S. Shanghai Maru	- do -	200 rounds of pistol ammunition and clips.
Jan. 13th	Sampan 314	River Police	4 Mauser pistols. 200 rounds of ammunition .38.
Jan. 18th	S.S. Rokko Maru	Customs	2 Automatic pistols .32. 375 pistol ammunition .32.
Feb. 1st	S.S. Si Kiang	River Police.	7 Automatic pistols. 700 rounds of ammunition. Spare magazines.
Feb. 3rd	S.S. Kashima Maru	Customs	1 Automatic pistol. 23 rounds of ammunition.
Feb. 8th	S.S. Bertram Rickmers	- do -	6 Auto. pistols. 600 rounds. 6 spare magazines.
Feb. 8th	S.S. Shanghai Maru	- do -	6 Mausers 7.63 Cal. 400 rounds 7.63 Cal. 200 rounds 7.65 Cal.
Feb. 11th	S.S. Fulda	- do -	300 Mauser pistols 7.63. 301,000 rounds of ammunition 7.63.
Feb. 11th	S.S. Tsukuba Maru	- do -	4 Mauser pistols 7.63. 500 rounds of ammunition 7.63.
Feb. 17th	S.S. Mei Foo	- do -	10 Mauser pistols 7.63. 1,000 rounds of ammunition.
Feb. 19th	S.S. Maya Maru	- do -	1 Mauser. 100 rounds.
Feb. 22nd	S.S. Yamashiro Maru	- do -	28 Mausers 7.63. 82 empty mauser holsters. 2,700 rounds of ammunition 7.63.

DATE.	WHERE SEIZED.	BY WHOM SEIZED.	AMOUNT OF SEIZURE & REMARKS.
1926.			
Feb. 25th	S.S. Porthos	Customs	11 Automatic pistols 7.63 and spare magazines.
Mar. 2nd	S.S. Omi Maru	- do -	39 Mausers 7.63. 3200 rounds 7.63.
Mar. 3rd	S.S. Nikko Maru	- do -	5 Mausers and holsters. 600 rounds of ammunition.
Mar. 9th	S.S. Andre Lebon	- do -	2 Mauser auto. pistols. 7 Browning auto. pistols. 1,441 rounds. 3 gune sticks. 1 incomplete gun stick.
Mar. 15th	S.S. Loongwo	- do - ~~River Police~~	1 old automatic pistol.
Mar. 15th	S.S. Loongwo	Post Office	2 Mauser automatic pistols. 200 rounds of ammunition.
Mar. 15th	S.S. Tuckwo	Customs	1 Auto pistol 7.65. 39 rounds. 2 Magazines.
Mar. 25th	S.S. Venezia	- do -	48 Mauser Auto pistols. 15 Mauser Auto pistols (without holsters). 2,100 rounds in clips. 7,536 rounds without clips. 80 pistol clips. 31 Mauser Auto pistols.
Apr. 6th	S.S. Siangyong Maru	- do -	9 Mauser auto pistols. 1 Browning auto pistols. 2 magazines. 550 rounds of ammunition.
Apr. 6th	S.S. Ikoma Maru	- do -	24 Mauser auto pistols. 2,300 rounds.
Apr. 9th	S.S. Fengyang Maru	- do -	4 Mauser auto pistols. 359 rounds.
Apr. 10th	S.S. Shanghai Maru	- do -	8 Mauser auto pistols. 800 rounds.
Apr. 16th	S.S. Lushan Maru	- do -	200 rounds 7.65 Browning auto ammunition.

DATE.	WHERE SEIZED.	BY WHOM SEIZED.	AMOUNT OF SEIZURE & REMARKS.
1926.			
May 3rd	S.S. Amazone	Customs	41 auto pistols. 9,000 rounds.
May 5th	S.S. Amazone	S.M.P.	118 Rifles & Pistols. 25,666 rounds. (Handed over to Customs).
May 6th	S.S. Amazone	- do -	1,200 rounds auto pistol ammunition. (Handed over to Customs).
May 20th	S.S. Amazone	Post Office.	1 6.35 revolver. 98 rounds.
May 28th	S.S. D' Artagnan	Customs	1 auto pistol and 100 rounds.
June 3rd	S.S. Shunteen	- do -	4 auto pistols and 163 rounds. 3 hand grenades.
June 3rd	S.S. Yuan On	- do -	11 Revolvers.
June 3rd	S.S. Angkor	- do -	11 revolvers and 1,100 rounds.
June 9th	S.S. Omi Maru	- do -	124 Mauser and Auto pistols. 3,000 rounds.
June 9th	S.S. Etha Rickmers	- do -	19 Browning and Auto pistols. 5,780 rounds.
June 13th	S.S. Porthos	- do -	3 7.65 pistols. 75 rounds.
June 13th	S.S. Preussen	- do -	23,000 rounds Auto pistol. 16,200 rounds Mauser. 199 rounds revolver. 100 rounds Sporting. 106 Mauser pistols. 223 Auto pistols. 159 Auto pistols magazines. 55 Mauser pistol stocks.
June 21st	S.S. Shinyo Maru	- do -	113 Mauser pistol holsters.
June 24th	S.S. Carnarvonshire	- do -	10 Mauser pistols.
June 24th	S.S..Jefferson	- do -	14 Mauser pistols. 28 Smith & Wesson revolvers. 2,700 rounds Smith & Wesson revolvers. 1,420 rounds Mauser ammunition.

DATE.	WHERE SEIZED.	BY WHOM SEIZED.	AMOUNT OF SEIZURE & REMARKS.
1926.			
June 24th	S.S. Kinno Maru	Customs	100 rounds Mauser ammunition.
July 1st	S.S. Andre Lebon	- do -	48 Auto pistols. 6,140 rounds.
July 1st	S.S. Carnarvonshire	- do -	82 Auto pistols. 8,442 rounds 37 Mags.
July 1st	S.S. Glenshiel	- do -	1 Auto pistol and 99 rounds.
July 1st	S.S. Kashmir	- do -	4 Auto pistols. 100 rounds.
July 1st	S.S. Andre Lebon	- do -	1 Auto pistol,73 rounds.
July 1st	S.S. Adolf von Bayer	-do-	316 Auto pistol slides and magazines.
July 2nd	S.S. Kashmir	- do -	10 Auto pistols. 1,043 rounds. 4 Mags.
July 2nd	S.S. Omi Maru	- do -	1 Mauser pistol.
July 6th	S.S. Omi Maru	- do -	8 Mauser pistols. 597 rounds.
July 13th	S.S. Adolf von Bayer	-do-	44 pistol mags. 6 pistol slides.
July 13th	S.S. Paul Lecat	- do -	10 Auto pistols.
July 13th	S.S. Paul Lecat	- do -	900 rounds 7.65 ammunition.
July 13th	S.S. Preussen	- do -	2 Auto pistols 6.35. 2 Auto pistols mags. 1 Auto pistols holsters
July 13th	S.S. Adolf von Bayer	-do-	81 Auto pistol mags.
July 13th	S.S. Paul Lecat	- do -	70 .38 revolvers. 36 7.65 Auto pistols. 28 6.35 Auto pistols. 7,098 rounds .38 ammunition. 3,900 rounds 7.65 ammunition. 2,823 rounds 6.35 ammunition.

DATE.	WHERE SEIZED.	BY WHOM SEIZED.	AMOUNT OF SEIZURE & REMARKS.
1926.			
July 20th	S.S. Pembrokeshire	Customs	7 Pistols and ammunition.
July 27th	S.S. Macedonia	- do -	2 Browning 7.65 Auto pistols. 1 .38 Revolver. 1 pistol mag. 125 rounds 7.65 ammunition. 49 rounds .38 revolver ammu.
Sept. 7th	S.S. Rokko Maru	- do -	4 Mauser pistols. 200 rounds ammunition.
Sept. 9th	S.S. Kwang Lee	- do -	90 Mauser 7.63 pistols. 1 Mauser without case. 33 Steyn Auto pistols 9 m/m. 1 Auto pistol. 44,500 rounds Mauser ammunition. 342 rounds pistol ammunition 6.35. 1,180 rounds pistol ammunition 8 m/m. 255 rounds miscellaneous revolver ammunition. 3,700 rounds pistol ammunition.
Sept. 14th	S.S. Glengarry Castle	- do -	33 Auto pistols. 3,372 rounds. 34 mags.
Sept. 14th	S.S. Omi Maru	- do -	2 Mauser pistols. 198 rounds.
Sept. 14th	S.S. Sui Wo	- do -	1 Auto pistol.
Sept. 15th	S.S. Kashgar	- do -	3 Mauser pistols. 28 rounds.
Sept. 18th	S.S. Kashgar	- do -	1 Mauser pistol. 100 rounds.
Sept. 20th	S.S. D' Artagnan	- do -	1 Auto pistol. 7 .38 revolvers. 600 rounds.
Sept. 24th	S.S. D' Artagnan	- do -	2 Auto pistols 7.65.
Oct. 2nd	S.S. D' Artagnan	River Police	6,404 rounds ammunition.
Oct. 11th	S.S. Lien Shing	Customs	377 Sporting cartridges

Date.	WHERE SEIZED.	BY WHOM SEIZED.	AMOUNT OF SEIZURE & REMARKS.
1926.			
Oct. 20th	S.S. Wenchow	Customs	2 Mauser pistols.
Nov. 8th	Chinese Post Office	- do -	1 Auto pistol. 175 rounds.
Nov. 16th	S.S. Paul Lecat	- do -	5 Mauser stocks. 445 rounds ammunition.
Nov. 17th	S.S. Paul Lecat	- do -	1 Gun stick. 100 rounds.
Nov. 29th	S.S. Khiva	- do -	Auto pistols and 200 rounds.
Dec. 1st	S.S. Preussen	- do -	62 Mauser pistols. 6,140 rounds.
Dec. 10th	S.S. Carnarvonshire	- do -	126 pistols and ammunition.
Dec. 17th	S.S. Ikoma Maru	- do -	2 Mauser pistols. 200 rounds.
Dec. 24th	Chinese Post Office	- do -	2 Auto pistols.
Dec. 26th	S.S. Yuan On	- do -	957 rounds ammunition.
Dec. 31st	S.S. Kalyan	- do -	Auto pistols and ammunition.
1927.			
Jan. 6th	S.S. Rokko Maru	- do -	6 Mauser pistols.
Jan. 8th	S.S. Fulda	- do -	Mauser pistols and ammunition.
Jan. 13th	S.S. D' Artagnan	- do -	Arms and ammunition (7 packages).
Jan. 13th	S.S. Maya Maru	- do -	1 Mauser pistol case.
Jan. 17th	S.S. Yomashiro Maru	- do -	104 Mauser pistols and ammu.
Jan. 24th	S.S. Sphinx	- do -	1 Mauser pistol. 2,300 rounds.
Jan. 27th	S.S. Yalou	- do -	3 Auto pistols and ammunition.

DATE.	WHERE SEIZED.	BY WHOM SEIZED.	AMOUNT OF SEIZURE & REMARKS.
1927.			
Feb. 10th	S.S. Shunteen	Customs	1 Mauser pistol. 90 rounds.
Feb. 21st	S.S. Shungtseng	- do -	103 rounds Mauser ammunition.
Mar. 2nd	S.S. Naloo	- do -	1 Auto pistol 7.65.
Mar. 8th	S.S. Capitaine Faure	-do-	23 Auto pistols 7.65. 23 Spare mags. 1,732 rounds.
Mar. 14th	S.S. Glenapp	- do -	32 pistols and ammunition.
Mar. 21st	S.S. Feng Yang Maru	- do -	12 Mauser pistols 7.65. 400 rounds.
Mar. 21st	S.S. Maya Maru	- do -	14 Mauser pistols. 1,100 rounds.
Mar. 22nd	S.S. Khyhia	- do -	25 rounds ammunition.
Mar. 22nd	S.S. Khyber	- do -	3 Auto pistols 7.65. 1 .38 revolver. 130 rounds 7.65 ammunition. 50 rounds .38 ammunition.
Apr. 2nd	S.S. Si-kiang	- do -	Auto pistol and 2,000 rounds ammunition.
Apr. 4th	S.S. Sui Wo	- do -	2 Auto pistols 7.65. 100 rounds.
Apr. 12th	S.S. Amazone	- do -	Auto pistol and 300 rounds.
Apr. 12th	S.S. Shanghai Maru	- do -	20 Auto pistols and ammunition.
Apr. 12th	S.S. Maya Maru	- do -	99 rounds Mauser ammunition.
Apr. 12th	S.S. Ningpo Sampan	- do -	8 Mausers and ammunition.
Apr. 20th	S.S. Yung Tung	- do -	7 Mausers. 3 Mauser barrels.
May 16th	S.S. Glentara	- do -	47 Auto pistols and ammunition.

DATE.	WHERE SEIZED.	BY WHOM SEIZED.	AMOUNT OF SEIZURE & REMARKS.
1927.			
May 18th	S.S. Chin Chang Li	Customs	2 Auto pistols. 1 Auto pistol mag.
May 18th	Chinese Post Office	- do -	2 Auto pistols. 299 rounds.
May 18th	S.S. Fushima Maru	- do -	399 rounds pistol ammunition.
May 18th	S.S. Pres. Madison	- do -	2 Revolvers. 13 rounds.
June 1st	S.S. Lieut Saint Laubert Bie	- do -	5 Auto pistols. 600 rounds.
June 3rd	S.S. Lushan Maru	- do -	8 Lewis machine gun parts.
June 7th	S.S. Hakozaki Maru	- do -	20 Auto pistols. 2,100 rounds.
June 9th	S.S. Hakozaki Maru	-do -	1 Auto pistol. 475 rounds.
June 9th	S.S. Porthos	- do -	13,993 rounds Auto pistol ammu. 26 Auto pistols. 2,699 rounds.
June 16th	S.S. Shanghai Maru	- do -	50 Mauser pistols with holsters.
June 18th	S.S. Kwang Lee	- do -	10 Machine guns. 3,238 rounds.
July 11th	S.S. Paul Lecat	- do -	4 Auto pistols 7.65. 350 rounds.
July 13th	S.S. Genbu Maru	- do -	27 Mauser pistols 7.63.
July 20th	S.S. Loongwo	- do -	12 Mauser pistols. 16 Auto pistols. 700 rounds mauser ammunition. 1,369 rounds Auto ammunition.
Aug. 22nd	S.S. Lushan Maru	- do -	3 Mauser pistol holsters.
Aug. 22nd	S.S. Korea Maru	- do -	1 Revolver. 200 rounds.
Aug. 30th	S.S. Sakaki Maru	- do -	6 Mauser pistols.

DATE.	WHERE SEIZED.	BY WHOM SEIZED.	AMOUNT OF SEIZURE & REMARKS.
1927.			
Oct. 3rd	S.S. Siberia Maru	Customs	9 packages of cartridges.
Oct. 5th	S.S. Yamasho Maru	- do -	27 Auto pistols. 2,875 rounds.
Oct. 5th	S.S. Coblenz	- do -	2 Auto pistols. 199 rounds.
Oct. 5th	S.S. Maya Maru	- do -	2 Auto pistols. 200 rounds.
Oct. 5th	S.S. Hangsang	- do -	1 Mauser pistol and ammunition.
~~Oct. 13th~~			~~1 Mauser pistol and ammunition.~~
Oct. 13th	S.S. Pres. Jefferson	-do-	1 Stevens rifle and 2,100 rounds
Oct. 24th	S.S. Fausang	- do -	1 Auto pistol.
Nov. 2nd	S.S. Si Kiang	- do -	4 Auto pistols. 225 rounds.
Nov. 2nd	Chinese Post Office	- do -	62 Revolver cartridges.
Nov. 2nd	S.S. Hakoru Maru	- do -	4 Auto pistols.
Nov. 2nd	S.S. Claus Rickmers	- do -	46 Auto pistols. 4,500 rounds.
Nov. 3rd	S.S. Omi Maru	- do -	16 Mauser pistols. 2,000 rounds.
Nov. 14th	S.S. Porthos	- do -	7 Auto pistols. 1,675 rounds. 1 Revolver.
Nov. 21st	S.S. Carnarvonshire	- do -	3 Mauser pistols.
Nov. 21st	S.S. Dessau	- do -	2 Auto pistols.
Nov. 22nd	S.S. Carnarvonshire	- do -	43 pistols and ammunition.
Nov. 22nd	S.S. Gemma	- do -	20 Mauser pistols. 1,920 rounds.

DATE.	WHERE SEIZED.	BY WHOM SEIZED.	AMOUNT OF SEIZURE & REMARKS.
1927.			
Nov. 23rd	S.S. Gemma	Customs	2 Auto pistols. 150 rounds.
Nov. 28th	S.S. Pres. Cleveland	-do-	17 packages empty brass cartridges.
Nov. 28th	S.S. Nanyang Maru	- do -	3 Sporting guns. 395 rounds.
Dec. 3rd	S.S. Ramses	- do -	24 Auto shot guns.
Dec. 6th	S.S. Fu Yuen	- do -	1 Mauser pistol. 99 rounds.
Dec. 6th	S.S. Pembrokeshire	- do -	13 Mauser pistols. 1,750 rounds.
Dec. 6th	S.S. Pembrokeshire	- do -	400 rounds Auto pistol ammu.
Dec. 20th	S.S. Kalyan	- do -	2 packages Auto pistols.
Dec. 21st	S.S. Nagasaki Maru	- do -	1 Mauser pistol and ammunition.
Dec. 24th	S.S. Vogtland	- do -	2 Auto shot guns.
Dec. 28th	S.S. Woosung Maru	- do -	1 Mauser pistol holster.
Dec. 28th	S.S. Pres. Mc Kinley	-do-	3 S. & W. Revolvers.
Dec. 30th	S.S. Fushun	- do -	100 rounds Mauser pistol ammunition.

DATE.	WHERE SEIZED.	BY WHOM SEIZED.	AMOUNT OF SEIZURE & REMARKS.
1928.			
Feb. 15th	S.S. Saarland	Customs	61 pistols. 6,099 rounds of ammunition.
Mar. 19th	S.S. Paul Lecat	- do -	328 pistols. 33,000 rounds of ammunition.
Mar. 30th	S.S. Andre Lebon	- do -	4 pistols. 450 rounds of ammunition.
Apr. 2nd	S.S. Morea	- do -	25 pistols. 40 rounds of ammunition.
Apr. 25th	S.S. Jeypore	- do -	46 pistols. 4,586 rounds of ammunition. 43 spare magazines.
Apr. 30th	S.S. Malwa	- do -	175 rounds of ammunition.
May 3rd	S.S. Carnarvonshire	- do -	12 pistols. 700 rounds of ammunition. 13 spare magazines.
May 5th	S.S. Wai Shing	- do -	20 pistols. 600 rounds of ammunition. (Handed over by Chief Engineer).
May 5th	S.S. Siberia Maru	- do -	16 revolvers. 2,550 rounds of ammunition (Handed over by Chief Officer).
May 7th	S.S. Remo	- do -	1 pistol. 25 rounds of ammunition.
May 16th	S.S. Kutwo	- do -	1 pistol. 9 rounds of ammunition.
May 18th	S.S. Atlanta City	- do -	32 revolvers. 2,000 rounds of ammunition.
June 21st	S.S. Toyora Maru	- do -	56 pistols.
June 26th	S.S. Shanghai Maru	- do -	16 pistols.
July 25th	S.S. Glenogle	- do -	8 pistols. 8 spare magazines. 1,100 rounds of ammunition.

DATE.	WHERE SEIZED.	BY WHOM SEIZED.	AMOUNT OF SEIZURE & REMARKS.
1928.			
Aug. 18th	S.S. Porthos	Customs	8 pistols. 100 rounds of ammunition.
Sept. 9th	S.S. Porthos	- do -	59 pistols. 6,470 rounds of ammunition. (Handed over by Chief officer).
Oct. 19th	S.S. Yungfung	- do -	2,675 rounds of ammunition.
Dec. 8th	S.S. Porthos	- do -	34 pistols. 13,352 rounds of ammunition.
1929.			
Feb. 20th	S.S. Ouderkerk	- do -	188 pistols. 19,762 rounds of ammunition.
Apr. 14th	S.S. Athos II (Messageries Maritimes)	- do -	33 Auto pistols. 100 rounds of ammunition.
Apr. 17th	S.S. Deike Rickmers	- do -	99 Auto pistols, "Jupiter" make (French). 13,000 rounds of ammunition. Said to have been taken on board at Antwerp.
May 21st	S.S. Gleniffer	- do -	6 Automatic pistols. Handed to Customs by Captain of Gleniffer.
May 24th	S.S. Sikiang (French)	- do -	114 pistols. 12,000 rounds of ammunition.
June 26th	S.S. Andre Lebon	- do -	3 Colt revolvers. 1 Mauser pistol. 400 rounds of ammunition.
July 8th	S.S. Derflinger	- do -	52 rounds of ammunition for Automatic pistols.
July 13th	S.S. Soochow (B. & S.)	- do -	492 rounds of pistol ammunition.
Sept 17th	S.S. Kitano Maru	River Police	40 pistols.
Nov. 17th	S.S. Saarland	Customs	180 pistols. 18,025 rounds of ammunition.

DATE.	WHERE SEIZED.	BY WHOM SEIZED.	AMOUNT OF SEIZURE & REMARKS.
1929.			
Nov. 30th	S.S. Ammon	Customs	46 pistols. 4,600 rounds of ammunition.
Dec. 10th	S.S. Isar	- do -	1 pistol. 300 rounds of ammunition.
1930.			
Jan. 19th	S.S. Havenstein	- do -	74 pistols. 7.400 rounds of ammunition.
Jan.27th	S.S. Coblenz	- do -	8 Automatic pistols. 1,000 rounds of ammunition.
Mar. 15th	S.S. Dessua	- do -	12 pistols. 1,200 rounds of ammunition.
Apr. 10th	S.S. Tjibadok	- do -	90 pistols. 8,910 rounds of ammunition.
Apr. 20th	S.S. Hoten Maru	- do -	5 pistols. 375 rounds of ammunition.
May 5th	S.S. Han Yang	- do -	4 pistols. 400 rounds of ammunition.
May 21st	S.S. Deike Rickmers	- do -	2 old German Army rifles. 120 rounds for same.
May 27th	S.S. Yung-fung	- do -	1 Automatic pistol. 28 rounds of ammunition.
May 30th	Native cargo boat	- do -	135 Auto pistols. 44,160 rounds of ammunition. 41 Mauser pistol holders. 57 Spare magazines. Believed to have been smuggled from the S.S. Alster and S.S. Tirpitz.

19:7:30

S2,

For attention and collection of data please in co-operation with Mr Brooks of S3 and S5 and also SL.

J.K.L.

G.C.P.—K 4—40,000—5-27—(st)
G.L., H.D., No. 5317-D of 15-2-24]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1455.
Bombay
date 19 - 7 - 30.

Office of the Commissioner of Police,

No. 4860 of 192
C/20

From Deputy
THE/COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Crime Branch, BOMBAY.

To

The Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai, China.

Bombay, June *192*0.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that in recent years large consignments of arms and ammunition have been seized on incoming ships by the Bombay Police and Customs authorities. Inquiries made go to show that most of these smuggled arms are intended for sale in China where they realize a good price.

I would, therefore, request you kindly to supply me with a statement giving the undermentioned details regarding any cases of arms smuggling detected by you during the past five years.

(1) Name of ship, (2) Quantity of arms seized,
(3) Date of seizure, (4) Names of persons arrested,
(5) Result of case,

One Yar Mohamed, a Ghat Serang of the P. & O. Company, - Bombay, is believed to be responsible for a great deal of this - smuggling and I would request you to supply me with any information you may possess regarding the man.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Dy: Commissioner of Police,
26/6 Crime Branch, Bombay.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.1455.
Date 31 - 7 - 30.

July 30, 30.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No.4860 C.30 of June 26, I have the honour to forward herewith a list* of arms seized during the past five years. The list probably contains only a portion of the actual seizures made by the local Customs officials and River Police, and does not include arms and ammunition seized by the Shanghai Municipal Police in the Foreign Settlement which were undoubtedly smuggled ashore for sale and in which there was no possibility of tracing the source of supply.

* Sent. 31/7

For your information it should be noted that the Shanghai Municipal Police have no jurisdiction on the Whangpoo River where ships berth so that we are dependent on the local Chinese River Police a nd Customs Authorities for most of the information contained in the attached list. For that reason we can obtain no information regarding Yar Mohamed, as smuggling is done outside our jurisdiction and we have no means of getting into touch with the principals.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime Branch,
Bombay. India.

D-1456

S.B. D.1456

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. & S. B. REGIST
No. S. B. D.1456.
Date 23 - 7 - 30

July 22, 30.

Dear Mr. Cunningham,

Synthetic Opium.

In reply to your letter of July 17 on the above subject, I have to inform you that the so called synthetic opium was in reality a composition of boiled pig skin and sesamum seed cake and has no narcotic effect. It is frequently used for mixing with inferior grades of opium for purposes of fraud in opium transactions, and is in some instances actually smoked by very poor addicts of the habit.

Opium, dross and ashes are also mixed with this substance for fraudulent purposes to give it the smell of opium whilst the colour is sometimes obtained by mixture with date juice.

ithout the opium or opium residue the substance is manufactured locally in large quantities for mixing with paint and varnish.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Edwin S. Cunningham Esq.,
U.S.A. Consul-General,
Shanghai.

bar

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, ... 193.....

To .....

Li-an-to has no narcotic effect. The 145 catties synthetic opium referred to as being destroyed by the Customs comprised the following spurious opium:

Yunnan raw	55
Spurious Yunnan	55
" Szechuen	33½
Catties.	143½

This was handed over by the Shanghai District Court.

A.H. Wright Capt. B.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To D.C., (45 Bo) Shanghai, July 22, 1930.

Herwick St. Lukis' report on attached enquiry. There is no such thing as synthetic opium. Li-an-to, a composition of boiled pig's lard & Sesamum seed cake is frequently used with inferior grades of opium for fraudulent purposes. Such "opium" is known as spurious or imitation opium.

2
-30

File No. S. B. D. 1456

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Traffic Branch Station,

Date July 22, 1930.

Subject (in full) Re Opium burned by the Maritime Customs.

Made by Sub-Insp. O.B.Perkins. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter, I beg to report that I have made inquiries and find that the opium in question which was burned by the Customs on April 4th was not synthetic opium but what is known as "Liao Ts" (子料) or imitation opium. It is usually composed of boiled pigs rind, sesamum seed cake & when making imitation Indian Opium sometimes dates are added to give the dark rich colour.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. B. Perkins

Sub-Inspector.

Officer i/c Traffic Branch.

In reply refer to
800 JEJ/CEG

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, July 17, 1930.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1456.
21-7-30.

Subject: Synthetic Opium Burned by the Maritime Customs.

Dear Major Gerrard:

Sometime during April of this year it was reported in the press of Shanghai that the Customs on April 4th destroyed by burning a quantity of opium and other narcotics including 145 catties of synthetic opium. This report has come to the attention of the Department of State which desires such information as may be available concerning synthetic opium, particularly the composition of this substance and the method, place and extent of its manufacture.

Any information which you can give me in this connection for transmission to the Department of State will be greatly appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Edwin S. Cunningham.
Edwin S. Cunningham.

DC(1 + 5)
for draft
answer,
please
Inf
19/7

Major F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
18 Hankow Road,
Shanghai.

D-1457

S.B. D.1457

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL C...
C. & S. D. REC...
No. S. B. D.1457
ate 25 - 7 - '30.

July 24, 30.

Dear Mr. North,

With reference to your memo of July 19,1930, I have to inform you that John William Fraser Cameron was in 1928 residing in Korea, where he was engaged in coal mining. He returned to Shanghai at the end of that year and borrowed $700 from his wife on the understanding that he would return to England. This he promised to do, but instead proceeded to Harbin where he again borrowed money to enable him to reach England.

So far as can be ascertained, his latest address is c/o The Regent Palace Hotel, Piccadilly Circus, London W.

Yours sincerely,

P.A. North Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

File No. S.B.D. 19

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch No. 2. Station,

REPORT

Date July 23. 1930.

Subject (in full) J.W.F. Cameron.

Made by D.P.S. Moore. Forwarded by W.H. Cameron A.S.P.

Sir,

Reference the attached enquiry from the British Consulate Passport Office.

John William Fraser Cameron was in 1928, residing in Korea where he was engaged in coal mining. He returned to Shanghai at the end of that year and borrowed $700 from his wife (from whom he had been legally separated for some years on account of his drunken habits), on the understanding that he would return to England. This he promised to do, but instead, went to Harbin where he borrowed more money to enable him to reach England.

So far as can be ascertained his latest address is as follows, c/o The Regent Palace Hotel, Piccadilly Circus, London W.

W. Moore
D. P. S.

D. C.

(C. & S. Branches)

Reg. Please prepare ~~Reply to the North~~ Reply to the North giving the information bearing on Cameron's movements included in the above reports.

24:7:30

MEMORANDUM.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL C & S. B. REG.S No. S. B. D.1457. ate 21 - 7 - 30.

m Passport Office,

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL

SHANGHAI 19th July, 1930. ~~xxx~~

To R.C. Aiers, Esquire,

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Dear Mr Aiers,

An enquiry has been received from the Legation regarding one J.W. Cameron who was in Peking about 1925, afterwards clearing out without paying his Club bill, etc. It is understood that he is now in Shanghai, and it is desired to get into touch with him in connection with a loan of $550 which is still outstanding.

There is no record of Cameron in this office and I should therefore be grateful if you would let me know whether you have any trace of him.

Yours sincerely,

F.A. North.

D-1458

S.B. D. 1458.

Macau, 12 of July 1930

Director of Criminal Intelligence
Shanghai

Sir.

I will be always grateful to you if you will do me the great favour to inform me where is Mr. Jerry Remedios, clerk of »Banque de L'Indo-Chine of Shanghai.

I heard that he left his job last year, but his brothers still living in Shanghai, and they will give you the information I need, if you tell them the reason.

Mr. Remadios wife elope from him two years ago aided by Augusta Graça and eldest sister of his wife, who invest money to do everything, so she can prostitute her younger sister, as she are doing in Macau, and the same sister has ruined my happiness, near by the same way, so I need Mr. Remedios to produce some important prove that I can persecute a prostitute agent.

If you succeeded in finding Mr. Remedios or his brothers please give the photo of a letter, that I am sending you by the same post, wich is the key to discover everything, and tell them that I have very important information, but they must keep very quiet now.

Trusting in your benevolence, I beg your kindness to accept my sincere thanks on antecipation, and I remain, sir, always your gratcful servant.

Julia Pedruco

Julia Pedruco

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.1058.
Date 21-7-30.

July 21, 30.

Madam,

I am in receipt of your letter of July 12 together with a photograph of letter which is returned herewith, and have to inform you that the Police can take no action in this matter. I would suggest that you communicate with the Consul General for Portugal, Shanghai.

I am, Madam,

Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches).

Mrs. Julia Pedruco

Rua da Restauracao No. 10

Macau.

D-1462

S. S. D. D. 1462.
Date 19 - 2 - 31

Plan To Limit Chinese Ship Co's Expense

Drastic Reforms Now Proposed For C.M.S.N. Branch Offices

EXPENDITURE CUTS

Annual Deficits Caused By Heavy Outlay And Mismanagement

A thorough reorganization the various branch offices of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company in order to increase administrative efficiency as well as to prevent leakage, is now being planned by Mr. Li Chung-kung, Special Commissioner for the Reorganization of the company.

The company has upwards of thirty branches all over the country. The aggregate earnings run to the heavy expenditure as well as mismanagement in these branch offices, the company has had to sustain large annual deficits for the past few years. Such a state of affairs necessitates drastic reform.

According to the plans now under consideration, the annual expenditure of the branch offices, which amounted to as much as 60 per cent. of the total earnings in the past, will hereafter be reduced and limited to 15 per cent. for all branch offices, with the exception of Shanghai and Hankow. In the latter cases, the annual expenditure must not exceed 8 per cent. of the net earnings.

Where branch offices are entrusted with the administration of real estate, the annual expenditure for upkeep and repairs must not exceed 5 per cent. of the net revenue. The various branch offices will also be divided into several grades according to their degree of importance.

As an incentive to staff members, special bonuses will be given to those who render meritorous service. Ten per cent. of the annual allowances for each office will be set apart to constitute a bonus fund.

The present practice of directors of branch offices appointing all their subordinate staff members often results in the complete change of staffs following any change of directors. This tends greatly to impair the general efficiency, and hereafter all heads of departments in the branch offices will be directly appointed by the General Administration Office at Shanghai. Staff members other than departmental heads are to be appointed at the recommendation of the branch office directors.—Kuo Min.

Reg. Please attach file.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. & S. B. REG.STR.
No. S. B. D.1462
ate 25-7-30

CHINA MERCHANTS' S. N. CO.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Kew" has said much in your columns about the deplorable state of this Company in the matter of arrears of wages and lack of proper maintenance of the Company's ships. Granting that he has based his writings upon facts, as he said that "he has within the past few days availed himself of visits to certain of the Company's vessels with the sole object of getting at the *truth*," I must say that some of his statements cannot go unchallenged.

In regard to the arrears of wage payment, I must make it clear that both the foreign and Chinese ranks, the floating staff as well as those working in the office, have been accorded the same treatment. Your correspondent seems to say in his writings that only the foreign ranks have been maltreated in the matter of wage payment, as he fails to mention that the wages of the crew, which range from $30 to $50, have been in arrears as many months as those foreign ranks whose wages are ten or twenty times bigger. It is true that the staff, floating as well as those working in the office have just received their May wages. But this deplorable state is quite out of the control of the Company's management. For several months, most of the ships under the Company's flag have been commandeered for the military service, and the charter money has run over half million dollars unpaid. What can a shipping firm do when all its ships have been deprived of the regular service and when the chartered money is not forthcoming? In face of the financial trouble, the management has been at its wit's end to raise money for meeting the necessary payments, and the managing director and the departmental chiefs have ever gone to the extent of cutting down their salaries spontaneously. Therefore under this trying condition, every one has gone through much sufferance and privation. Your correspondent seems to question the integrity of the Company's employees by stating that "the freight on one of the company river vessels for the down trip and which vessel was then in port, was in excess of Tls. 10,000. Where then in the money going and who is 'scooping the pool'?" In finding the truth, your correspondent has not gone through a little trouble by making some inquiries as to the method of collecting freight charges as practiced by this Company. To tell the truth, the freights of this Company have been habitually collected three times a year—the Dragon Festival, the Mid-Autumn Festival, and the end of the year. Therefore, this money as alleged by your correspondent cannot be had until the Mid-Autumn Festival. I presume that this will be enough to disclose the whereabouts of this Tls 10,000.

As to the supply of stores to the ships, the management has in the past found that some members of the crew have habitually requisitioned some articles which are not necessary, and that they have simply tried to get some extra money by selling them out at a cheaper price. Thus the management has instructed the store-keeper to keep a watchful eye on the requisition list submitted by different ships, and to issue only those articles which are deemed necessary.

Concluding, I must say that I hold no important position in the Company's Shanghai Office as alleged by your correspondent, and that my writings can in no way be considered as the official utterance of the Company.

PAUL K. WHANG.

Shanghai, July 22, 1930.

D.C. (Brand Sp. Br.'s)
Information.
24:7:30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C.I. Section, Special Branch 2613-5

REPORT

No. S. B. D. 1462.

Date July 19. 1930

Date 22 - 7 - 30

Subject (in full) The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Wharves C/o, and Shanghai Banks.

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. J.W.Prince.

Sir,

I have received information to the effect that, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the affairs of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Wharves Company, the leading foreign bankers in Shanghai, who have been financing the majority of the business done in connection with the above company's wharves, have decided to rescind the banking facilities heretofore extended, and have sent letters to the company to the effect that they will take no further risks in respect of cargo transactions through the company's wharves neither will they extend any further credit in respect of the same.

It is also stated that the Banks have notified their clients, who have cargo stored on the above company's wharves, that they will take no further risks, nor extend any further credit in respect of such cargo unless it is removed from the custody of the above company. This is resulting in the cargo in question being removed to godowns belonging to other companies, and the usual shipping being turned away from the above company's wharves to other wharves where they can get the necessary cargo storage facilities.

It is stated that the reason for this action on the part of the Banks is that they are dissatisfied with the general management of the company's affairs, which are stated to be in a state of chaos, and they demand that the general management of the company's wharves be put in the hands of a foreigner, as heretofore, and that the company be reorganised and put on a sound business basis. Now the company has referred this matter to the Nanking Government and the business of the wharves is at a standstill

J.W. Prince

C. D. I.

D. C.

Cr' & Sp' Branches.

Information and favour of return

21:7:30

21:7:30

S.B. D 1162

CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In view of the continued attitude of this Company in the matter of arrears of salary due to the Foreign ranks in its service it is surely high time that the Governments of the respective luckless nationals renewed their representations to the Nationalist Government and in no uncertain terms request that this scandal be terminated forthwith. This, as apart from the question of unpaid pensions and allowances due to retired ranks, payment of which has been in default since the end of 1926.

A brief resume of what has transpired in this connection since the Nationalist Government forcibly took over control of the Company in February, 1928, may be of interest. About the middle of that month Mr. T. C. Chao assumed office as managing director appointed by the Nationalist Government. In an interview with a representative of the "North China Daily News" on 18th April, 1928, Mr. Chao is quoted as stating:—

> "After he (Mr. Chao) had taken over control of the affairs of the Company it was immediately decided that these salaries (arrears) must be paid and he (Mr. Chao) asserted yesterday that at the present time the majority of arrears had been paid up."

That was over two years ago and during the intervening period Mr. Chao has had fairly ample time to put the affairs of the Company on a little more stable basis. That his words were not to be taken lightly is evidenced by the following, which occurs in the speech made by Mr. Chao to the party composing the German Industrial Mission on board the Company's s.s. "Kiang An" on 1st May, 1930 and duly chronicled in your issue of 3rd May:—

> "During my two years service I have left no stone unturned to introduce various reform measures into the management of our Company. Though we have achieved much progress in our endeavour, yet we are not at all satisfied with our success."

That is the picture that Mr. Chao has drawn for public consumption to fit in a period of the last two years, but what the actual conditions are to-day is a totally different story. The writer has within the past few days availed himself of visits to certain of the Company's vessels with the sole object of getting at the *truth* and what is the position? In brief, practically all of the Foreign ranks have not at date been paid their salaries for *May* last (some are three and four months in arrears of payment.) In the case of two of the Company's steamers the Master and Officers were kept cooling their heels in the Company's offices from 9.00 a.m. to noon and from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. on the two consecutive days which constituted their whole stay in port in an effort to get *one-half* of their month's wages for *May*, only to be eventually told, "next trip can pay." This, take note, after various officials in the Company's offices had given these ranks their "faithful promise" that they would definitely be paid one-half of their wages for May before they sailed. And, almost without exception; these ranks are all married men with families. Yet, despite this absence of wages, the writer was assured that the freight on one of the Company's river vessels for the down trip and which vessel was then in port, was in excess of Taels 10,000,000. Where then is the money going and who is "scooping the pool" the while that men who have earned it and who are entitled to it have perforce to go without what is lawfully due to them? And this is a sample of Government control of private interests which Foreigners in China will do well to take heed of. In other countries where law and order obtain and where justice in the fullest sense and implication of the word is available for all, a seaman's wages are the first charge on a ship; in vessels under the Chinese flag the reverse is the case. Incidentally, whatever the shortcomings of the China Merchants Company in its earlier days and before the Nationalist Government "efficiency experts" got their clutch on the Company, agreements made were faithfully honoured and wages were always available when due. Yet, in spite of these facts, we have a gentleman named Paul K. Whang, who, in the issue of the "China Weekly Review" of 7th June, 1930, unburdens himself of the following brilliant literary fragment in a contribution over his name regarding the Company's Foreign employees:—

> "As a matter of fact, most of the Co.'s foreign employees are far from being aged people. Furthermore, many of the captains of the Company's ships are well-known seamen along the China coast and their services has been frequently solicited by other shipping firms. But their long connection with the Company has produced such an attachment in their heart that they are reluctant to go anywhere else, in spite of the fact that they are actually offered higher wages. Therefore there has been always a happy relationship between the Company and its foreign employees."

Although Mr. Whang is careful to say, in an earlier part of his contribution, that "he does not presume to act as a spokesman for the Company," enquiries have since elicited that he holds a not unimportant post in the Company's Shanghai office.

Reverting, for a moment to the ships themselves. It is indeed deplorable to see the state that many of them are in, due solely to the lack of stores, painting and necessary repairs—deficiencies which even the ranks as conservative seamen, unpaid as they are, keenly resent. The writer perused store lists which had been submitted to the Company's office at monthly periods for over a year; out of 22 most necessary items requisitioned on one list, two were sent on board and even such necessities as Canton brooms and toilet paper were scored out on the grounds that they were not wanted. This list was typical of the remainder sighted by the writer. As for obtaining 28 pounds of white zinc it would appear that its qualities are negligible or its existence unknown as far as the Company's store department is concerned, if the number of times that this small amount to somehow spread over a whole ship was struck out in successive indents, may be accepted as a guide.

"KEW."

H.Q. Cr. and Sp. Br.'s,
Information
21:7:30.

CHINA MERCHANTS WHARVES

A serious condition is likely to arise as a result of the curtailment of foreign supervision over the China Merchants S. N. Co.'s wharves and godowns. This is dealt with in an article on page 3.

C. M. COMPANY TO BE RE-ORGANIZED

Nanking, July 21.

Permission has been granted by the Ministry of Communications to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company to carry out its programme of retrenchment. Unnecessary employees are to be dismissed and a general reduction of the salary schedule is to be effected.—Kuo Min.

D.b. (Br. and Sp. Branches), Information

22:7:30

22:7:30

CHINA MERCHANTS' WHARVES

Grave Concern Displayed by Banks and Insurance Companies

CURTAILING OF FOREIGN SUPERVISION

In view of the recent announcement that the services of the foreign assistant manager had been dispensed with, the position of the wharves and godowns owned by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. is likely to bulk largely in the public eye in the near future. The situation of the most important of the company's wharves and godowns renders them attractive to shipping making use of the harbour, and so long as foreign supervision has been maintained they have been able to do a lucrative business. With the diminution of this to the point it has now reached, a different state of affairs prevails. Very large and important interests are concerned in the case, and the position may be generally summarized as follows.

In the case of wharves and godowns under foreign management, insurance companies accept a guarantee from the proprietors that only particular classes of cargo shall be stored in the same godown, and the godown company is at pains to see that highly inflammable or otherwise dangerous cargo is not stored along with cargo the nature of which makes the risk small. The acceptance of this guarantee naturally pre-supposes a maximum of skilled supervision, and it is felt that with foreign control removed from such as a concern as the China Merchants, the insurance companies cannot accept the risks on cargo in their godowns as has been done before.

Attitude of Courts

Neither, apparently are the banks prepared to do so, and their attitude goes even further than that of the insurance companies. In the first place it is felt that the lien they have on cargo stored in such godowns can no longer be described as being so secure as heretofore, but there is also the attitude of the Chinese law courts to be taken into account. Recently cases have occurred where Chinese courts have attached foreign-owned cargo lying in Chinese godowns and on which the banks probably had a lien. This practice has not induced confidence in the future of goods lying in the China Merchants' godowns, especially in view of the withdrawal of foreign supervision.

It is understood that representations are being to the China Merchants S. N. Co. in regard to that matter. It may, of course, prove a very serious business for the latter company, as with credit and insurance facilities withdrawn—as they may be—shipping companies may feel compelled to berth their steamers at other wharves.

D-1467

Special Branch
No. 2.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No.
No. S. B. D. 1167.
of June 21, 1930.
22-7-30.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Sir,

Arthur Warren Burgess, British, arrived in Shanghai from London on November 28, 1928 as the travelling representative of Messrs W.A. Tyzack & Co. Stella Works, Sheffield. From the date of his arrival until January 1, 1929 he resided with his wife at the Crystal Hotel, Seward Road, and on that date removed to a licenced boarding house No. 198 Range Road, which premises Burgess bought for the sum of $2,800.

He and his wife resided there and conducted a boarding house business until July 1, 1929 when they gave up the premises as they found they could not make it pay. Burgess then removed to his present address, No. 177 Route Mayen.

It is not known that he has actually dealt in firearms and he is regarded by those engaged in this trade as being a person who talks rather that acts. He is said to have served with the Indian Army during the Great War, and when demobilised, obtained his position with the Stella Works, Sheffield.

On January 23, 1929 Burgess applied for and obtained a licence to keep a pistol in his house at No. 198 Range Road.

W Duncan.
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

21:6:30.

C.I. Information 23/6

Reads. to

D-1468

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-I-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch No. 2 Station,
No. S. B. D.1468
Date June 30, 1930.
ate 22-7-30.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Samuel Isakovitch Tiles.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. *Forwarded by* W Duncan A S P

Information has been received that an Enquiry Agency has been opened by Samuel Isakovitch Tiles under the name of "Enquiry & Protective Agency of Shanghai," with offices at No. 18B Central Arcade. He Tiles is a Russian jew, about 22 years of age, native of Ekaterinoslov, South Russia, and resides at Apt. 5, Luck Terrace, Avenue Joffre. He opened his agency on May 15, 1930 previous to which he was employed as a checker of entry tickets at the "Capitol Theatre" for about one year and five months, but was dismissed owing to neglect of duty. Previously he was engaged with his father as a peddler of soap which they manufactured themselves. His father left for Tsingtao where he has a motor car for hire. So far Tiles has conducted very little business and should it not improve he is expected to close down.

There is nothing known against Tiles, but his father had a very shady reputation.

G. Tcheremshankiy.

D. S.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

D.C. (S.A.
Keep in view
1/7 Reg

1:7:30

Reg. Please file after noting remarks
S2 has noted
A D.C. (Brand & Br. Branches)

1:7:30

noted
WL
2 7/30.

D-1469

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch No. 2. Station,
No. S. B. D. 1469
Date August 15. 1930.
Date 16 8 30

REPORT

Subject (in full) Curtis.

Made ~~by~~ and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

From further enquiries made it has been learned that Curtis who resides at No. 22 Fong Loh Lee is the person who approached Mr. Needham regarding the garbage contract.

Curtis* is very friendly with the Compradore of Algar & Co., No. 5 Hongkong Road, and it is possible that he induced Curtis to approach Mr. Needham.

This compradore has some very good business connections and Curtis is at times employed by him to conduct negotiations regarding land deals, etc.

Curtis is about 37 years of age, medium height and build, speaks Japanese and Chinese fluently.

W Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

E.C.P.

Sir,
Information.

D. C. (C. & S. B.)

15 AUG. 1930

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH)

* Ref. to J.D. 7475.
Transferred to Name Reg.

FM.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 1:8: 1930.

To S2,

Please find out discreetly if Curtis, who lives at No: 22 Fong Loh Lee( ), is the man who visited Mr Needam. What does Curtis look like?

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY

Special Branch No. 2 Station,
No. S. B. D. 1469
Date July 31, 1930.
Date 16. 8. 30.

Subject (in full) Curtis.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

Enquiries show that Curtis is residing at No. 22 Fong Loh Lee (豐樂里) off North Szechuen Road extension. He claims to be a real estate agent but is not known to do much business, and as far as can be learned he is not connected with the Chinese Authorities.

A person by the name of Curtis some little time ago attended a dinner given by the Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. He was not officially invited but was taken in by a Chinese friend and introduced.

Curtis is not regarded as a friend of the Mayor.

W Keenan.
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

31.7.'30.

Secret

Curtis approached me Keenan some weeks ago offering to introduce me to the Mayor re garbage contract. Curtis has a Japanese friend who is a sort of adviser to the Mayor, he + Curtis having once saved his (the mayor's) life when he was in danger (presumably from his own countrymen). Curtis is or was interested in the garbage contract himself. The interview did not take place

D.C. (SB)
1/8.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.1469
Date July 31, 30.
16. 8. 30.

Curtis.

Enquiries show that Curtis is residing at No. 22 Fong Loh Lee (豐樂里) off North Szechuen Road extension. He claims to be a real estate agent but is not known to do much business, and as far as can be learned he is not connected with the Chinese Authorities.

A person by the name of Curtis some little time ago attended a dinner given by the Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. He was not officially invited but was taken in by a Chinese friend and introduced.

Curtis is not regarded as a friend of the Mayor.

Form No. 2
G. 2000-8-29

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1460
Date July 22, 1930

Headquarters Station,
Date 22-7-30

Subject (in full) Curtis

Made by J. A. Cook, C. A. *Forwarded by* J. W. Prine C.D.I.

The subject of this report Curtis- a halfcaste- is a brother of Mrs. Louis Ladow, widow of the late Louis Ladow, former owner of the Ladow Cafe, Ningpo Road.

He is the son of a former British subject named Curtis, and his mother was a Japanese woman.

His late father, Curtis, senior, was proprietor of a public bar in Canton Road in 1902-3.

This young Curtis speaks Japanese and Chinese fluently, as well as English. He was formerly employed by the late Louis Ladow at the Old Carlton Cafe, Ningpo Road, as supervisor of the Chinese staff, and he has been employed in various other cafes. He is reported to be living in Wonglo Road at present. His sister, Mrs. Louis Ladow, is reputed to be a travelling prostitute who makes frequent trips to Manila, Philipine Islands, and the U.S.A, in the President Line Steamers, and plies her trade on the way.

She is suspected also of being engaged in Narcotic smuggling.

John A. Cook
C. A.

D. C.

Cr. & Sp' Branches

22:7:'30.

S2

SIA S2 Please endeavour to find out what influence Curtis has in Chinese official circles and if he is employed in any branch of the Chinese service. Mr T. T. Chen of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai will be able to give information about Curtis having once attended a dinner party given by Mayor Chen Chun.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1469
June 24, 1930.
Date 16. 8. 30.

With reference to attached, a person by the name of Curtis some little time ago attended a dinner given by the Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. Curtis was not officially invited but was taken in by a Chinese friend and introduced. He is not regarded as a friend of the Mayor.

There is a possibility that this person may have been W.V. Curtis, British, who resided in the Hotel de France, French Concession in 1927. Curtis claimed to be a financial agent of the Cantonese Government.

He left for Hankow on January 20, 1927 and on his return here on February 23rd of that year stated that he had had interviews with Eugene Chen and other prominent officials. Curtis left soon afterwards and was believed to have gone to Canton.

D-1470

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Special Br. & S.B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1470.
Date July 28, 1930.
Date 31-7-30.

REPORT

Station,

Subject (in full) O.N. Kohnert.

Made by D.S. Faddeeff. Forwarded by W Duncan DSI

Sir,

With reference to attached, a confidential interview with Mr. O.N. Kohnert was obtained and he volunteered the following information regarding the closing of the Vladivostok branch of "Kunst & Albers."

There are two firms named "Kunst & Albers" and two brothers, (1) Gustav and (2) Alfred Albers, are the owners.

Gustav is a German subject and is the proprietor of branches of above firm in Hamburg, Harbin and Shanghai, while Alfred Albers is a Soviet subject and is the proprietor of branches in Vladivostok, Nikolsk-Ussurriysk, Habarovsk and Nikolaevsk-on Amur (Soviet Russia). Both of them reside in Hamburg, and since 1922 they have been acting separately and there has been no connection between the branches of the two brothers, therefore Mr. K. Chaefer the Manager of the local branch of "Kunst & Albers" can say nothing about the sealing of the branch in Vladivostok and other branches in Soviet Russia.

The branches belonging to Alfred Albers in Vladivostok, Nikolaevsk-on Amur, Nikolsk-Ussurriysk and Habarovsk were conducting their business under the control of "Finotdel" (Financial Department of Soviet Authorities) and in January 1925, all their premises were taken over (nationalised) by the Soviet Government. The owner was then allowed to occupy the premises for a certain rent. In June 1930 the Control Committee of "Finotdel" visited the Vladivostok branch of "Kunst & Albers" with a view to checking the work of the business and they found many discrepancies in their accounts. In the end of June the firm received a demand for the sum of 1,383,888.01 roubles for Government contributions for the past

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S.B. D. 1170.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full) .....

- 2 -

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

three years. The firm was unable to pay therefore "Finotdel" liquidated all four branches according to cost price as under:-

Vladivostok Branch.....	Roubles	600,000.00
Nikolsk-Ussurriysk Branch.....	"	100,000.00
Nikolaevsk-on Amur Branch.....	"	70,000.00
Habarovsk Branch.....	"	92,000.00
Total value	"	862,000.00

It is believed that "Kunst & Albers" were expecting such measures on the part of Soviet Authorities and did not keep in stock a large quantity of goods. All goods were distributed between the Daltorg (Far East Trade Mission) and the Central Labourers Co-operative.

The 127 employees of the firm were paid off by the "Finotdel" and given three months wages in lieu of notice.

Mr. O.N. Kohnert arrived in Shanghai by s.s. "Witell" (Nord German Lloyd). He hopes to get employment in the local branch of "Kunst & Albers."

G. Faddeuff

C. S.

D. C.

(C. & S. Branches)

D.B. (Br. and Sp. Branches) information.

JLG 29:7:30.

Arranged for supply 30:7:1930

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1.31.-

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 23:7: 1930.

To S2.

Please endeavour to verify the portion of the report at #. Would not Kunst and Albers be willing to let us know confidentially what has happened in Vladivostock ?

W

Form No. 2
G. [illegible]-1-30.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Special Branch REGISTRY
No. S.B. D. 1470
Date 23-7-30.

Special Branch Station,
Date July 22, 1930.

Subject (in full) Mr. O.N. Kohnert.

Made by D.S. Faddeeff. *Forwarded by* W Duncan C.S.I.

Information has been received from reliable sources that Mr. O.N. Kohnert, Manager of the Vladivostok branch of the well known firm "Kunst & Albers," fled from Vladivostok with his wife on board a German ship and landed at Woosung on 19-7-30. He is residing at No. 11 Lorton Terrace off Rue Lorton, French Concession.

According to information received the Vladivostok branch of "Kunst & Albers" was sealed by the Soviet Authorities for non payment of contributions in the sum of 1,385,000.00 Roubles, and Mr. O.N. Kohnert being Manager of above firm was expecting to be arrested in connection with the case. It is believed that Mr. Kohnert and his wife were placing on board ship with the assistance of the German Consul in Vladivostok. Mr. O.N. Kohnert is a native of Germany, but before the Great War he became a naturalized Russian subject. It is his intention to regain his German nationality if possible.

The firm of "Kunst & Albers" has a branch at No. 29 Szechuen Road.

G. Faddeeff
D. S.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

O.K. Re 23/7

D.B. (Br. and Sp. Br's). Information. Efforts will be made to verify the portion of the report at "A". Transmit of return

22:7:30

D-1471

S.B. D.1471

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. REGIST.
No. S. B. D. 1471.
Date 29-7-30.

July 29, 30.

Dear Hill,

With reference to your memo of July 22, 1930, I have to inform you that Dr. Charles Jacobson is at present residing at No. 1552 Avenue Joffre, apartment No. 603, which is occupied by Mr. & Mrs. S. Trevor Smith. Mrs. Trevor Smith is Jacobson's daughter.

Yours sincerely,

J. C. Hill Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

Source-1-30

File No. S.B D 10/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch No. 2. Station,

REPORT

Date July 29, 1930.

Subject (in full) C. Jacobson.

Made by — and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

With reference to attached memorandum dated July 22nd 1930 from H.B.M. Consulate re: C. Jacobson, enquiries show that he arrived in Shanghai in the S.S. "Hoten Maru" on July 20th.

He is residing at No. 1552 Avenue Joffre, apartment 603, which is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. S. Trevor Smith. Mrs. Trevor Smith is his daughter.

W Duncan.
D. S. I.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Reg. Please acknowledge letter in above sense.
29.7.'30.

MEMORANDUM.

From

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL

SHANGHAI 22-7-1930

To

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1471
Date 23-7-30

Dear Sirs,

We require the address in Shanghai of a Mr. Charles Jacobson, Latvian, from Harbin, who represents the Gene-

* Sir,
No record in Sp. B. Reg.
... do ... in Time Register
dbb 23/7

sal Forwarding & Trading Co. Ltd of that city, & is now on a short visit here.

Would it be possible to make enquiries and let me know? Best thanks.

Yours sincerely

O.C. (S.B.) Enquiry for Ken 23/7

S2, For attention please

23:7:30.

D-1473

Form No. 2
G. 5000-8-29

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
Central Station,
No. S. B. D. 1473.
Date July 23rd, 1930.
Date 24 - 7 - 30.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Detention of British subject by Nantao Authorities.

Made by D. S. Darters. *Forwarded by* L. Maguire C.I.

Sir,

At 7:50 p.m. 22-7-30, Mr. Dunlop, H. B. M. Consulate in company with a Mr. Taylor, came to Station and reported that Mr. Dewar, Kiangnan Docks, was being detained by the Nantao Authorities. D. S. Darters and C.D.S. 111 accompanied Messrs Dunlop and Taylor to Public Safety Bureau, Mr. Hwong, chief of the latter Bureau was interviewed. It was ascertained that Mr. Dewar was proceeding along Fang Zia Road in his m/car No. 6087 at 5:30 p.m. that date, and collided with a male Chinese who had stepped of the side walk in front of oncoming car, Chinese sustained injuries to legs and was removed to Hospital, his condition is not serious. Mr. Dewar left the Bureau of Public Safety at 9 p.m., after signing a bond guaranteeing to pay Hospital expense and other claims if any, of injured person.

I, am Sir,

Yours obediently

Geo. E. Darters.

Senior Detective (C) D. S. 33.

D. D. O. "A".

D-1474

C.&S.B.Reg.
S.B-D.1474.

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMO. NO. 282.

Headquarters, Crime Branch,

July 24, 1930.

Following is a copy of cable received by the American Express Co., Shanghai, from the Banker's Trust Co., London:

PAYMENT IS STOPPED ON OUR CIRCULAR LETTER OF CREDIT NO. 67.277 ISSUED SIMONS MAYERS STOP IF PRESENTED DETAIN HOLDER BECAUSE CREDIT FRAUDULENTLY RAISED

Please inform the native banks, exchange shops, etc. in your district. Any information, notify Headquarters, Crime Branch.

R. C. Aiers

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. Files
No. S.B.D. 1474.
Date 24-7-30.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

INTERNATIONAL
BANKING, SHIPPING, TRAVEL

CABLE ADDRESS:
AMEXCO,
SHANGHAI.

TELEPHONES:
GENERAL: 61977-61978
MANAGER: 14241
COMPRADORE: 15518

GENERAL FOREIGN AGENTS, NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD
HEAD OFFICE: 65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN EXPRESS SYSTEM
FOREIGN OFFICES
EUROPE

AMSTERDAM	GLASGOW	NICE
ANTWERP	HAMBURG	PALERMO
ATHENS	HAVRE	PARIS
BASLE	INTERLAKEN	PIRAEUS
BERLIN	LIVERPOOL	ROME
BIARRITZ	LIDO (VENICE)	ROTTERDAM
BREMEN	LONDON	ST. MORITZ
BRUSSELS	LUCERNE	SOUTHAMPTON
CANNES	LUGANO	STAMBOUL
COPENHAGEN	MARSEILLES	TAORMINA
EDINBURGH	MILAN	VENICE
FLORENCE	MONTREUX	VIENNA
GENEVA	MUNICH	ZURICH
GENOA	NAPLES	

AMERICAN EXPRESS SYSTEM
FOREIGN OFFICES
FAR EAST

HONGKONG	SHANGHAI
MANILA	TIENTSIN
PEKING	YOKOHAMA

INDIA & STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

BOMBAY	PENANG
CALCUTTA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	

AFRICA & ASIA MINOR

ASSUAN	JERUSALEM
CAIRO	LUXOR

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

BUENOS AIRES	HAVANA

P. O. B. 523,
15, KIUKIANG ROAD,
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

July 24th, 1930.

C. I. D.,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs:

We beg to inform you that we have received this morning the following cable from the Banker's Trust Co., London:

PAYMENT IS STOPPED ON OUR CIRCULAR LETTER OF CREDIT NO.67.277 ISSUED SIMON MAYERS STOP IF PRESENTED DETAIN HOLDER BECAUSE CREDIT FRAUDULENTLY RAISED

Please take note of the foregoing without any responsibility on our part and communicate immediately with us in case the Letter of Credit should be presented to you.

Yours very truly,
THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

Manager.

Crime Reg:
Memo to D.D.O's' attention:
attn: please.
24/7/30.

S.B. D.1474

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1474.
Date 25 - 7 - 30.

July 25, 30.

Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated July 24, 1930, which contains particulars of a cable received from the Banker's Trust Co., London, and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches)

Messrs. The American Express Company, Inc.
15 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai.

D-1475

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No.882.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1475
Date 1 1

SHANGHAI, 15 March 1935.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.D.1575 dated the 7th instant regarding G.L.Hartman and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1425
Date 8 / 3 / 35.

March 7 35.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.664 of February 21, 1935, and in reply, to state that G. L. Hartman is at present residing at No. 708 Avenue Joffre, a boarding-house kept by Mrs. Pousirevskia.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Commissioner of Police.

JHG

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO...
S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D
Station, Special Branch - S2
Date March 6, 19 35.

Subject Communication dated February 21, 1935 from Netherlands Consulate-General enquiring for whereabouts of one G.L. HARTMAN.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by DBRm D.C.

With reference to the attached communication dated February 21, 1935 from the Netherlands Consulate-General addressed to the Commissioner of Police enquiring for the present whereabouts of one G.L. Hartman, I have to state that this individual, together with a Chinese female who is known as Mrs. Hartman, is residing at No. 708 Avenue Joffre, a boarding house conducted by a Mrs. Pousirevskia.

J. Pitts.

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.664.

...TORIAL MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
D 1475
Date 21/2/35
...L MUNICIPAL POLICE
HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. C 9306
Date 23.2.35

SHANGHAI, 21 February 1935.

Sir,

I should be much obliged to you if you could find out the present whereabouts of G.L.Hartman, a Netherlands subject, whose last known address was 4 Park Lane, room No.8 which place he appears to have left without having paid his rent.

He has been in the employ of Mr.P.C.Boon, 19 Kiukiang Road, for whom he sold goods in commission up to a sum of $ 113.85, which he has failed to remit and for this reason I should like to get into touch with him.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

The Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council,

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL REGISTR
1475
19/7/32

July 19 32.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 29, 1932 and to send herewith for your information a copy of a detective report regarding the present activities of G.L. Hartman.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

x Enclosed.
Sent 19-7-32
Abb

Acting Consul-General,

Consulate-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. D 1475 Station
15-7-32

Date July 15th 1932.

Subject (in full) G. L. Hartman.

Made by D.P.S. Pitts. *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Ernest.

With reference to the attached letter dated 29.6.32. from the Netherlands Consulate-General and the attached report dated 6.7.32. from Wayside Station, I have to state that one Gerardus Leonardus Hartman, a Dutch subject, was recently deported from Kobe on the grounds that he was not in possession of a passport, and further that he was without visible means of support.

Hartman, who was formerly in the employ of S. Zimmerman, Importers and Exporters, 368 Kiangse Road, was discharged on June 24, 1932, and as he stated that he wished to proceed to Japan, he was given $50 to go and keep away. He is said to be extremely erratic in his dealings, working quite well, even brilliantly, for a while, and then losing his head, stealing small amounts of money belonging to his employers.

He applied at the local Netherlands Consulate-General on June 28, 1932 for a new passport to enable him to reach Japan, stating that his previous passport issued in Hong-Kong in July 1930, had been lost. In view of his unsavoury reputation (known to the Police), no passport, but a Certificate of Identity bearing an endorsement to the effect that Hartman was to receive no financial aid or other assistance fromany Nertherlands Consulate Official, was issued to him.

Hartman was assured by his Consulate that this Certificate of Identity would act in exactly the same manner as a passport, but when he reached Kobe on July 2nd., he was unable to pass the Japanese Customs Authorities with this Certificate, and was accordingly sent back to Shang-

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Page 2.

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

hai.

After messages had passed between the Chinese Passport Examination Bureau and the Netherlands Consulate, Hartman was allowed to take possession of his baggages, detained by the Chinese Maritime Customs on July 6 when he arrived back from Japan, and to go his way.

Under the provisions of an agreement between Japan and the Netherlands, subjects of the latter country are permitted to enter Japan, if and when they are in possession of passports which need not bear a Japanese visa. It would appear therefore, that Hartman, an undesirable citizen, will experience great difficulty in leaving Shanghai for Japan (or for any other foreign port) until his Consulate decide to issue him with a passport.

Hartman, who at present is unemployed, is residing at 50 Range Road, a boarding house owned by one Ching Pao Kwei, to which he (Hartman) removed on July 8, 1932.

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Miscl. *File No.* 101

Wayside *Station,*

REPORT

Date 6th. July 19 32.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Deportee from Japan

Made by J.D.S. Kobayashi *Forwarded by* D.I. Thurgood

Sir;

A Netherland subject named G.L. Hartman, age 32, was deported from Kobe by the S/S Shanghai Maru(arrived 3.30 p.m. 6/7/32) escorted by P.S. Abe, of the Kobe Police Force, Special Branch.

Enquiries made by the undersigned it was ascertained that Mr Hartman left Shanghai on 29/6/32 by the S/S Shanghai Maru travelling 3rd class. Upon arrival at Kobe when his passport was called for examination, it was found that he was only in possession of a certificate. The Japanese Authorities were not satisfied with this document and got into communication with the Netherland's Consulate at Kobe who refused to accept responsibility. He was therefore detained on board the S/S Shanghai Maru and deported back to Shanghai.

Upon arrival at Shanghai the Chinese Passport Office detained Hartman's baggage owing to his inability to produce a passport, but was allowed to go to his Consulate.

The attached name card was given to the undersigned by Mr. Hartman.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
M. Kobayashi
J.D.S.

Sen.Det.1/c. a.c (Sp Br)
See

D. D. O. "D"

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (CRIME BRANCH)

HR.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 1475
Date 30/6/32

No. 1852.

SHANGHAI, 29 June 1932.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of November 8th 1930, No. S.B.D. 1475, I venture to enquire whether the Police have lately received any information as to the present activities of G.L. Hartman.

He called at my office yesterday stating that he wished to go to Japan today (June 29th), but that he had lost his passport, issued to him by the Netherlands Consulate General at Hongkong in July 1930. No new passport but only a certificate of identity was granted to him.

Thanking you in anticipation of your kind attention to my enquiry, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

Consul,
for Acting Consul-General.

T.P. Givens, Esquire,
Official in charge of Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

S2, For attention please. 30.6.32

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1852.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 1475
Date 30/6/32

SHANGHAI, 29 June 1932.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of November 8th 1930, No.S.B.D.1475, I venture to enquire whether the Police have lately received any information as to the present activities of G.L.Hartman.

He called at my office yesterday stating that he wished to go to Japan today (June 29th), but that he had lost his passport, issued to him by the Netherlands Consulate General at Hongkong in July 1930. No new passport but only a certificate of identity was granted to him.

Thanking you in anticipation of your kind attention to my enquiry, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

Consul,
for Acting Consul-General.

T.P.Givens, Esquire,
Official in charge of Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

S2, for attention please. 30/6/32

8/7 11/7/32

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No.3938.

S. B. D.1475

SHANGHAI, 10-12-1930. 29-12-30.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.S.B. D.1475 dated the 8th instant regarding G. L. Hartman and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C.Aiers,Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

S.B.-D.1475.

AT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
No. 3850.

SHANGHAI, 8-12-1930.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of December 1, 1930, No.3815, I have the honour to inform you that G.L.Hartman is now living at 122 Boone Road.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C.Aiers,Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

Reg. acknowledge with thanks please.

& S. L. REC
S. B. D. 1475
9 - 12 - 30.

December 8, 30

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter, No. 3815 of December 1, and to inform you that G. L. Hartman is now residing at 12 Boone Road(Room No. 10). He is employed, under the name of Herman, by Messrs. Zimmerman & Co., 17 Peking Road. His work consists in the supervision of coolies who are engaged in the extermination of rats by the use of a patent poison, for which the firm in question acts as agents.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. C. & S. L. REC'D Station, S/B. S2 B. D. 1175

Date December 6, 1930. 6-12-30.

Subject (in full) G.L. Hartman.

Made by D.P.S. Moore. *Forwarded by* W Duncan ASP.

Sir,

Ref: the attached letter No. 3815 from the Netherlands Consul General concerning the above named. He was for about a month residing at the address given, but removed on 3-12-30, and now occupies Room No. 10 at 122 Boone Road. Zimmerman & Coy, 17 Peking Road, have recently acquired the agency for a French made rat poison and are employing Hartman, who is known to them as Herman, to supervise Chinese coolies employed in the extermination of rats by means of their patent killer.

W.B. Moore
D. P. S.

D. C. (C. & S. Branches)

Reg. Please prepare letter.

8:12:30.

G. [illegible] 0

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3815

SHANGHAI & CHINA
C. & S. B. REC
No. S. B. D.1475.
date 2-12-30.

SHANGHAI, 1st December 1930.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 23 July 1930 No.S.B. D.1475 regarding G. L. Hartman, I have the honour to inform me that the latter called at my office on 28 November, and paid $ 10.-- on the outstanding account of Messrs. Krygsman & Grilk against him. He stated that his address was at 131 Range Road, off the main street, and that he was experimenting with rat-killing poisons.

* Sir, File attached. 2/12.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. K. Groenevelt

Consul-General.

R.C.Aiers,Esquire,

Deputy Commissioner of Police,

Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

II

C1. To note return

3/12/30

Noted + returned L.Hartman 3/12/30.

I

P. A. (C.I.S.)

For information of Crime Branch and return please.

Officer i/c S.B.

Letter to you 5/12/30 2/12

I

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REC'D.

Special Branch No. 2. Station,

REPORT

No. S. B. D. 1475.

Date November 19, 1930.

Date 20 - 11 - 30

Subject (in full) G.L. Hartman.

Made by D.P.S. Moore. *Forwarded by* D/I Robertson.

Sir,

Ref: attached letter No. 2222 from the Netherlands Consulate General concerning the above named. The information relative to his residing at 132 Range Road, is incorrect. This house is conducted by Cantonese as a dancing school under the name of the "Narcissus Dance School." Enquiries have failed to reveal where Hartman is at present living.

He was employed for about eight months during 1928-29 by Messrs Krygsman & Co., Ship chandlers of 19 Minghong Road as a salesman working on a commission basis. Having previously served in the U.S. Navy, Hartman was familiar with the routine and did the majority of his business with the American naval vessels in port. He performed his duties in a satisfactory manner until on one occasion after having collected approximately $300 for goods supplied to the U.S.S. "Pittsburg," he disappeared and it is believed went to Tientsin.

W.b. Moore.
D.P.S.

D. C. (C. & S. Branches)

20:11:30.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 14:11: 1930.

To S2,

It is reported that G. L. Hartman is now living at No. 132 Route Road. Will you please verify this information?

S.B. D.I475

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1475.
Date 25 - 7 - 30.

July 25, 30.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter No. 2222, dated July 24, I930, and enclosure, regarding one G.L. Hartman.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches).

Ref Any file as 25/7

Vice-Consul,

In Charge of the Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2222.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1475.
Date 24-7-30.

SHANGHAI, 24th July 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a letter addressed by the Inspector General of Police at Hongkong on 16th July 1930 under No.924/1929 to the Netherlands Consul General at Hongkong.

I may add that the said G.L.Hartman, mentioned therein, is a most undesirable person, who is alleged to have swindled in 1929 his former employers Messrs.Krygsman & Co. of 19 Minghong Road for an amount of $ 225.-, and in general is a beachcomber of the worst kind, who will always endeavour to live at other people's expense without doing any decent work. In Yokohama he was a runner for brothels frequented by foreigners. Whilst in Manilla and Hongkong he pretended to be insane.

He is in possession of a Netherlands passport issued at Hongkong, in which a note has been placed that no Netherlands Consular official is to give him any financial or other assistance.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Vice-Consul,
in charge of the Consulate-General.

No record in S.B. Reg.

No record in Crime Reg. 20/7

R.C.Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

Noted.
WLO
25/7/30.

Reg.
Please acknowledge thanking Dutch Consulate Gen. for the information & pass to S2 to note and then file.
24:7:30

S.B. D.1475.

COPIE

No.C.I.D. 924/1929.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS
HONGKONG
16th July 1930.

Sir,

G.L.Hartman.

I have the honour to inform you that the abovementioned person, who was a destitute in the House of Detention, produced to the Superintendent of the House of Detention on 10.7.30 a letter from the Master of the s.s."Carlier" (Belgian Flag) to the effect that he (Hartman) was being given employment as a work-away on board the ship as far as Shanghai. On the strength of this letter, the Superintendent of the House of Detntion released Hartman, who as far as the Police are aware, duly sailed on the ship.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(sd) L.H.V.Booth.
p. Inspector-General of Police.

The Consul-General for The Netherlands,
HONGKONG.

Name: H A R T M A N , Gviraddus Leonardus. | File No.

16.2.31. Copy.

Age: 33/1933 Nationality: (American), (British), Dutch

Family:

Profession: Broker. Army & Navy C.

Place of employment: Sanitary Extermination at 17 Peking Rd.;
X.S. Zimmerman; Kwong Shing Co.(326,Tiending Rd.);

Date of arrival: 1.11.30.

Where from: 17,Peking Rd.

Address: 131,Range Rd.; absconded-3.12.30.
122,Boone Rd.-8.12.30.; left for Tsingtao-10.6.31.
122,Boone Rd.-21.8.31.(from Tsingtao); absconded on
26.6.32. owing $38.00.
50,Range Rd.-6.7.32.(from Kobe); left for local-14.11.32.
P.T.O.

Remarks: Man of unsound mind.

68,Haskell Rd.-8.11.32.(from Amsterdam); left-23.1.33.
24,Young Allen Court-24.1.33.; left-23.3.33.
10,Park Lane-23.3.33.; left-5.5.33.
110,Range Rd.-10.5.33.; left for unknown-4.11.33.
7,Quinsan Grds.31.10.33.; left for local-1.3.34.
10,Quinsan Grns.-14.4.34.; left for unknown-30.4.34.
4,Park Lane-30.7.34.; left for unk own-12.8.34.
708,Ave.Joffre-6..3.34.; (inform.through D.S. Pitts);
L.130,H.1,Kungping Rd.-3.4.35.(from N.Szechuen Rd.);
left- 6.5.35. for
129, Ave. du Roi Albert, House 3.
476, Boone Road- Dec.1935.;

D-1479

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 2312.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1479
SHANGHAI, 30-7-1930.
1 - 8 - 30.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, No.S.B. D.1479 regarding R.E.H.K. BÖCKMANN, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Sedretary.

J.P.Givens, Esquire,
Officer in charge of Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

S.B. D.1479

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REG.S.
No. S. B. D. 1479.
Date 29 - 7 - 30.

July 29, 30.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 2270, dated July 24, 1930, I have to inform you that there is nothing in Police records against Richard Ernst Hans Karl BOCKMANN, who has applied to your Consulate for a visé to proceed to Samarinda, Borneo.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch
for Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches)

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

File No. S B D 11470

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch No. 2. Station,

REPORT

Date July 28, 1930.

Subject (in full) Richard Ernst Hans Karl Bockmann.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. *Forwarded by*

With reference to the attached letter of July 24, 1930 from the Netherlands Consulate General re: Richard Ernst Hans Karl Bockmann, inquiries show that there is nothing in Municipal Police records concerning him and he is not known to be connected with Communistic activities.

G. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

D. C.

(C. & S. Branches)

Reg. Letter Please

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2270

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.1479
Date 25-7-30.

SHANGHAI, 24th July 1930.

Sir,

* Sir, To record in Annual Register 25/7

I have the honour to inform you that Richard Ernst Hans Karl BÖCKMANN, * of German nationality, born at Kiel 16 December 1900, at present domiciled at the Stadium, where he is employed as an engineer, desires to proceed to Samarinda (Borneo in order to execute work there at the saw mills of the Langkat Company, represented at Shanghai by George McBain.

* -do- Sp. Br. Req. 25/7.

He is called there at the suggestion of Mr. Gray, a British subject, who was also employed at the Stadium and is at present in Samarinda.

It appears that Böckmann arrived in Shanghai about 6 years ago and was formerly employed at the Shanghai Portland Cement Works at Lunghua.

During 1927 he resided at 156 Seymour Road and in 1928 at 2 Temple Lane.

I would be much obliged to know whether anything is known against this person from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
~~Your~~ obedient servant,

~~Chinese~~ Secretary.

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

$2, For attention please
25:7:30.

D-1480

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRATION
No. S. B. D. 1480.
Date July 29, 1930.
Date 31-7-30.

Special Branch H.Q. Station,

Subject (in full) Siberian Gold in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. *Forwarded by* Wheelwright D.S.P.

With reference to the attached letter from Messrs Chen and Tsai dated July 24th 1930 and attached newspaper articles from the Evening Post and from the North China Daily News dated July 23rd and 24th respectively, inquiries show that the local Russian Newspaper "Slovo" published on July 22nd 1930 an article entitled "Flight of Soviet Employees." This article was taken from the Harbin Russian newspapers "Vostok" and "Rupor" in which papers it was published that the Manager of Central Soviet Gold Mining Co. and controller of above company, Mr. Fokin, escaped with 50 poods (approximately lbs. 1,800) of gold from Vladivostok and had proceeded via Harbin to the South. It was supposed that they had gone through Dairen. Nothing was mentioned about their further destination. These articles also give foundation to the rumour that Anisimoff and Fokin are now in Shanghai.

No traces of Anisimoff and Fokin can be found here, and nothing is known about the members of Soviet Secret Service who are said to have arrived here in search of the men and gold.

Should they arrive in Shanghai or any information regarding their whereabouts obtained, a report will be duly submitted.

G. Tcheremshansky.
D. S.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

Reg. Please file.
31:7:30

Information
30:7:30

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, Oct. 7 193

To S2,

For attention in a very discreet way please. Establishment of contact with the Ope Fa Steamship Company may be useful at some times in the future.

M.G.

上海博物院路二十號
陳蔡律師事務所
電話一二一七四一九八五一號

CHEN & TSAI
CHEN DING-SAI, LL.B., J.D.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
TELEPHONE 12174
TSAI JU-TUNG, LL.B.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
TELEPHONE 19851
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"LESNUOC, SHANGHAI"
CODES:
A.B.C. (5TH & 6TH ED.) & WESTERN UNION

20, MUSEUM ROAD.

陳霆銳
蔡汝棟
法律事務所

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1480.
SHANGHAI, 26 - 7 - 30.

July 24th, 1930.

ACKNOWLEDGED
25/7/1930

Sir,

I have the honour to address you on behalf of my clients, The Yee Ta Steamship Company (怡大輪船公司), on the following matter:-

My clients have noticed a report in the Shanghai Evening **Post** of the 23rd instant which is contained in the clipping enclosed herein.

Enclosure 1.

My clients shall be much obliged if you would kindly keep me informed of any developement in the matter, as they have certain claims involving approximately ₮200,000.- against one of the institutions in Soviet Russia, arising out of the detention by the latter of a Chinese steamer "Yuan Ta" (元大) belonging to our clients.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. Tsai

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

S.C.(SB) for our own information we might try to find out more but it is not actually our business. 25/7

S. B. D. 11480

Cheka Agents In City On Trail Of G.$750,000 Which Vanished With Two Vladivostok Officials

O. G. P. U. Operatives Baffled By Executives Of Siberian Gold Mine They Sought To Trap On Smuggling Charges

Soviet agents in Shanghai are today engaged in a search for two of their own kind, believed to have arrived here a few days ago from Vladivostok with G.$750,000 worth of gold bars, said to have been stolen from the offices of a Soviet organization known as the Central Soviet Gold Mining Company.

The two men are ex-officials of the Vladivostok offices where the alleged theft was committed, according to word received here yesterday. One of them is Mr. A. Anisimoff, general manager, while the other is a subordinate executive named Fokin.

Cheka Agents Baffled

The alleged theft was committed on the night of July 5, a day after a party of government mining officials from Moscow arrived in Vladivostok for the purpose of inspecting the company's finances.

Reports had reached the home office charging that Anisimoff and Fokin had been engaged in smuggling gold bars out of the country via Harbin and Dairen and the government authorities brought several agents of the O.G.P.U. with them.

It was the plan of the visiting delegation from Moscow to trap the two officials in the act of making a gold shipment and they were in no haste to place the two men under arrest. Besides they had no direct evidence against them.

Fortune Vanishes

Sensing that the Moscow agents were in Vladivostok for no other purpose than to take them into custody provided they got the chance, it is said that Anisimoff and Fokin looted the safes and disappeared on the night of July 5.

Soviet agents took up the trail the following day and discovered that the two men had crossed the border disguised as women. They were traced to Harbin and then to Dairen, travelling in company with a man believed to be either British or American.

Belived To Be Here

They managed to give the Soviet agents in Dairen the slip. Their travelling companion went to Japan while they took a boat for the south. It was reported in local Russian papers today that they are believed to have arrived in Shanghai over the weekend.

Form No.
G. 20

S. B. D 1480.

SIBERIAN GOLD IN SHANGHAI

Two Russians from Vladivostok Alleged to be Here with Two Million Dollars' Worth

SOVIET AGENTS ON THEIR TRAIL

Reports of theft of gold from the Soviet Gold Mining Co. at Vladivostok by two ex-employees who are at present in Shanghai are circulating in local Russian circles.

It is said that the two men disappeared from the offices of the company with the gold, valued at approximately $2,000,000. How this huge consignment was shipped to Shanghai is not explained. Three members of the Soviet secret service are said to have arrived here to prosecute the search for the men and the gold.

Feminine Disguise

The alleged facts of the theft are briefly as follow: On July 5, shortly before the arrival at Vladivostok of Soviet auditors the two men decamped to Harbin in the company of another foreigner. All were disguised as women. The trio were subsequently traced to Dairen, where two of them embarked on board a Japanese boat, ostensibly for Yokohama, viâ Shanghai. They have neither arrived at Yokohama nor landed under their own names at Shanghai.

It is expected that the assistance of the Settlement and French police will be sought by the Soviet authorities in the search for the men.

According to a message from Harbin to the "Slovo," a leading local Russian daily, the three secret service agents are from the Vladivostok section of the G. P. U. and have been sent to trace the whereabouts of a Mr. A. Anisimoff, general manager of the Central Soviet Gold Mining Co., at Vladivostok, and a subordinate named Fokin.

Soviet Commission's Discovery

The Commissioners found that the missing men had left Vladivostok with about 50 poods of gold in addition to other gold that was missing.

A number of arrests were made and it was found that both Anisimoff and Fokin had, during June, secretly smuggled a large quantity of gold abroad through foreign channels.

Agents of the G. P. U. later learnt definitely that the two men had left Vladivostok and wires were sent to the border to stop them. On July 6, it was discovered that the culprits had passed through Pogranichnaia disguised as women and accompanied by two foreigners. Several days later, three members of the G. P. O. were ordered to Harbin in search of them, only to find that the two wanted men had spent three days in the homes of their foreign accomplices after which they had left for Japan, viâ Shanghai.

D-1484
D-1485

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. & S. L. REGIS
No. S. B. D. 11484.
Date 27-7-30.

THE Woolwich magistrate on May 15 fined Mitsuzo Hattori, 34, a Japanese seaman, £16 16s., with the alternative of two months imprisonment, for importing four automatic pistols and 400 rounds of ammunition, which were found under some coal in a bunker of a ship from Antwerp. Hattori said a friend in Shanghai asked him to get the pistols for him.

Reg.
Please file.
14:6:30.

Foreign Section,
Do anything known locally about Hattori?
Enquiries have been made at the Japanese Consulate but nothing is known re Hattori Suggest the name be filed for future reference. Wheeler 13/6/30.

Supt 10/6/30

The South China Morning Post
July 12th 1930

No. S.B. D. 1485.
Date 28-7-30

SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG.

SOME COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH PORTS.

CABARETS AND GAMBLING.

(BY L. G. GRAHAM-TAYLOR.)

After living in Shanghai for the past ten years, the majestic beauty and hilly grandeur of Hongkong struck me much more forcibly yesterday than it did in 1913 when passing through for the first time.

The Colony's beautiful beaches with the attendant sea bathing apparently more than compensate for the trying period encountered in the hot season when the intense humidity makes life extremely uncomfortable for all—especially for those who toil and live on the lower levels. Then, of course, the Colony has splendid and safe motor roads which lead to ideal spots. There is no motoring in Shanghai worthy of the name. People merely own motor cars for the convenience of getting to and from office and to transport themselves short distances at night.

In the past, one at least could take a drive round the Rubicon in the Jessfield district but now with armed robbers and murderers operating daily, one hesitates to travel even on the outside roads after dusk. Indeed, the Shanghai Municipal Council has warned residents on many occasions to refrain from motoring or walking in this area.

Early to Bed.

Then, one is told, Hongkong goes to bed before midnight. In Shanghai, the town is always awake. Cabarets make a point of advertising that they are "open all night." And they do very good business too; in spite of legislation. The decision that all bars, cabarets, dance halls, and places of entertainment must close at 2 a.m. from February 1 in the International Settlement was arrived at by the Municipal Council in December last after receiving reports from various departments. The recommendation to curtail the hours was endorsed by officials of the Municipal police and the view was expressed that most of the brawls and similar troubles occurred between 2 a.m. and daylight. Accordingly, the new bye-law came into effect but the result was that the cabaret business was transferred to the French Concession. In addition the Del Monte cabaret and dance hall happens to be situated off a Municipal road but in Chinese territory so the new bye-law does not apply in this case and the cabaret seldom closes before 6 a.m.

The question of a clash of closing time regulations in adjoining settlements recalls the position which obtained in Tientsin some years ago. In the British Concession, all cabarets (there were about half a dozen) had to close at 1 a.m.

The prinicipal cabaret was situated on the boundary of the British Concession and the ex-German Concession, which was under Chinese control. Within 30 yards of this cabaret and in the Chinese controlled area was another establishment owned by the same interests as the one on the border of the British Concession. There was no time limit in the Chinese controlled area—just a matter of a license. Accordingly, promptly at 1 a.m. the British Concession cabaret would close. The dancing partners, managers, orchestra, boys, etc., etc. would troop across the road to the establishment in the ex-German Concession and carry on until daylight. Patrons would follow, of course, and there was practically no interruption in the festivities. An almost identical situation obtains in Shanghai to-day except that it takes a few minutes more to transfer one's patronage to the "all-night" establishments.

Gambling Opportunities.

The new game of Hai-Alai has taken root in Shanghai and has become very popular with the Chinese. The game is played every night in the newly built Auditorium and a considerable amount of gambling takes place. There are also matinees on Sunday. As a matter of fact the game is very fascinating and apparently has come to stay. Greyhound racing may be seen four nights a week in spite of much protest on the part of the Chinese and the courses are packed on all occasions. During 1929 there were something like 65 pony race meetings and this year the programme calls for about the same number—distributed, of course, over the three courses. In addition there is motor cycle dirt track racing which has met with some success but which has been handicapped by the heavy rains. There is also to be a "Velodrome" which will house cycle racing and one or two other sporting projects are in the course of formation. It will be seen, therefore, that Shanghai is doing its best to justify its oversea reputation of being the "Paris of the East."

Hongkong's Climate.

In discussing the attractions of Hongkong, the writer remembers that Hongkong people are very touchy on the subject. Some years ago, I think it was 1915, whilst travelling in the P. & O. s.s. Malwa, a fellow passenger, Engr. Commdr. James of "Taikoo," was very indignant one day when a friend suggested that Hongkong was "Hell upon Earth" during most months of the year. In answer to this slanderous and exaggerated statement, Commdr. James said that he had lived in the Colony for many years, I forget exactly how many he mentioned, and that both he and his family had found the climate excellent. In short he maintained that Hongkong was one of the best spots in the East. Whilst there can be no doubt that the spring months are delightful yet there also is no doubt that the summer months are exceptionally trying, although one hears less nowadays of mildewed shoes, musty clothing, etc., etc.

Shanghai's Offerings.

At the present time, the "Paris of the East" offers to the resident an opportunity to do business under the most disturbing conditions. And that is putting it mildly. The unprecedented position in exchange makes business practically an impossibility and many firms have had to reduce staff. Yet building continues. Never before has there been such a boom in land and property in Shanghai as at present. Land values have rapidly advanced to extraordinary levels and building is proceeding at increased speed in all sections of the International Settlement and French Concession. Almost daily one hears of further transactions in the real estate market and architects and contractors are overwhelmed with work.

What precisely has caused this building boom one is unable completely to ascertain but it is certain that the pouring into Shanghai of large quantities of money by powerful foreign interests has done much to restore the confidence lost by the turn of events and political uncertainties in Chinese quarters during the past few years. In addition, wealthy and influential Chinese have invested large sums in real estate engaging foreign companies to protect their interests and manage the properties.

The activity is not confined to one class of building although residential flats and modern apartment buildings predominate but large hotels, shops, houses, theatres, factories and godowns are in the course of construction.

S.B. D 1485

Going back to the early history of property in Shanghai or to the time when Shanghai was first made an open port, land was obtainable at agricultural prices. Records are in existence of land purchased at $150 per mow. Contrast this with the price of $600,000 per mow which is about the value of land situated at the junction of Nanking Road and the Bund. Some amazing statistics are available in connexion with land values. Eight hundred million taels is the estimated market value of land under foreign registration in the International Settlement and in the case of land in some parts of the Western district it is estimated that the value is fifteen times greater than the value placed upon it 20 years ago. In 1855 there were merely 187 registered lots as against over 10,000 registered British lots to-day.

Returning again to the matter of general business in Shanghai, the disturbing influence of continued and useless civil war also makes business hazardous if not impossible in many areas which, in normal times, were large buyers and sellers of produce.

Prohibitive Rentals.

Shanghai also offers at the present time a house or flat at a prohibitive rental out of all proportion to its real worth and it will also sell you the necessities of life at a price. This price will be almost double that paid a year ago. In other words the cost of living has gone up practically 100 per cent. within the past twelve months. Some firms granted increase to their employees but the majority have not. Mainly because they cannot. Business would not justify such extra expenditure. Accordingly most people find it exceedingly difficult to make both ends meet. Home leave is practically out of the question for all and it is interesting to note that at the present rate of exchange a passage to London costs about $2,000. The writer leaves it to the reader to calculate what it costs for a man, wife, and family to travel nowadays.

The Visitor in Shanghai.

To the visitor, Shanghai offers excellent hotel accommodation at rates which compare with most in the East although it is within the knowledge of the writer that a certain foreign nobleman—chairman of a League of Nation's Committee—who recently passed through Shanghai in connexion with a commission of inquiry, found the rates prohibitive at a certain hotel and sought accommodation elsewhere within a few hours of his arrival.

Shanghai also offers a night life second to none and comparable with anything encountered in the world. One, if one so desires, need never go to bed for the customary period. There is always somewhere to go. Although the following obviously is not the usual routine followed by the majority of visitors, nevertheless, it was the programme followed—with certain minor alterations—for some days by an acquaintance of the writer recently:

11 a.m. Breakfast consisting of an egg nog (very cold) and another egg nog.
11.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. Bath and some reflection on last night's doings.
12.30 p.m. Club
1.30 p.m. to 2.30. Lunch
2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Visiting local agents.
4.15 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Bridge at the Club.
8.30 p.m. and onwards. Dinner out; several cabarets, eventually arriving at hotel between 6 a.m. and 7.30 a.m. tired but not too unhappy.

It may come as a surprise to many but it is a fact that statistics show that the bulk of the money spent in Shanghai's cabarets comes out of the purses of visitors.

From 8 p.m. onwards one may always vary the routine by calling in at the Greyhound tracks or the Hai-Alai Auditorium. A gamble on any scale is always available at either of these.

Shanghai's Noises.

In addition to all these experiences, the visitor will be able to share with the resident the appalling and nerve-racking noises in the streets of Shanghai, the existence of which has just been brought to the notice of the city fathers after almost a year of continuous correspondence in the press.

Really and truly the noise in Shanghai to-day is something frightful. I think there are something slightly under 9,000 motor vehicles licensed and as all of these have to operate on roads within an area of something like seven miles square, some idea of the din can, perhaps, be imagined.

Chinese owned cars are the worst offenders with hire cars coming a close second. Then we have the 'buses and the trams. The former are not too bad but the drivers of the latter—particularly in the French Concession—play a tattoo on the gong for stretches of several hundred yards in the main thoroughfares. And, it must be borne in mind, with the night life of Shanghai ever on the increase, motor cars are never off the streets. Greyhound racing and Hai-Alai never finish before 12.30 a.m. and often as late as 1.30 a.m. At this hour, therefore, some 10,000 people have to be transported to their homes or elsewhere.

So it must be conceded by all that your Colony is by far the best off. You have the sea, early hours, the British Government, and a rattling good cricket team. What could be nicer?

Dft. (Br. and Local Branches) Information
Reg.
Please file
21. 7:30.

D-1486

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. S. B. REGISTRY.

File No. 4486

REPORT

H.Q. Crime Branch. Station,

Date 18th April 1932.

Subject (in full) L.A.Fox, alias Fucks.

Made by D.S.Massiukoff. *Forwarded by* Det Supt. Quayle.

L.A.Fox, alias Fucks. Russian Jew., Expert pick-pocket and shoplifter, Ser. No. 25 of Known and/or suspected criminals residing in Shanghai, on the 15-4-32 was found to be residing at No.7 Avenue Dubail, French Concession.

D.S.131.

Information Sheet No. 8/1.03
18 APR. 1932

18 APR. 1932
Information Sheet No.

Files re Fooks.. C.I.D. 8124 7004 4137 10040
C.I.D. 10113, 10622.
Crime Report C 2227 + C.I.R. W.H. 131/32.

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMO. NO. 283.

C.&S.B.Regy.
S.B.-D.1486.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1486.
Date 7 - 8 - 30

Headquarters, Crime Branch,

August 6, 1930.

The following copy of a letter received by the Commissioner of Police from the Japanese Consulate is forwarded for information.

"July 24, 1930.

Re information on two Lithuanian subjects.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have received a letter from the Procurator's Office of the District Court of the Kwantung Government at Dairen which informs me that the following two Lithuanians are suspects in connection with a larceny case.

Name	Ruzel Futskus
Age	33
Profession	Pedlar of clothing
Address	No. 160 East Seward Road, Shanghai.
Name	Haskel Revid
Age	28
Address	No. 15 Dent Road, Shanghai.
Profession	Musician

The following information is requested regarding these two persons by the Procurator's Office of the District Court of the Kwantung Government at Dairen.

1. Name
2. Age
3. Nationality
4. Address
5. Profession
6. Financial condition
7. Present conducts and history of their life
8. Previous conviction
9. Number of family if they have any
10. Other remarks

According to reports they are living in the Settlement but it is difficult to make enquiries about them therefore the police will be very thankful if you can supply any information regarding the abovementioned persons."

The first mentioned person's real name is Leon A. Fucks alias Fuchs alias Fooks alias Fox, Russian Jew. He has been previously charged as follows:-

Provisional Court. Pickpocket. Dismissed. 3.6.29.

" " " 50 days. 7.9.29.

" " Larceny. 30 days. 8.11.29.

Haskel Levit alias Haskel Revid, Russian Jew, has also been previously charged as follows:-

Mixed Court. Larceny from person. 3 months. 23.3.23.

" " Shoplifting. Dismissed. 30.3.25.

French Mixed Court. Undesirable. Expelled. 10.4.29.

Provisional Court. Pickpocket. 4 months. 26.8.29.

" " " 2 months. 29.1.30.

Both men left for Dairen on June 13, 1930.

R. C. Aiers

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches)

File No. S.B. D 1486

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch No. 2. Station,

REPORT

Date August 1, 1930.

Subject (in full) L.A. Fucks and Haskel Levit.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

With reference to attached letter from the local Japanese Consular Police dated July 24th 1930 re: (1) Ruzel Futskus and (2) Haskel Revid, enquiries show that their real names are (1) Leon A. Fucks alias Fuchs alias Fooks alias Fox. (2) Haskel Levit alias Gevit.

Leon A. Fucks, who is a Russian jew but claims to be a Lithuanian subject, arrived in Shanghai several years ago from North China and has resided in different low class boarding houses in the Wayside district. He is married but lives apart from his wife who is now residing in the French Concession. He gave out that he was engaged peddling cloth and although it was known that he did not do any business in that line, he appeared at times to be fairly well off financially. Fucks is nothing but a common criminal and has been charged as under:-

Provisional Court, Pickpocket, dismissed 3-6-29.
- do - - do - 50 days 7-9-29.
- do - Larceny, 30 days 8-11-29.

He left Shanghai for Dairen on June 13th 1930.

Haskel Levit, Russian jew, claims to be a Lithuanian subject, arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1922 and with the exception of short visits to Northern ports has resided here since that date. He claims to be a fur dealer and musician but was never known to do any legitimate business. He is not married and like Fucks appears to be fairly well off at times.

Levit has been charged as under:-

Mixed Court, Larceny from person, 3 months, 23-3-23.

File No._____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

_____ Station,

REPORT

Date _____ 19

Subject (in full) _____

- 2 -

Made by _____ *Forwarded by* _____

Mixed Court, Shoplifting, dismissed, 30-3-25.

French Mixed Court, Undesirable, expelled, 10-4-29.

Provisional Court, Pickpocket, 4 months, 26-8-29.

- do - - do - 2 months, 29-1-30.

Levit left with Fucks for Dairen on June 13th 1930.

W Keenan.

D. S. I.

D. C.

(C. & S. Branches)

1:8:30. Copy of Police report forwarded to Japanese Consul General.

5/8/30.

6/8/30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL [illegible]
C. & S. [illegible] REGS.
No. S. B. D. 1486.
Date 28 - 7 - 30.

Judicial Police No. 401B.

JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL, SHANGHAI.

July 24, 1930.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

S. M. P.

Re information on two Lithuanian subjects

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have received a letter from the Procurator's Office of the District Court of the Kwantung Government at Dairen which informs me that the following two Lithuanians are suspects in connection with a larceny case.

Name. Ruzel Futskus
Age. 33
Profession. Pedlar of clothing
Address. No. 160 East Seward Road, Shanghai.

Name. Haskel Revid
Age. 28
Profession. Musician
Address. No. 15 Dent Road, Shanghai.

The following information is requested regarding these two persons by the Procurator's Office of the District Court of the Kwantung Government at Dairen.

1. Name
2. Age
3. Nationality
4. Address
5. Profession
6. Financial condition
7. Present conducts and history of their life
8. Previous conviction
9. Number of family if they have any.
10. Other remarks.

According to reports they are living in the Settlement but it is difficult to make enquiries about them therefore the police will be very thankful if you can supply any information regarding the abovementioned persons.

Your obedient servants,

Police Officer in charge of
the Japanese Consular Police.

S2. For attention please. 28.7.'30

(P. 331.)

G. R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGIST...
1486
24/10/32

No. C.I.D. 576/31.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE TO THIS LETTER

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, HONG KONG.

October 18th, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your letter No. D.1486 dated October 12th, 1932, the contents of which have been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

p. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.
~~Captain Superintendent of Police~~

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE (CRIME),

SHANGHAI.

[illegible]
A. D. B.G.
1426
12, 10, 32

October 12, 32.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. C.I.D. 576/1931 and enclosure of October 5 on the subject of Luzar Abraham Fuchs and to forward herewith a copy of his criminal record and photograph together with those of his known associates: Eugene Selnik, Abraham Brodski, Yan Novachinsky, Maria Pasderska, Antonine Bootkova, Elizabeth Gavrilkin, Katherina V. Komassarava and W.A. Tzetzenkevich.

L.A. Fuchs who is a Russian Jew, but claims to be a Lithuanian subject, arrived in Shanghai several years ago from North China and has resided in various low class boarding houses in the Eastern District of Shanghai. He is a married man, and in 1930 was living apart from his wife, who at that time lived in the French Concession. Fuchs is supposed to be pedler of cloth, but has never been known to do any business, although at times he appeared to be fairly well off financially.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.
Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Director of Criminal Intelligence,
Police Headquarters,
HONGKONG.

✓x Sent 12/10

G. R.

No. C.I.D.576/1931.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE TO THIS LETTER.

M:MK.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS.
HONG KONG.

5th October,1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a Russian named Luzar Abraham Fuchs, aged 35 years, was observed in company with three other aliens in the shopping centre of this Colony on the 30th September,1932. One of Fuchs associates named Salnik, who is minus the fingers of his right hand, was identified as a professional shop lifter in Tientsin and elsewhere in North China. Fuchs was arrested but the other three made good their escape. He is in possession of a Chinese passport,Registered Number 7321/31, No.652 issued in Shanghai on 4.12.31, bearing visa by H.B.M. Consul General Canton, dated 29th September,1932, for Shanghai via Hong Kong, by the s.s."President Cleveland". He had no other papers and no money.

He informed the Police that Salnik was in possession of sufficient money to pay their fares to Shanghai by the "President Cleveland" sailing on the 1st October. The Police were unsuccessful in their efforts to trace Fuchs' confederates and none of them left by the "President Cleveland". Fuch is being detained here with a view to his baihsment. He admits having served three terms of imprisonment in Shanghai Gaol for shop lifting.

I enclose copy of his finger prints and photograph which may enable you to trace his previous record, and request the favour of

The Deputy Commissioner (Crime),
Shanghai Municipal Council,
S H A N G H A I.



of an early reply of any information you may be in a position to give regarding Fuchs and his associates in Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Inspector General of Police.

This Form is not to be pinned

MALE

Name Lizzas Abraham Fuchs

Aliases

Prison

Prison Reg. No.

Classification No. 5 U 01
1 R 11

Right Hand

1.—Right Thumb.	2.—R. Fore Finger.	3.—R. Middle Finger.	4.—R. Ring Finger.	5.—R. Little Finger.

(Fold) (Fold)

Impressions to be so taken that the flexure of the last joint shall be immediately above the black line marked (Fold.) If the impresison of any digit be defective a second print may be taken in the vacant space above it.

When a finger is missing or so injured that the impression cannot be obtained, or deformed and yields a bad print the fact should be noted under *Remarks*.

Left Hand

6.—L. Thumb.	7.—L. Fore Finger.	8.—L. Middle Finger.	9.—L. Ring Finger.	10.—L. Little Finger.

(Fold) (Fold)

Left Hand

Plain impressions of the four fingers taken simultaneously

Right Hand

Plain impressions of the four fingers taken simultaneously.

Impressions taken by *Rank* *Date*

Superintendent's Signature *Date*

Classified at H. C. Registry by *Date*

Tested at H. C. Registry by *Date*

Police Court Case No.

Turn Over.

Name Luzar Abraham Yuch

Age .....

Height .....

Sentence .....

Date of Sentence .....

Offence .....



Right forefinger print.
To be impressed
Immediately after
signature is written.

Prisoner's Signature .....

L. Yuchs

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

Name	Date of Sentence	Offence	Sentence	Case No.	Criminal Record No.

D-1487

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 487
Date Jul. 23, 1930.
28 - 7 - 30.

Subject (in full) Seizure of inflammatory literature at 120 Thorburn Road.
(Attached report by D.S.I. Blenkinsop)

Made by Superintendent Robertson *Forwarded by*

The literature, which although inflammatory is not communistic, and the copies of the "Shanghai Pao" should be taken before Court on application for an order as to disposal.

Attached report was forwarded direct to me by D.S.I. Blenkinsop on instructions from A/D.D.O. "D".

J. Hus Robertson
Superintendent.

C e P

S/I, Please arrang to get the Court to make an order for the confiscation of the literature.

23:7:30.

Arranged through A/D.D.O "D"

J. Hus Robertson Supt
23-7-30

D.B. (Brand Sp. Br.'s) for information and favour of return.

Recd 24/7 S/I, ~~for further report~~ Cancelled ~~in what cause~~

23:7:'30.

Kg. Please file

27:7:30. ~~24:7:30.~~

File No. S.B. D 142

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Yangtszepoo *Station,*

REPORT

Date July 22nd. 1930.

Subject (in full) Re seizure of Communistic Literature at No.280.Thorburn Road.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I.Blenkinsop.

Sir,

At about 7.p.m. on the 22-7-30 a telephone message was received from C.D.C.181.Tsang Tuh Kung, to the effect that he had arrested a male Chinese and seized a quantity of coomunistic literature at No.280.Thorburn Road.

On receipt of the above information C.D.C.225.Zee Kwe Yong and myself immediately proceeded to the above address and there saw a male Chinese named "Bang Siau S Ts", native of Kompo, residing at 324.Dalny Road in the custody of C.D.C.181, to gether with a quantity of communistic literature and several copies of the "Shanghai Pau" newspaper, the sale of which is prohibited owing to its communistic attitude. I questioned C.D.C.181 and he stated that at about 6.45.p.m. on the 22-7-30, he happened to be passing No.280.Thorburn Road, when he saw the arrested person (Bang Siau S Ts) quarrelling together with the house tenant, one named "Wong Siau Yeu" (C.P.C.1226 attached to Yangtszepoo Police Station), and on asking the reason was informed by C.P.C.1226 that about ten days previously a female, name,etc unknown came to the above address and hired the front and middle upstairs rooms paying $9-70,cents room rent in advance, and in this room she had several stools and benches, which the arrested person stated he had been sent to remove, together with a small boy, who made his escape at the time the arrested person was detained.

Hearing the above news the C.D.C.181 decided to view the aforementioned rooms and whilst doing so found the aforementioned communistic literature and copies of the

orm No
000-5

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Yangtszepoo *Station,*

REPORT
(2).

Date July 22nd. *1930*

Subject (in full) Re seizure of Communistic Literature at No.280.Thorburn Road.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I.Blenkinsop.

"Shanghai Pau".

I questioned the arrested person (Bang Siau S Ts) and he stated that he had met a boy named "Ling Kung", who previously worked together with him at the Kung Dah Cotton Mill (then the Oriental Cotton Mill), Yangtszepoo Road, about three years ago, in the Tah Woo Ka alleyway off Yangtszepoo Road together with a male Chinese whom he did not know, and these two persons asked him to accompany them to No.280.Thorburn Road, to remove certain pieces of furniture, which he did so, and was so arrested. He denies knowing anything about the communistic literature. He was accordingly removed to the Yangtszepoo Police Station for further enquiries.

At about 9.p.m. on the 22-7-30, a further telephone message was received from C.D.C.181 from No.280.Thorburn Road stating that he had arrested a male and female Chinese who had visited the above address, and he thought that they were communists. On receipt of this message D.S.Tilton, D.P.S.McPhee, myself and a party of Chinese detectives and uniform constables visited the aforementioned address and took into custody the two suspects.

Questioned at the Yangtszepoo Police Station by myself through the aid of an interpreter, the female one named "Hung Yeu", residing at No.1120.Pingliang Road stated that sometime ago she met a female named "Ah Moo" (whereabouts now unknown) on Thorburn Road, and she got into conversation with this female, who suggested that she learn Chinese characters, and asked her to visit her house at No.280.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Yangtszepoo Station,

REPORT

Date July 22nd. 1930.

Subject (in full) Re seizure of Communistic Literature at No.280.Thorburn Road.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I.Blenkinsop.

Thorburn Road, which she did on certain occasions, and whilst about to do so this inst (22-7-30) was arrested.

The male Chinese one named "WOng Sing Ming", residing at No.1120.Pingliang Road, stated that he saw a crowd collecting outside No.280.Thorburn Road, and went there out of curiosty and was arrested.

Both the above mentioned male and female denied knowing anything about the communistic literature seized.

C.P.C.1226 questioned stated that he had not seen the female who hired the room for at least the last three days, and he also denied knowing that the two rooms were used for communistic purposes, he also stated that the female occupying the said rooms always entered the house through the rear door, and therefore he did not always notice when she left or entered the premises.

Having no information that the three arrested persons had any connection with the communistic literature these persons were released after their addresses had been verified, and Det.Supt.Robertson had been given the facts of the case.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

T S. Blenkinsop.

D.S.I.

S.B. D/118

Application

I hereby make application formally to be a member of the Union in recognition of its cause and am entirely willing to be subject to its regulations and rules and obedient to the decisions of its conferences.

Member ------

Introduced by ------

Date:-------

志願書

今有　工友願完全接受
宗旨及綱領，遵守
章程及紀律，並服從議決案，
正式加入爲會員，特具入會志
願書此證。

介紹人（簽名）
會員

一九三　年　月　日

Subjects for the General Strike of Cotton Mill Labourers.

The capitalists are ill-treating the labourers worse and worse. The San Sing, Wei Tung, Ewo & Yangtszepoo Mills have changed the 3 or 5 day shift working system, and are continually dismissing workers, in large numbers. The workers are having more work and longer working hours. They are all in danger of being killed by the machinery and drowned in water. Fellow workers, we can't forbear these any longer. It is very urgent to call a general strike at present. Fellow workers, all rise and do your best to have the following articles materialised:-

1. The capitalists should not co-operate with the imperialist Koumingtang to oppress the Cotton Mill Labour Union and its branch unions, but recognise that the union has the authority to represent labourers and give a subsidy of $300 or $500 to the union each month.

2. The capitalists should not co-operate with police detectives military, or police to interfere with the freedom of workers inside and outside the mills, or to arrest labourers or their leaders.

3. The capitalists should not co-operate with the Koumingtang, labour thieves or running dogs to organise "yellow" labour union, force workers to be its members and collect membership fee.

4. The capitalists should make all the arrested labourers released and reinstate them.

5. A 30% increase in wages and $6 rice allowance.

6. The capitalists should not dismiss workers and reinstate all those dismissed.

7. The capitalists should not put more work on labourers by speeding the machines and cutting down the number of employees.

8. The capitalists should not enforce the 3 or 5 day shift working system, and if they do, a week's pay should be given to labourers.

9. Female workers not to clean machines, sweep the floor and cut the coarse yarn. 2 months leave be given for giving birth to a child and 5 days leave for the monthly course period of woman.

Full pay be given for the period on leave.

10. Juvenile workers should not work as substitutes for adults. When their training is accomplished, full wages be given. The labour contractors should not cut their wages down for themselves.

11. Casual workers be paid the same as general workers and also treated as general workers. They should not be dismissed without cause.

12. Foremen should not assault or abuse workers. Workers should not be fined. Cancel the photographing of workers and the shop security for them. Better their treatments.

13. Memorial days and Sundays are holidays. Full pay for same. 15 minutes rest at 3 and 9 o'clock. Machines be stopped for one hour for each meal. In summer, when the temperature is over 90 degrees, work be stopped, but wages be given just the same.

14. The capitalists be held responsible for the safety of the workers lives. Workers should not be put on work of a dangerous nature.

The Shanghai Cotton Mills Labour Union.

1-7-30.

紗廠同盟罷工綱領

資本家進攻，壓迫工人階級，一天兇猛一天，工人待遇一天惡化一天，滬東三星，緯通，新老怡和，改開三日班，或五日班，調通班，織大批開除工人，人人都有失業的恐慌，加重工作，延長工時，機器軋死，常都有性命交關，個個都有被軋死淹死的危險，工友們！這樣殘酷的慘痛，更促使反動統治激了去了，國民黨軍閥內部矛盾無法消滅，軍閥混戰延長，擴人，更促使反動統治激進的崩潰，帝國主義利害衝突無法解決，進行着世界再分割的大戰，尤其是工人階級的祖國——蘇聯社會建設五年計劃大告成功，更引起帝國主義妒忌，恐慌而積極進攻蘇聯！

現在工人鬥爭普遍的爆發，由經濟鬥爭進到政治的總同盟罷工走上武裝的暴動的道路，蘇維埃區域擴大到全國範圍。紅軍驚人的勝利和發展，全國蘇維埃區域第一次代表大會的成功，無疑義的中國革命高潮快到臨，工人階級所負的使命更重大，實現紗廠同盟罷工，積極的力求紗廠同盟罷工的成功，我們的綱領：

一，資本家不得勾結帝國主義國民黨壓迫紗廠工會和各廠分會，并承認工會有代表工人之權，每月每廠津貼三百元或五百元辦公費。

二，資本家不得勾結巡捕包探軍隊警察在廠內廠外干涉工人一切行動自由，逮捕工人，逮捕工人領袖。

三，資本家不得勾結國民黨工賊走狗組織黃色工會或其他團體強迫工人加入，強收會費。

四，資本家要負責釋放一切被捕工友，恢復其工作。

五，增加工資三成，米貼六元。

六，資本家不得開除工人，恢復失業工人工作。

七，資本家不得加重生活，開快車，裁減工人。

八，資本家不得開三日班或五日班等，如開三日班或五日班等要發足一禮拜工錢。

九，女工不搭車，不掃地，不剪粗紗，生產前後休息兩個月，月經期內休息五天，工資照給。

十，童工不做替生活，取消養童工制，養成工應給同等工資，包工頭不得剋扣養成工工錢。

十一，取消臨時工制，臨時工和長工一律待遇，實行照給，不得遠時開除。

十二，資本家工頭不得打罵工人，不得罰工錢，取消拍照，取消鋪保，改良待遇。

十三，紀念節，禮拜日休息工錢照給，三，九休息一刻鐘，吃飯關車一點鐘。

十四，夏季熱度在九十度以上停工，工資給照。

資本家負責保障工人生命安全，不得強迫工人做危險工作。

上海紗廠工會

七月一日

D-1637

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, ... 193....

To 15/12/30

Reg
Nine of these papers are on sale in the Settlement for the moment.
Please FILE
JB

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 8:12: 1930.

To Supt. Robertson,

For attention please.

D.I. Chen Chang

These lists are belated.
Please instruct D.S.I. LePhil to ascertain what if any of these papers are on sale at this moment

JB

Sir,
D.S.I. Lien Pih is now on the job - c.c. 9/12/30.

8.12.30

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 6:12: 193...

To C.D.I. Prince,

Please note and return without delay.

Noted.
D 3-5.
8/12/30

6
-30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

S. B. D. 1637.
Date 8 - 12 - 30.

Translation of Despatch from the Shanghai Special District Court.

No.4205. November 27, 1930.

The Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

Re suppression of reactionary paper entitled "Weekly Pictorial" (星期畫報).

I am in receipt of an instruction from the Kiangsu High Court stating the following:-

"In the instruction from the Administrative Department of the Judicial Yuan, quoting that of the Judicial Yuan, it is stated that at the instance of the Central Executive Committee, the Nationalist Government has ordered the suppression of two reactionary newspapers entitled "Weekly Pictorial" (星期畫報) and "China Soviet Weekly" (中國蘇維埃週報). It is alleged that the drawings and articles on the respective papers are absurd and inflammatory. If they are not suppressed evil consequences will be resulted. Therefore we (Kiangsu High Court) were ordered to take the necessary steps and to instruct all courts below accordingly re suppression of the above mentioned reactionary papers.

In consequence of the above, you, the President of the Shanghai Special District Court, are ~~is~~ ordered to do accordingly."

With reference to the above I have to state that at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau a request has been forwarded to you for the suppression of the paper entitled "Soviet Weekly" (蘇維埃週報) and you have replied that the matter is receiving attention. Therefore

in consideration of the above instruction it is hereby requested that the "Weekly Pictorial" (星期畫報) be added to the suppression list of reactionary papers.

President Yang Shao Shun.

Officer i/c S.B:
Information.

6 12 30

By K.P.Dung.

226
7-30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1637.
Date 10. 10. 30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Despatch from the Shanghai Special District Court.

No.3524. October 6, 19 30

The Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

Re Suppression of reactionary publications.

I am in receipt of a despatch from the Public Safety Bureau stating the following:-

"According to the report from the Postal Censors attached to the Headquarters of the Woosung and Shanghai Garrison Commander, one reactionary paper entitled "Revolutionary Labourers" (革命工人) and 4 comunistic papers entitled "Red Seamen"(赤色海員) "Bing Lung Weekly" (評論週報),"China and Soviet Pictorial Publications" (中國苏维埃圖報) and "Dah Fong Daily News" (大風日報) were seized.

This Bureau has also been instructed by the Headquarters of the Woosung and Shanghai Garrison Commander to find out the printing organs of those communistic papers known as "Red Flag" (紅旗), "Hai Kwaung" (海光), "Tong Faung" (東方) and "Dah Fong" (大風).

"From the insertions in the respective papers, it is found that the "Revolutionary Labourers" is published by the Shanghai Revolutionary Labourers' Federation: "Red Seamen" edited by the Propaganda Committee of the National Seamen's Federation: "China and Soviet Pictorial Publications" by the propaganda committee of the Soviet's Central Tsung Bai Committee; and "Bing Lung Weekly" being one of thesupplements to the Hai Kwaung Daily News

Super. S.B.
9/10/30.

13 11 30

published by the Bing Lung Weekly Press and circulated through different schools, bookstores, and Woo Kyi Association and all its Branches. The address of the editorial office of the Dah Fong Daily News is inserted in the said paper to be at No.12 Zu Sing Li Alleyway off Kwenning Road. But the result of an investigation indicates that the address given is a fictitious one as there is no alleyway by the name of Zu Sing Li on Kwenning Road.

"After all, I shall conclude by saying that the above mentioned papers being reactionary publications should be strictly suppressed. Therefore you are hereby requested to do accordingly."

In consideration of the above, I have to request that you will give instructions to your subordinates to suppress the above mentioned reactionary publications from time to time.

President Yang Shao Shun.

By K.P.Dang.

226
15-7-30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

S. B. & S. D. REG.S. D. 1637.
8 - 10 - 30

Translation of Despatch from the Public Safety Bureau.

No.1752. October 2, 1930.

Commissioner Gerrard,

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

Re suppression of reactionary papers.

According to the report from the Postal Censors attached to the Headquarters of the Woosung and Shanghai Garrison Commander, one reactionary paper entitled "Revolutionary Labourers" (革命工人) and 4 communistic papers entitled "Red Seamen" (赤色海員) "Bing Lung Weekly" (評論週報), "China and Soviet Pictorial Publication" (中国苏维埃畫報) and "Dah Fong Daily News" (大風日報) were seized. This Bureau has also been instructed by the Headquarters of the Woosung and Shanghai Garrison Commander to find out the printing organs of those communistic papers known as "Red Flag" (紅旗), "Hai Kwaung" (海光) "Tong Faung" (東方) and "Dah Fong" (大風).

From the insertions in the respective papers, it is found that the "Revolutionary Labourer" is published by the Shanghai Revolutionary Labourers' Federation; "Red Seamen" edited by the Propaganda Committee of the National Seamen's Federation; "China and Soviet Pictorial Publication" by the propaganda committee of the Soviet's Central Tsung Bai Committee; and "Bing Lung Weekly" being one of the supplements to the Hai Kwaung Daily News published by the Bing Lung Weekly Press and circulated through different schools, bookstores, and Woo Kyi Association and all its Branches. The address of the editorial office of the Dah Fong Daily News is inserted

Supt. S.B.
12/10/30
8 10 30

in the said paper to be at No.12 Ku Sing Li Alleyway off Wenming Road. But the result of an investigation indicates that the address given is a fictitious one as there is no alleyway by the name of Ku Sing Li on Wenming Road.

After all, I shall conclude by saying that the above mentioned papers being reactionary publications should be strictly suppressed. Therefore you are requested to give instructions accordingly.

Yuan Liang

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

D.S.I. Pafft

Please instruct agents to be on the watch for ... offering ... in the streets of the Settlement

YR 3.10.30

Sir.

Regret informed.

Dts Penn

Reg

FILE

YR 9.10.30

By H.P.Dunn.

D-1639

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. & S. D. REC'D

REPORT

Special Branch No. 2. Station,
C. S. B. D.1639.
Date October 7, 1930.
Date 9 - 10 - 30.

Subject (in full) G. Dobrovsky, Special Constable No. 81.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. *Forwarded by* W Duncan C.S.I

Sir,

G. Dobrovsky, Russian, 22 years of age, single, resides with his parents at No. 68 Route Vallon, Apart 6. He has been employed as a clerk for about three years at "Kelly & Walsh," No. 12 Nanking Road. He was educated in Shanghai and speaks English fluently. He was a member of "B" Company S.V.C. for about three years and only recently resigned and joined the S.M.P. Special Constables for which he was recommended by Mr. Vilensky (see attached file). D 530

* See C.S.B D 530

There is nothing in Police records to his detriment.

G. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

D. C.
(C. & S. Branches)

C.I.P.
Information and favour of return.
1930

Please file.
7:10:30

7:10:30

S.B. D.1640

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P...
C. & S. B. REG.S...
No. S. B. D. 1640
ate 15 - 10 - 30

October 14, 30.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of October 8, 1930, I have to inform you that there is nothing in Municipal Police records against Mr. Victor M. Krivoroochko, who has applied to your Consulate for a visa to proceed to Hongkong.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches)

P.A. North Esq.,

H.B.M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch No. 2. *Station,*

REPORT

Date October 13, 1930.

Subject (in full) Victor M. Krivoroochko.

Made by D.S. Faddeeff. *Forwarded by* W Duncan W.S.?

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter of October 8, 1930 from H.B.M. Consulate General re: Mr. Victor M. Krivoroochko, inquiries show that Mr. V.M. Krivoroochko is Russian, 39 years of age, married, residing at No. 220 Route Tenant de-la-tour. He arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok in November 1922. Formerly Mr. Krivoroochko was a White Russian officer and until 1922 he had been in various White anti-Bolshevik groups. Since his arrival here in 1922 he has been employed by Messrs Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd., No. 3 Canton Road and his intention is to travel to Hongkong in connection with the business affairs of the above firm. He is not known to be connected with political work, and there is nothing in Municipal Police records to his detriment.

D. S. Faddeeff

D. S.

D. C. (C. & S. Branches)

Reg. Please prepare letter in above sense in reply to Mr North.

14:10:30

PASSPORT & REGISTRATION OFFICE,
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259.
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
P. & S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 1640.
Date 9 - 10 - 30.

9th October, 1930.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that application has been made to this office by Mr. Victor M. Krivoroochko,* a non-Soviet Russian citizen, for a visa to enable him to travel to Hongkong.

Mr. Krivoroochko is employed by Messrs. Dodge & Seyler (China) Ltd., 3, Canton Road, and I should be obliged if you could inform me whether anything is known against him.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. Worth

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

* Sir. No record in Sp. Br. Reg.
x ---do---
Cancelled 9/10.
ABB 9/10

S2, For attention please
9:10:'30

D-1622

F 201 A
G 2000-1-34

Sec'y Registry E 199

9 1643

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

[illegible] Div. Asst. ~~OFFICE~~

FILE NO. 1611 2.

SUBJECT:

[illegible]

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
[illegible]	[illegible]	E 199
28 / 7 / 34		
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT DRAWER

File No.

S. S. Br. R.C.C. *Station,*

S. B. D. 1622

Date February 19, 19 31.

Date 23 - 2 - 31

Subject (in full) Sidney Joseph Halse.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

Enquiries show that Sidney Joseph Halse, British, unmarried, has been a resident of Shanghai for over twenty three years. Until a few years ago he was a partner of the firm of Moorhead & Halse, Civil Engineers, Architects & Surveyors.

Halse formerly resided with a Japanese woman at No. 8 Peitaiho Lane during which time he led a quiet retiring life. Since retiring from business, he has been in the habit of spending most of his time in Japan and while there he is known to have made a practice of seducing young Japanese girls, in fact, he openly boasts of his ability to have carnal knowledge of any Japanese girl he takes a fancy to. While residing in Shanghai, he is not known to pursue such practices.

On the occasion of Halse's arrest in September 1930 by the Japanese Authorities at Nagasaki, a Japanese friend named T. Ota, Building Contractor, residing at No. F.92 Bubbling Well Road, proceeded to Japan and is reported to have assisted in securing the dismissal of the case.

Halse has been a member of the Shanghai Club since 1907. He is also a member of the Shanghai Race Club, but takes little or no part in the social life of the city. He has very few intimate friends outside the circle of men of his own profession.

Apart from the fact that Halse's immoral practices are well known, there is nothing further known to his detriment.

W. Duncan.

D. S. I.

File 21.2.31

Please let Mr. Know verbally confidentially. DCI

D. C. (C. & S. Branches) S2 for Sir and Blackburn

For attention please JJL 20-2-31.

Informed Wk. 20-2-31.

October 9, 1930 Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A BRITISH SUBJECT

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

A British subject named Halse,53, a building contractor by profession, residing in French Town, always spends his Summer holidays at Nagasaki. There he has seduced more than IO Japanese girls of from I2 to I3 years of age. One of his victims is now pregnant. Several of the girls have brought a charge of seduction against him in the Nagasaki Police Court.

A Japanese named Ota, a friend of Halse, went to Nagasaki from Shanghai and made arrangements to settle the matter with the complainants by payment of various sums of money.

The police now intend to deport Halse because his behavior is bringing disgrace to Japan.

A FOREIGN LIBERTINE ARRESTED AT NAGASAKI.

The Shanghai Nippo of 27/9/30 publishes the following report:-

A British subject named "Haroha," 36, residing in French Town, goes to Japan every year during Summer. He built a house on the Yamate Cho, Nagasaki at a cost of Yen 25,000. He became a notorious libertine. He has been arrested by the Nagasaki Police and is undergoing Police examination.

It is stated that the man had violated about 100 young Japanese girls of 12 to 13 years of age including girl students and that he had also seduced the wives of several Japanese.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O.BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

Confidential.

2nd. February 1931.

My dear Gerrard,

I enclose herewith copy of correspondence which has passed between Mr. Brenan and His Majesty's Consul at Nagasaki on the subject of S. J. Halse.

The Consul-General would be very grateful if you would let us know whether the Police have any information about Halse and his habits.

Yours sincerely,

A. B. Blackburn

Dear Gerrard
Look up file & perhaps discreet enquiry where help. Regds
D/

Dear Acting
Any information re Halse.
Yrs
FWG

Major F. W. Gerrard,
Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Copy.

British Consulate,

Nagasaki.

October 11, 1930.

Dear Consulate-General,

Sidney Joseph Halse, bearer of Shanghai passport No.5649 of 22/3/29, now staying at the Japan Hotel, Nagasaki, and giving his Shanghai address as 207, Little House, Connaught Road, has been under examination at the Japanese Court in connection with a case of suspected rape, and, now that the case has been dismissed by the Procurator, he has complained to me of mistreatment, etc., stating that he proposes to devote all his fortune and energies to obtaining redress and clearing his reputation.

I shall do my utmost to avoid official intervention, but shall have to take some sort of action if he supports his allegations that he has been refused access to me, that he is still under police restraint in spite of the case having been dismissed, etc. I should therefore be grateful if you would kindly supply me, for my guidance, with any information, private or official, that you may have as to this man.

My sole connection with him, up to the present time, was in April last year, when I attested his

/Declaration

Declaration for refund of Income Tax and ascertained that he was only a visitor to Nagasaki. From local gossip I have gathered that he has been visiting Nagasaki for many years and that he makes a practice of the seduction of young Japanese girls, whom he then dismisses with lavish payment to themselves and/or their parents. So far as I know he has never entered into social relations with any of the foreign community except a few men who use the Japan Hotel, and I have heard that the question of proposing him for the Club was once brought up but dismissed on account of his reputation.

I trust it may not be necessary for me to obtain official details of the present case, but according to my present understanding of it the Police, having long known his mode of life, took action because they thought the evidence of certain girls' parents would suffice for criminal proceedings, but had to drop it because the evidence failed.

Yours ever,

(Signed) F.C. Greatrex.

Copy.

Confidential.

British Consulate-General,
Shanghai.
17th. October 1930.

My dear Greatrex,

Your letter of October 11th.

Mr. Sidney Joseph Halse was formerly a member of a firm of architects in Shanghai called Moorhead, Halse and Robinson, but apart from the information contained in his passport which you have seen, I have xxx been able to ascertain very little regarding him locally. A member of his former firm tells me that he knows nothing about him beyond the fact that he lives a very retired life in Shanghai, does not take part in any social activities and keeps a Japanese woman.

There is no evidence of his having indulged in the proclivities mentioned in your letter.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J.P.Brenan.

F.C. Greatrex, Esquire,
H.B.M. Consul,
Nagasaki.

COPY

British Consulate

Nagasaki.

January 28 1931.

Private and Confidential

Dear Brenan,

Thanks for yours of Oct.17th re S.J.HALSE. I was reserving my reply till there were developments worth reporting.

Halse left here for Shanghai last week, with the avowed intention of returning to Japan in about two months, the validity of his Japanese visa expiring early in April. His lawyer, who is preparing the case for legal proceedings against the Local Authorities and newspapers, seems to have assured him that on the strength of his visa and a local official's certificate of Nagasaki domicile his re-entry cannot be prevented, but I have been assured privately that every precaution will be taken at all ports to prevent him landing, and the opinion of the Embassy's legal adviser (which was communicated to him before he left) is that the Japanese Govt. at all times possess the right to decide whether or no foreigners may enter or

/continue

continue to reside in Japan, and it is not within their competence to divest themselves of that right. Therefore, wherever he may try to land, and fail, the Consul can do no more than obtain an official explanation of the prohibition and convey it to him reporting the facts to the Embassy. He will then presumably return to Shanghai and attack you. It would be interesting to know what his next step will be when you tell him that you have no means of intervening. He admits to enjoying what he calls "bumping up against authority" (as he claims to have done successfully in Shanghai on more than one occasion), and with his leisure and ample means he will stop at nothingin endeavouring to prove that he has been illegally treated by the Japanese Authorities and let down by his Consul.

I consider Haise has a legitimate grievance against the Police because in practice his situation at the hotel after dismissal of the case against him did amount to restriction of his liberty, at all

/events

events for some days. I therefore made an official protest on this ground to the Local Authority, but the Governor takes the stand that there was no technical 'detention' and that Halse and the people at the hotel must have misunderstood the intentions of the Police, which were directed (1) towards preventing him meeting enemies liable to attack him, and (2) towards preventing him from resuming immoral relations with young girls of a kind that they are satisfied he has previously engaged in and that, though not indictable, constitute a breach of public decency. There is litttle doubt that the real official plan was to make things as uncomfortable as possible for him in the hope that he would quit, instead of which the effect was merely to make him more and more determined to have somebody's blood. He is of course highly incensed against me for failing to get satisfaction from the Governor, and blames me for delay in taking official action, the fact being that for months my official action was deferred with his approval because he thought he could get the Authorities to rehabilitate his reputation by private negotiations.

/The

The Shanghai address he has left with me is

c/o Spence, Robinson and Partners,
3 Peking Road,

I know Spence quite well, and hope he is not intimately associated with a man of Halse's reputation. The latter's firm was not the same that Spence joined when he left the O/W, was it?

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) F.C.Greatrex.

SECRET & Confidential

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Headquarters, S.B. No. 2

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1622
Station,
Date October 8, 1930

Subject (in full) Further report re British subject named Halse.

Made by C. D. I. Nakagawa *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson Supt

In connection with Halse's case at Nagasaki, Mr. Okatsu, passport examiner on the S.S. Shanghai Maru, informed me on October 7 that five Japanese victims had lodged a complaint of seduction against Halse at the Nagasaki Police Court. The accused denied the charges. A Japanese named T. Ota, a building contractor, who is a friend of the accused, residing at No. F.92 Bubbling Well Road, went to Nagasaki after the arrest of Halse and succeeded in securing his release on October 4. The case has been withdrawn for lack of evidence. Halse is now staying at the Japan Hotel at Nagasaki. The Police are still keeping a close watch on him and they may order him to leave Japan if they receive definite instructions from the Home Office.

S. Nakagawa

C. D. I.

OCT. 1930

D. C.

(Crime and Special Branches)

E.B.P.

Information.

11:10:'30

8:10:'30

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. C. & S. B. REGS.

Headquarters Station,

No. S. B. D. 1622.

Date September 29, 1930

Date 30 - 9 - 30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P...

Subject (in full) Inquiries re a British subject arrested at Nagasaki for violating girls.

Made by C. D. I. Nakagawa *Forwarded by*

Acting on instructions I have made very careful inquiries re a British subject named "Haroha" who has been arrested by the Nagasaki Police for violating a number of Japanese girls. I was informed by a passport examiner named Okatsu of the Nagasaki Police, who arrived at Shanghai on September 29 by the S.S. Nagasaki Maru, that recently a British subject named Halse residing at No. 25 Yamate Cho, Nagasaki, was arrested by the Umegasaki Police on numerous complaints by Japanese that he had violated a number of Japanese ypung girls and women. He is still in the custody of the police for further inquiries into his conduct.

S. Nakagawa

C. D. I

D. C.

(Cr. & S. Branches)

Keep in touch with developments

SEP 30 1930

S.B. attention of C.D.I. Nakagawa, of S.B.P. and act accordingly

S.B.P.

Information

W.J. 30/9/30

Please note remarks.

W.J. 29 SEP 1930

S. B. D. 1622.

Fo
G.

A FOREIGN LIBERTINE ARRESTED AT NAGASAKI

d 27/9/30

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

A British subject named "Haroha," 36, residing in French Town, goes to Japan every year during Summer. He built a house on the Yamate Cho, Nagasaki at a cost of Yen 25,000. He became a notorious libertine. He has been arrested by the Nagasaki Police and is undergoing Police examination.

It is stated that the man had violated about 100 young Japanese girls of 12 to 13 years of age including girl students and that he had also seduced the wives of several Japanese.

C.D.1 Nakagawa

For confidential enquire

JK

F. 201 A
G. 2000-5-51

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

Spe Br. Registry .....OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 1622(C).....

SUBJECT:

Allegations against Sidney Joseph

HALSE.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

was made to obtain possession of the Court Subpoena, which, of course, I refused to part with.

I will let you know the future developments - if any.

Sincerely Yours.

J. Halse.

Major K. M. Bourne. M.C.
Commissioner of Police
S.M.C.

1622 (c)

SHANGHAI
THE LITTLE HOUSE.
97 CONNAUGHT ROAD.
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
Date 27 7 39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
27 JULY 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

July 24. 1939.

Dear Commissioner Bourne.

This is to express my thanks for your great kindness in affording me protection on the occasion of my visit to the Japanese Consulate General on the 21st inst.

As I expected, a visa was refused in the absence of Special permission from Tokyo, and an endeavour

Major K. M. Bourne M.C.,

Commissioner,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

185 Foochow Road,

L O C A L.

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-10-38

HSM

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D 4622
Date 19-12-38

Date December 19, 19 38.

Subject (in full) S.J. Halse - permission to enter Japan granted.

Made by D.S.I. MacAdie *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.S.I.

Information has been received from the Japanese Consulate General to the effect that Mr. S.J. Halse has been granted permission by the Japanese Foreign Office to enter Japan.

Halse was given a visa by the Japanese Passport Office and left for Nagasaki by the s.s. Nagasaki Maru which sailed at 9 a.m., December 19.

R. W. MacAdie.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Common
Sir
Information
John Robertson
D.C.(S.B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
20 DEC. 1933
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

7

FM G. 55

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File S.B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 16226
Date 9-12-38

Date December 9, 1938.

Subject S. J. Halse. - application to Japanese Consulate-General for a visa to Japan.

Made by D.S.I. MacAdie *Forwarded by* C Coates D. I.

In accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of Police, D.S.I. MacAdie and D.S. Kamashita, at 3 p.m., December 8th, accompanied Mr. Sidney Joseph HALSE, British, to the Japanese Consulate-General, Passport Department. Halse's application for a visa to visit Japan was accepted and the communication received by him from the Nagasaki District Court where he is engaged in litigation, was copied down by the Passport Office for reference. The passport officials then stated that the facts would be referred telegraphically to the Gaimusho for decision and that they would inform Mr. Halse in the course of a few days as to the course to be taken in connection with his proposed visit to Japan.

Halse stated that the civil action taken by him against some fifteen Japanese newspapers for libel was set for hearing on December 24th, 1938.

The Special Branch detectives returned to Central District with Mr. Halse at 3.30 p.m.

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
10 DEC. 1933
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

D.C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

R. W. MacAdie.
D. S. I.

Commr
for
Information
by the Probation
D C (SB)

7

D-1702

D - 1704
1705
1707
1708

D - 1710

S.B. D.1702

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
& S. B. RECORDS
No. S. B. D. 1702.
Date 7 - 11 - 30.

November 7, 30.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 3372, dated October 31, 1930, I have to inform you that there is nothing in Police records against Mr. E.D. Miller, who has applied to your Consulate for a visa to the Netherlands Indies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch No. 2 *Station,*

REPORT

Date November 4, 1930.

Subject (in full) Letter of Enquiry re: E.D. Miller.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Duncan.

Sir,

With reference to attached letter dated October 31st 1930 from Mr. Van den Berg, Netherlands Consulate re: E.D. Miller, enquiries show that there is nothing in Municipal Police records to his detrimant.

D. S. I.

D. C. (C. & S. Branches)

Reg. Letter in above sense to Dutch Consulate please.

6:11.30

T-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 337

SHANGHAI, 31st October ~~1930.~~

...NGHAI MUNICIPAL
... & S... REC
... S. B. D. 1702.
...te 1 - 11 - 30.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that E. D. Miller, Manager of the Far East Division of Eli Lilly & Co., a firm dealing in pharmaceutical and biological products, intends to go to Netherlands India on a business trip.

Mr. Miller holds a passport issued by the local American Consul-General on 3 April 1929, No.1117, and gave as his private address 241 Connaught Road. The firm is established at 316 Kiangse Road (formerly No.42).

I would be much obliged to know whether anything is known in Police Records against this person.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

~~Your~~ obedient servant,

Chinese-Secretary.

R.C.Aiers,Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner,
Crime & Special Branches,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

S2, For attention
3:11:'30.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 31: 10: 1930.

To Reg.

Please pass to all concerned to note and initial.

W.M.

Noted: W. Moore.

Pan Lien Pih
謝福堂
沈天保

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 31. 10 - 1930

To Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sir.

Herewith names of detectives detailed for the protection of Hsu Den Hoo during his visit to Shanghai.

D.T.S. W. Moore.
C.D.S.1. Pan Lien Pih. Pan Lien Pih
C.D.S.164 Sung Tien Pau.
C.D.C. 110 Zia Foo Dang.

Ack 31/10/30.

W. Moore D.T.S

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 30: 10: 1930

To D. I. S. Moore
(through D.S.I. Duncan)

Please note the attached letter of appreciation and furnish a list of the detectives who assisted in protecting Mr Hu Wen-hsu.

W.M.

O.C. (Sig.)

re Hu Wen-hsu
the bodyguard of C. I.
the Special Branch C
Detectives

Sgd

D.C.I.B.

29 OCT. 1930

O.C. S.B.
We also received one
30/10 Sgd

RESS: FOURTH FLOOR,
CUSTOMS BUILDING
NANKOW ROAD, SHANGHAI

ADDRESS ALL
COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE BUREAU, NOT
TO INDIVIDUALS

國民政府 工商部
工商訪問局
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL INFORMTION
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND LABOUR
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
P. O. BOX 506
SHANGHAI

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"BUREAUCOM" SHANGHAI
BENTLEY'S CODE
No. S. B-D. 1703.
TELEPHONE: 12704
Date 3 - 11 - 30.

Oct. 28, 1930.

F. W. Gerrard, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Commissioner Gerrard,

This is to thank you for your kind assistance extended to us during Mr. Hu Wen-hu's stay in Shanghai. The officers you assigned to escort Mr. Hu did splendid service and words are inadequate to express our sincere appreciation for their assistance.

We wish to thank you also for issuing us the permit for the six guards assigned by President Chiang Kai-shek to pass the Settlement to escort Mr. Hu to the North Station thence to Nanking.

Mr. Hu has sailed for Hongkong on the S. S. Porthos last Saturday, Oct. 25th. He wishes to express his personal appreciation for your hospitality and courtesy shown him.

Very sincerely yours,

for [illegible]
Mon [illegible]

L. Shai Htone, personal representative

Milton C. Lee

...RESS: FOURTH FLOOR,
CUSTOMS BUILDING
HANKOW ROAD, SHANGHAI

ADDRESS ALL
COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE BUREAU, NOT
TO INDIVIDUALS

國民政府工商部
工商訪問局
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL INFORMTION
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND LABOUR
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
P. O. BOX 506
SHANGHAI

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"BURECONIN" SHANGHAI
BENTLEY'S CODE

TELEPHONE: 12704

Oct. 28, 1930.

Mr. R. C. Aiers,
Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Commissioner Aiers,

This is to thank you for your kind assistance extended to us during Mr. Hu Wen-hu's stay in Shanghai. The officers you assigned to escort Mr. Hu did splendid service and words are inadequate to express our sincere appreciation for their assistance.

We wish to thank you also for issuing us the permit for the six guards assigned by President Chiang Kai-shek to pass the Settlement to escort Mr. Hu to the North Station thence to Nanking.

Mr. Hu has sailed for Hongkong on the S. S. Porthos last Saturday, Oct. 25th. He wishes to express his personal appreciation for your hospitality and courtesy shown him.

Very sincerely yours,

Li Shai Htone

Li Shai Htone, personal representative

Milton C. Lee

OC (SB)
For information
of Aiers
Please return
89

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Special Branch ~~No.3 Station~~

S. B. D. 1704

Date October 30, 1930.

Ref 3 - 11 - 30.

Subject (in full) Article entitled "Immoral doings on Yuhang Road" appearing in the Shanghai Nippo of October 28, 1930.

Made ~~by~~ and *Forwarded by* D.S.I.Moore.

See also D. 1663 for another indecent article.

Sir,

I beg to report, with reference to the article entitled "Immoral doings on Yuhang Road" appearing in the Shanghai Nippo of October 28, 1930, (translation attached), that C.D.I.Nakagawa saw the Magistrate of the Japanese Court re. the article in question, who stated that there was insufficient grounds to take action against the Shanghai Nippo, and also that the paper was of no consequence and not worth serious attention.

D.S.I.

D.C.(Cr. & Sp. Branches).

D.C. (Cr. and Sp. Br.'s) Information.

31:10:30.

31/10

Form No. 2
G. 20000-1-28

October 29, 1930.

Immoral doings on Yuhang Road

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following :

At about 2 a.m. two or three days ago the inmates of a Chinese house at No. 3960 Yuhang Road heard knocking at the back door. They opened a window on the first floor and saw a woman dressed in Japanese clothes in sexual intercourse with a man dressed in European clothes. During the act their feet came against the door but they did not notice this because of the sexual excitement.

S 5 (D.S.I. Moore).

Please ascertain with the assistance of the C.I.D. Nakagawa Japanese law on the subject of indecent publications, and obtain the opinion of the Legal Department on the advisability of prosecuting the editor of the paper.

D.S.I.
29:10:30

October 29, 1930. Morning Translation.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY OF A JAPANESE DANCING GIRL

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

At 3.30 a.m. October 27 a Japanese dancing girl named Takuko, 26, of the Golden Star Cabaret, residing at No. 1104 North Szechuen Road, was attacked by two Chinese on North Szechuen Road near the Japanese School whilst she was returning home in a ricsha. She was deprived of a handbag containing Yen 30 and $151 in cash, a dancer's licence, a silver medal and a Ruby ring. She immediately reported the matter to Dixwell Road Station.

LARCENY FROM JAPANESE HOUSE

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

At 3 p.m. October 28 a thief entered the Damura Yoko on Nanzing Road and carried off several ivory articles valued at $60.

IMMORAL DOINGS ON YUHANG ROAD

The Legal Dept will be consulted

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

At about 2 a.m. two or three days ago the inmates of a Chinese house at No. 3960 Yuhang Road, heard knocking at the back door. They opned a window on the first floor and saw a woman dressed in Japanese clothes in sexual intercourse with a man dressed in European clothes. During the act their feet came against the door but they did not notice this because of the sexual excitement.

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. & S. I. R. Station,
No. S. B. D. 1705.
Date Oct 29 1930
Date 4-11-30.

REPORT

Subject (in full) application from Public Safety Bureau for services of Policemen

Made by Supt Tan Kah Kiang Forwarded by

Mr. Wang Kwang Dor on behalf of Col Yuan Liang rang up this morning applying for services of 2 or 3 policemen for duty outside the Majestic Hotel between 2 & 4 p.m. this date when the Mayor will entertain a number of prominent foreign and Chinese officials and merchants.

Tan Kah Kiang
Supt.

DC (Graft) B.3
AC (SB)
Secretariat, Mayor's

29/10

29/10 Read

Supt. Tan, Sh. Liaison Officer,
Noted. Please note
Tan Kah Kiang
W.G. 27:10:30

No. S. B. D. 1707/30.
date 2 - 11 - 30.

ACCORDING to the Chinese press, aeroplanes ordered from Germany for the proposed Nanking-Berlin Air Service will be brought to China in February next year, when a test flight will be made by one of the 'planes between Nanking and Peking and between Peking and Urga (Outer Mongolia). It is expected, says the Chinese press, that the inauguration of the Nanking-Berlin Air Service will take place in May, next year.

NANKING-BERLIN AIR SERVICE

Shipment of Planes Due in January

Nanking, Oct. 25.

A shipment of aeroplanes destined for the inauguration of the new Nanking-Berlin air mail and passenger service operated by the "Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation" will be dispatched here from Germany at the end of the month by the Hamburg-America Line. A report to this effect has been received at the Ministry of Communications from Mr. Shuang Tsing, Counsellor to the Ministry, who has been making the necessary arrangements at Berlin.

The Corporation has decided upon the operation of the Nanking-Peking section of the proposed air line soon after the arrival of the aeroplanes. As they are expected to be here by January, 1931, it is hoped to start a regular service early next spring. Steps are now being taken for the construction of landing fields along the Nanking-Peking route.—Kuo Min.

S1 N Sect D.B.K.

S2. Noted Wb 27/10

Reg. please file.

Office of Director of Information

S1 and S2, Reggarde and pass to Registry to file carefully

F 201 A
G 2000-1-34

D. 1708

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 1708

SUBJECT:

White Slave Traffic.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Transferred to	Central Registry	A. 7782

Form 228
600-7-30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

C. S. B. D. 1710.
Date 7 - 11 - 30.

Translation of Despatch from the Public Safety Bureau

No. 1869. November 4, 1930.

Commissioner Gerrard,

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

I have to state that one S Tsung Fah (史春發) has made a report to this Bureau saying: "My brother-in-law, who being insane was sent to the Sing Poo Yeah Daung for medical attendance on October 24, had sneaked away from the patients' ward at 5 p.m. on the same day and had been lost since. In order to give comfort to my aged mother-in-law who is worrying so much of the loss of her only son, I beg that you will be kind enough to give instructions for the tracing of the lost person whose description is as follows: 'Tsu Ziang Foh (朱祥福), aged 52, native of Ningpo, round face, dark complexion, having many scars around the neck, wearing imitation woollen cloth lined jacket and pants, and blue striped cloth shirt and pants, black socks and cloth shoes' ".

It is found that the above report is true. Therefore apart from circulating the matter and giving the necessary instructions, I have to request that you will be good enough to give instructions to your subordinates for the tracing of the above described lost person. I may also mention that any information, please notify S Tsung Fah at No. 157 Tuh Wo Li Alleyway in the Tuh Sing Li Alleyway at Boone Road Market directly who will identify and take back the lost person. Please favour us with a reply.

Yuan Liang
Chief of the Public Safey Bureau.

C.S.B. Reg.
Circular
C.56 +
Summary

6/11/30

x Done. A.M. 7/11 dd.
o Issued 14/11/30 dd

D-1706

SEPARATE from
PREVIOUS SERIES

HANSONS.

GEOFFREY HERBERT WRIGHT.
ARTHUR CONRAD HOLBOROW.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
"PROFESSO" SHANGHAI.

CODES
A.B.C.
WESTERN UNION.
BENTLEY'S.

JEB/KLK

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1706.
Date 19 - 11 - 30
Shanghai.

17th November, 1930.

Dear Sir,

re R.W. Wedderburn deceased.

We are much obliged for your letter of the 11th inst., enclosing a translation of a report made by the Captain of the S.S. "Dairen Maru" in connection with the above matter.

Yours faithfully,

Hansons

R.C. Aiers Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner of Police
(Crime & Special Branches).

RCA 17/11

C. & S. B. Rec
No. S. B. D. 1706
Date 11 - 11 - 30.

November II, 30.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter of November 7, 1930, concerning the late Mr. R.W. Wedderburn, I forward herewith, as requested, a copy* of a report made by the Captain of the s.s. "Dairen Maru".

The Japanese Consular Authorities, as far as can be ascertained, are taking no action in the matter.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches)

Messrs. Hansons,

7 Peking Road,

Shanghai.

* Sent. 11/11. Trans.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 10 · 11. 1930.

To C T.S.B. Reg.

Please obtain file + have copy of Chaplain's report with draft reply forwarded; also ascertain if inquiry is being made by Jap. Auth.

Hibbert

Sgt (Clk)

HANSONS.

GEOFFREY HERBERT WRIGHT.
ARTHUR CONRAD HOLBOROW.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
"PROFESSO" SHANGHAI.

CODES
A.B.C.
WESTERN UNION.
BENTLEY'S.

JEB/TKT

7, Peking Road,
Shanghai.

7th November 1930.

Dear Sir,

We have been instructed by the Executor of the Will of the late Mr. R.W. Wedderburn to apply to the Supreme Court for Probate, and for this purpose it will be necessary to file an affidavit setting out the circumstances of his being missed.

The best person to make this will be the Captain of the S.S. "Dairen Maru", who is away from Shanghai at the moment but will be back next week.

We understand that the Police have a copy of the report made by the Captain to the Dairen Kishen Kaisha, and we should be much obliged if you would kindly let us have a copy of this report, in order that we may prepare the affidavit which we shall ask the Captain to make.

We should also be obliged if you could inform us whether any Court of Inquiry is being held by the Japanese Consular authorities.

Yours faithfully,

Hansons.

R. C. Aiers Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. [illegible]

[illegible] & S. B. REC'D. Station,
Mayside
No. S. B. D. 1706.
Date 2nd November 1930
Date 4 - 11 - 30.

Subject (in full) Further enquiries into the disappearance of Mr. Wedderburn.

Made by D.S.I. Thurgood *Forwarded by*

Sir,

The undersigned accompanied by D.S. Kobayashi proceeded to the S.S.Dairen Maru berthed at the Whangpoo Wharf and ascertained the following facts:

Mr. Sato, 1st class cabin steward was questioned; he stated that Mr.Wedderburn occupied a cabin under his charge and that since leaving Dairen Mr.Wedderburn had not attended any of his meals, also that he never appeared to properly settle down. At night when he went to bed he never properly undressed himself, or got properly into bed. On the evening of the 31st October he served Mr.Wedderburn with three whiskey and sodas, and that during the whole day he understands that 8 or 9 drinks were served to him but that Mr.Wedderburn was in no way intoxicated. At dinner time on the evening of the 31st October when the cabin boy went to call him for dinner Mr.Wedderburn stated that he did not wish any dinner but that he would like some ham sandwiches. At 7 a.m. on November 1st, the cabin boy went to Mr.Wedderburn cabin, Mr.Wedderburn got up and left the cabin and proceeded to the Coffee Verandah, at 8.30 a.m. this man not having appeared for breakfast the cabin steward went to call Mr. Wedderburn to tell him that breakfast was ready, but could not find him anywhere so made a report to the Purser.

When questioned as to the actions of the missing man, the cabin steward stated that he appeared like a man who was worried and sad. Upon the ship's arrival at Tsingtau the missing man went ashore for about one hour.

Mr.C. Takaki, Purser, stated that when the ship left Dairen Mr.Wedderburn came to him and requested that he be

File No._____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

_____ Station,

REPORT

Date_____ 19

*Subject (in full)*_____

*Made by*_____ *Forwarded by*_____

Sheet No 2.

alloted a cabin by himself, this was granted on payment of Yen 20 extra. At Tsingtau a number of passengers were transferred from the Tientsin Maru to the Dairen Maru on account of the first named ship having been in collision. This necessitated putting another passenger in the same cabin as Mr.Wedderburn. This passenger was a Chinese gentleman named "Zoh Nai Zung (This man's name was obtained from the passenger list, his address is not known at present, Mr.Wedderburn strenuously objected to this, but was told by the Purser it could not be helped. The Purser stated that he was told by this Chinese passenger that Mr.Wedderburn did not speak to him once and that he got up at 3.30 a.m. on the morning of November 1st and went out. Mr. Takaki stated that as soon as he was informed that this man was missing he conducted a thorough search of the vessel together with other ship's Officers but no trace was found of him and it was presumed he had jumped overboard. On the morning of November 1st, according to the cabin steward and Purser, about the time Mr.Wedderburn disappeared it was raining and rather cold, and being breakfast time would preclude other passengers from being on deck at that time of the morning.

A copy of the Captain's report is attached to this file.

Complete Copy file for H.Q. Secret

S.B. c/c W

attach translation of captain's report.

I am Sir,

P.2. Your Obedient servant

D.S.I.

File No._____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

_____ Station,

REPORT

Date_____ 19

*Subject (in full)*_____

*Made by*_____ *Forwarded by*_____

Translation of Captain's report.

Reported by Shiro Hirao , Captain of S.S.Dairen Maru.

Case happened about 9 a.m. 1/11/30,

Longitude 122.25 degree

Latitude 31,40 "

Between Tsingtau and Shanghai.

Missing person, 1st class passenger,British Subject,male

Mr. Robert William Wedderburn, aged 46. Publisher.

The above mentioned person boarded the steamer (No 200 voyage) from Dairen to Shanghai as a 1st class passenger. On the 1/11/30 about 9 a.m. discovered this man missing from the ship between Tsingtau and Shanghai. A thorough search was made of the ship but no trace of this man could be found.

The man's effects were packed and handed over to a Japanese Consulate Officer who came to the steamer and was requested to take the necessary actions.

Signed: Captain of S.S. Dairen Maru.

Shiro Hirao.

Description of property:

One suite case containing 1 pair of brown shoes, 1 comb, ,brush,four books, a pair of spectables, one tin of tobacco, one pipe,two neckties, nine letters,one toilet bag, one pair slippers,one passport,safety razor, tin talcum powder, 2 cigars cigarette box containing 13 cigarettes.

One purse containing: Cash Yen 80, Bank of Chosen Notes.

$7 Mex, 5 copers,1o cent note.

One envelope containing $102,

" " " $320,

Form No. 10

File No._____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

_____ Station,

REPORT

Date_____ 19

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ *Forwarded by* _____

Six J.T/B. $20 cheques Total $120.

One Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Cheque $10

one J.T.B. confidential letter.

One black travelling leather trunk containing:

one shawl,five neckties, one cap, 16 handkerchiefs,6 pair stockings,seven collars, 9 shirts,two single collars, trousers press, three suits of pyjamas, one raincoat, one sweater,one night dress,3 suits of underwear, one swimming costume, one pair white trousers, three suits, one pair black shoes, two pair brown shoes, one overcoat, one key purse,

This property was witness by 1st class passenger Zoh Nan Zung, and 1st Engineer Mr. Kanichi Hama.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside Station,

REPORT

Date I-II- 1930.

Subject (in full) Disappearance of Mr R.W.Wedderburn,whilst he was travelling to Shanghai (from Dairen) by S/S Dairen Maru.

Made by D.S.Kourjansky. *Forwarded by* D.S.I.Thurgood

Sir,

At 7.30 p.m. I-II-30 this Station was visited by Mr A.G. Glover of the Kelly Walsh Co Ltd,22 Nanking Rd,who stated,that Mr R.W.Wedderburn,British,age 46,managing director of the above Company,was a passenger travelling to Shanghai from Dairen by the S/S Dairen Maru,due to arrive to Shanghai at 4 p.m. I-II-30.

On arrival to Shanghai (D.K.K.Wharf) a ship was met by his friends Mr J.H.Searly and Mr Waller,who were informed by ship's officers that Mr R.W.Wedderburn had been missing since 8 a.m. I-II-30.

The matter was immediately conveyed by the above named persons to Mr A.G.Glover,who reported the occurence at this Station.

He states,that before Mr R.W.Wedderburn went on summer holidays to Dairen (in the beginning of October 1930),he (Mr Wedderburn) had an illusion that he was being followed by someone unknown.

Mr A.G.Glover also states,that he questioned the above ship's boy who stated that he saw Mr R.W.Wedderburn at about 7 a.m. I-II-30 on the deck and when he went round to call him for a breakfast,he did not find him. The whole ship was then thoroughly searched,but no trace of him found.That was 8 hours prior to the ship's arrival to Shanghai.Mr A.G.Glover,with the permission of captain of the ship,was allowed to enter the missing man's cabin, to see if he could find any letter or note,which might have been left by the above man prior to his disappearance,but nothing was found.

All Mr R.W.Wedderburn's effects were taken in possession of by captain of the ship.The captain also informed Mr A.G.Glover,that he is going to make official report regarding the occurence and forward it to the Authorities concerned.

Mr A.G.Glover,accompanied by D.S.I.Thurgood,visited Mr Blackburn

File No._____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Wayside Station,

Date I-II- 30.

Subject (in full) Disappearance of Mr R.W.Welderburn,whilst he was travelling to Shanghai (from Dairen) by S/S Dairen Maru (Continued).

Made by D.S.Kourjansky *Forwarded by*

at the H.B.M.Consulate,who was informed of the above man's disappearance and stated,that nothing could be done and that the Consulate would get in touch with the Japanese Authorities with a view to handing over the effects of the missing man.

I am Sir,

Yours obediently

D.S. Kourjansky

D.S.

D.C. (C.I.S.B).

For your information

J.W. Keogh.

D.D.C.I.D.

Further enquiries are proceeding

J.W. Keogh

Acting

D-1709

SEPARATE from
PREVIOUS SERIES

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
S. B. REGIS...
File No. S. B. D. 709
No. 8. D. Section 1 / 40
Date

Date January 11, 1940

Subject. Leaflets announcing a series of lectures on prophecies of the Bible.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by*

Forwarded herewith are specimens of a leaflet in Russian announcing a series of public lectures at 69 Wayside Road, the first of which will be held at 7.45 p.m. on 11-1-40. Admission is free and open to all members of the public.

It appears from the leaflet that the lectures will be devoted to subjects relating to "theology, study of the Bible, psychology, atheism and various prophecies contained in the Bible". The Bible, it is stated, contains the solutions of political and theological problems announced many thousands of years ago.

A similar announcement appeared in the local Russian press to-day, in which it is stated that lectures of the same kind will be held at 686 Avenue Joffre. At the latter address is located a church of Seventh Day Adventists, and the residence of Mr. K.D. Karallashili, prominent member of the religious community in question.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D.C.D. Wayside

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
JAN 1940
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11/1/40

Shanghai Zaria, January 11,1940

Приглашеніе!

Серія лекцій

По теологіи, библіовѣденію, психологія вѣры, ученія и библейскія пророчества и их историческая критика.

На Вейсайдѣ:

Вейсайд род № 69

ПЕРВАЯ ЛЕКЦІЯ СОСТОИТСЯ

В четверг 11-го января 1940 года

с 7-мя час. 45 мин. вечера.

Любезно приглашаем Вас пожаловать на СЕРІЮ ЛЕКЦІЙ.

Слѣдующія собранія будут происходить

по Воскресеньям с 6-ми час. 45 мин. в.
по Вторникам с 7 ми час. 45 мин. в.
и по Четвергам с 7-ми час. 45 мин. в.

Вход безплатный и свободный...

Address: 69, Wayside Road.

На Французской Концессіи:

Авеню Жоффр № 6[illegible]

ПЕРВАЯ ЛЕКЦІЯ СОСТОИТСЯ

В пятницу 12-го января 1940 года

с 8-мя час. вечера.

Любезно приглашаем Вас пожаловать на СЕРІЮ ЛЕКЦІЙ.

Слѣдующія собранія будут происходить

по Воскресеньям с 8-ми час. веч.
по Средам с 8-ми час. веч.
и по Пятницам с 8-ми час. веч.

Вход безплатный и свободный...

Address: 6[illegible] Avenue Joffre

Не пропустите возможности слышать куро лекцій, гдѣ предъ вами пройдет путь-быт нашихъ предковъ прошлаго и зглянет вамей будущность нашего вѣка. Узнаете, сколь исторические вопросы разрѣшены еще тысячи лет тому назад Книгой Святого Писанія. Вы найдете миръ и покой душѣ, слушая Слово Божіе.

Лекціи сопровождаются картинами проэкціонаго фонаря. 1821

File - D- 1709

ПРИГЛАШЕНІЕ!

СЕРІЯ ЛЕКЦІЙ

По теологіи, библіоведенію, психологія веры, атеизма и библейскіе пророчества и их историческая критика.

Вейсайд род № 69.

ПЕРВАЯ ЛЕКЦІЯ СОСТОИТСЯ

В ЧЕТВЕРГ 11-го ЯНВАРЯ 1940 года

с 7-ми час. 45 мин. ВЕЧЕРА.

Любезно приглашаем Вас пожаловать на СЕРІЮ ЛЕКЦІЙ.

Следующіе собранія будут происходить

по ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЯМ С 5-ми час: 45 мин. ВЕЧ.

по ВТОРНИКАМ С 7-ми час. 45 мин. ВЕЧ.

и по ЧЕТВЕРГАМ С 7-ми час. 45 мин. ВЕЧ.

Вход бесплатный и свободный...

Не пропустите возможности слышать курс лекцій, где пред вами пройдут судьбы пышных царств прошлаго и станет ясной будущность нашего міра. Политическіе и теологическіе вопросы разрешены еще тысячи лет тому назад Книгой Книг-Святого Писанія. Вы найдете мир и покой душе, слушая Слово Божіе.

Лекціи сопровождаются картинами проэкціоннаго фонаря.

Address: 69, Wayside Road.

ПРИГЛАШЕНІЕ!

СЕРІЯ ЛЕКЦІЙ

По теологіи, библіоведенію, психологія веры, атеизма и библейскіе пророчества и их историческая критика.

Вейсайд род № 69.

ПЕРВАЯ ЛЕКЦІЯ СОСТОИТСЯ

В ЧЕТВЕРГ 11-го ЯНВАРЯ 1940 года

с 7-ми час. 45 мин. ВЕЧЕРА.

Любезно приглашаем Вас пожаловать на СЕРІЮ ЛЕКЦІЙ.

Следующіе собранія будут происходить

по ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЯМ С 5-ми час: 45 мин. ВЕЧ.

по ВТОРНИКАМ С 7-ми час. 45 мин. ВЕЧ.

и по ЧЕТВЕРГАМ С 7-ми час. 45 мин. ВЕЧ.

Вход бесплатный и свободный...

Не пропустите возможности слышать курс лекцій, где пред вами пройдут судьбы пышных царств прошлаго и станет ясной будущность нашего міра. Политическіе и теологическіе вопросы разрешены еще тысячи лет тому назад Книгой Книг-Святого Писанія. Вы найдете мир и покой душе, слушая Слово Божіе.

Лекціи сопровождаются картинами проэкціоннаго фонаря.

Address: 69, Wayside Road.

Seventh Day Adventists -

16 Septima Davidson	Israelsville

686 Annie Joyce.

50 - 60.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Stadtbh/

REPORT

Date May 2, 1938

Subject Meeting at the Cossacks' Union, 1292 Avenue Edward VII, on 1-5-38.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Crawford

Over 100 persons attended the meeting which was held under the auspices of the " Shanghai Section for Combating Atheism" between 8 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. on May 1,1938 in the premises of the Cossacks' Union, 1292 Avenue Edward VII, House 1.

The programme of the meeting included addresses on the following subjects:-

1. Russian Orthodox Faith as one of the foundations of the National Russia..... by Mr. I.V.Mussi-Mussienko

2. Disseminators of spiritual poison..... by Mr. S.V.Amelevsky.

3. Foundations of Faith and the origin of atheism..... by Father A.Medvedeff.

In conclusion it was announced that representatives of various Russian religious sects in Shanghai who were asked to take part in the dicussions on two previously announced subjects, had declined the invitation on various pretexts, and that another attempt wil be made to secure their participation in a ~~dispute~~ debate to be arranged in the near future.

The meeting was attended by Bishop Juvenalius of the Russian Orthodox Mission in China.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Fm. 3.
2 MAY 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE
DSP

D. C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M. '37 3

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Br. Shpk,

REPORT

Date April 30, 19 38

Subject Meeting at the Cossacks' Union, 1292 Avenue Edward VII, on 1.5.38.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.I.

The so-called "Shanghai Section for Combating Atheism" announced in the local Russian press that at 7.30 p.m. on May 1 a series of lectures on religious subjects will be held by members of the Section in the premises of the Cossacks' Union, 1292 Avenue Edward VII, House 1. It is also announced that leaders of various religious sects in Shanghai are invited to participate in the discussions which will follow the lectures, the subjects selected for these discussions being

1) Baptism and

2) Worshipping Icons.

During the past three months several lectures of this type were held by the same group at 832 Weihaiwei Road - premises occupied by the "All-Russia Fascist Party." These lectures attracted a very small audience and were conducted in an orderly manner.

SHANGHAI 30 APR. 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

With regard to the proposed discussions which constitute a departure from previous practices, it is reported that during the course of religious meetings held under the auspices of the local branch of the 7th Day Adventist Church reference to political matters are frequently made, the general trend of which aroused much adverse comment on the part of many Russians who do not belong to this particular church. It is reported that the invitation to participate in the proposed discussions has in view leaders of the 7th Day Adventist Church and that if the latter accept the challenge, the discussions may touch upon matters of a political nature.

D.S.I. Prokofiev
E. 2/5

S.I.
DBH
2/5

FM. 2
G. 55M-1'39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

.....*Station,*

REPORT

Date *19*

Subject.....

(2)

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

The meeting will be attended by a member of the Special Branch.

Supt.
D.O.A.
Chengtu Rd

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D.B.? 37.

D.C. (Special Branch)

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch No. 2 Station,
S. B. D. 1709.
Date November 4, 1930.
6 - 11 - 30.

Subject (in full) Lectures to be given in the Settlement at 35 Range Road.

Made by D.S. PROKOFIEV. *Forwarded by* A/Commissioner D.S.

Sir,

Enquiries show that the attached bill was printed by the Russian newspaper "Vremia," 117-119 Avenue du Roi Albert, by order of Mr. Karalashvily, residing at 70 Route Vallon. He is a member of the local branch of the 7-th Day Adventist Church (of which Mr. Wood residing at 299 Yu Yuen Road, is the head).

The Soviet orthography was used by request of Mr. Karalashvily who said it was in common use in Harbin. No. 35 Range Road where some of the lectures are to be given is the Church of the Seventh Day Adventists. There is no political or other special significance attached to this, but one or two of the lectures will be attended and should anything of interest from a Police point of view be noted a report will be duly submitted.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. 9

D. C. (C. & S. Branches)

Reg
Please file.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch No.3. *Station.*

Date October 31, 1930.

Subject (in full) Handbill emanating from Soviet sources enclosed in Russian newspapers of October 31, 1930.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I.Moore.

Sir,

The attached handbill in the Soviet orthography is enclosed in to-days Russian newspapers. The handbill announces a series of religious meetings to be held in the Settlement at 35,Range Road, on Sundays, Mondays and Wednesdays, and in the French Concession at 70,Route Vallon on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, when religious subjects touching on "The End of the World" will be discussed. The three cardinal questions to be treated are:-

1. Have the Bible's prophetic powers been verified?
2. How will the world's struggle finish, and what will be the end of the world's present nightmare?
3. The world's conflict between Capital and Labour. The time when this event will materialise is clearly given in the Bible.

The handbill is not signed by any person or society, nor is any address given by those responsible for the issue of it.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, For attention. Has all this any special significance?

31:10:30

ПРИГЛАШЕНІЕ!

ОТКРЫВАЕТСЯ

серия библейских пророческих проповедей

В ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЕ 2 го НОЯБРЯ 1930 г.

в 2 х местах 1) На Англіиской Концессии Renge Road 35. в 4 ч. 30 м.
2) На Франц. Конц. Route Vallon 70. (Рут Валлон) № 70 против Франц. парка в 8 ч. веч.

Книга Библия ясно и убедительно говорит человечеству о том, что наступит конец века и при этом она указывает на многие признаки, давая этим возможность людям приготовиться к необычайному дню.

Пророки Божии предсказывали, что в „последний день" или „в конце времени" настанет эра изобретений и научных достижений, накопления богатств и борьбы между капиталом и трудом, оргіи преступлений, дикости нравов и безнравственных развлечений, семейных неурядиц, общего НЕВЕРИЯ, потока бедствій и страданий и пролития крови среди „ разсвирепевших народов".

Выше указаны лишь некоторые из выдающихся пророчеств, которые определенно называют наше время „временем конца", которые подтверждают и утвердждают, что ИИСУС ХРИСТОС опять придет и что жатва созрела.

ТЕМЫ ПРОПОВЕДЕЙ НА ЭТУ НЕДЕЛЮ

1/ Проверена ли пророческая способность Библии!

2/ Чем окончится мировая вражда? Какой конец кошмару современных событій?

3/ Всемирный конфликт между капиталом и рабочими; время, когда можно его ожидать ясно предсказано в Библии

В Свете божественных пророчеств ум находит удовлетворение, а душа и сердце покой

Проповеди будут происходить в 2 х частях города по три раза в неделю:

I

На Renge Road 35
(Ренжи Род 35)
АНГЛИЙСКАЯ КОНЦ.
1) по Воскресеньям в 4 часа 30 минут. веч.
2) по Понедельникам в 8 часов веч.
3) по Средам в 8час. веч.

II

На Rout Vallon 70
(Рут Валлон 70)
против французского парка
1) по Воскресеням в 8 час. веч.
2) по Вторникам в 8 час. веч.
3) по Четвергам в 8 час, веч.

Речи будут иллюстрироваться световыми картинами
ЛЮБИТЕЛЬСКОЕ ДУХОВНОЕ ПЕНИЕ

Вход бесплатный! Всех приглашаем!

ПРИГЛАШЕНІЕ!

ОТКРЫВАЕТСЯ

серия библейских пророческих проповедей

В ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЕ 2-го НОЯБРЯ 1930 г.

в 2 х местах 1) На Англійской Концессии Renge Road 35, в 4 ч. 30 м.
2) На Франц. Конц. Route Vallon 70. (Рут Валлон) № 70 против Франц. парка, в 8 ч. веч.

Книга Библія ясно и убедительно говорит человечеству о том, что наступит конец века и при этом она указывает на многие признаки, давая этим возможность людям приготовиться к необычайному дню.

Пророки Божии предсказывали, что в „последний день" или „в конце времени" настанет эра изобретений и научных достижений, накопления богатств и борьбы между капиталом и трудом, оргіи преступлений, дикости нравов и безнравственных развлечения, семейных неурядиц, общего НЕВЕРИЯ, потока бедствій и страданий и пролития крова среди „равсвирепевших народов".

Выше указаны лишь некоторые из выдающихся пророчеств, которые определенно называют наше время „временем конца", которые подтверждают и утверждают, что ИИСУС ХРИСТОС опять придет и что жатва созрела.

ТЕМЫ ПРОПОВЕДЕЙ НА ЭТУ НЕДЕЛЮ

1/ Проверена ли пророческая способность Библии!

2/ Чем окончится мировая вражда? Какой конец кошмару современных событий?

3/ Всемирный конфликт между капиталом и рабочими; время, когда можно его ожидать ясно предсказано в Библии

В Свете божественных пророчеств ум находит удовлетворение, а душа и сердце покой

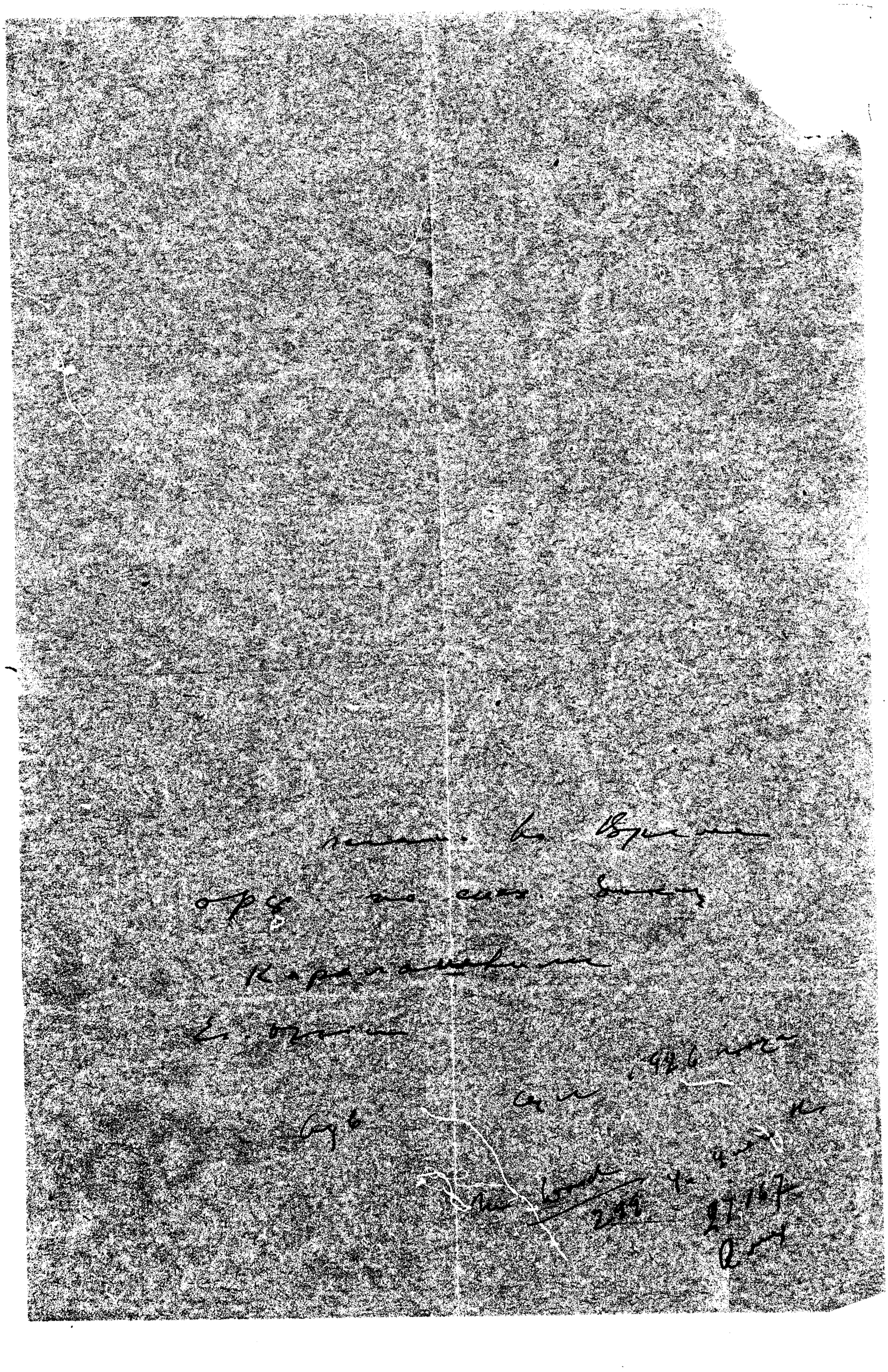
Проповеди будут происходить в 2 х частях города по три раза в неделю:

I
На Renge Road 35
(Ренжи Род 35)
АНГЛИЙСКАЯ КОНЦ.
1) по Воскресеньям в 4 часа 30 минут. веч.
2) по Понедельникам в 8 часов веч.
3) по Средам в 8 час. веч.

II
На Rout Vallon 70
(Рут Валлон 70)
против французского парка
1) по Воскресеньям в 8 час. веч.
2) по Вторникам в 8 час. веч.
3) по Четвергам в 8 час. веч.

Речи будут иллюстрироваться световыми картинами
ЛЮБИТЕЛЬСКОЕ ДУХОВНОЕ ПЕНИЕ

Вход бесплатный! Всех приглашаем!



D-1711

D-1711

"Prepaid Reply Form"
for reply to Hong Kong
Police attached.

7/11.

& S B. R.
S. B. D. 1711.
e 6 - 11 - 30.

November 6, 30.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a telegram has been received from the Hongkong Police which reads as follows:-

"J.A. Staritzin Russian wishes to come
"to Hongkong as Riding Boy at Jardine
"Stable, leaving eight of November
"Refer Breitung Meyerinck Company
"fullstop. If no objections request
"Consul General grant Visa
Wolfe
Hongkong"

There is nothing in Municipal Police records against Ivan Alexandrovitch Staritzin, and I should be glad if you would kindly grant him a visè to proceed to Hongkong.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches)

H.B.M. Consul-General,
Shanghai.

12171 File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch No.2 Station,

REPORT

Date November 6, 1930.

Subject (in full) Ivan A. Staritzin.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev. Forwarded by W Duncan Supt

Sir,

Reference to attached.

Enquiries go to show that Ivan Alexandrovitch Staritzin, 28 years of age, native of Transbaikalian Province, Russia, arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok via Gensan (Korea) with General Gleboff's cossack detachment in the autumn of 1923. From August 1924 until the end of 1926 he worked as a riding boy at the Gordon Road Riding School. After this establishment was closed down he secured employment in the same capacity at the Shanghai Race Club, where he is still employed.

He is registered at the Russian Emigrants' Committee. There is nothing in Municipal Police records to his detriment.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. 9

D. C. (C. & S. Branches)

Reg. Please prepare letter to Consul General explaining situation and asking that visa be granted.
JWL
6.11.30.

Staritzin Russian wishes to come to Hong Kong as Riding Boy at Jardine Stable, leaving eight of November. Refer Breitung Meyerinck Company fullstop. If no objections request Consul General grant Visa.

Wolfe.

Hong Kong.

(1)

To,
For attention
please.
5:11:30

Printed by E-Shing Printing Co.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Limited. 大東電報公司

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

電報公司 Telegraphic Address: **"EASTERN"**

SHANGHAI STATION,
4, Avenue Edward VII

Telephone Number
60899.

CS OT 2065 3 8PM 4 11 30 1527

The following Telegram Received via **EASTERN** at.....

HONGKONG 21 4 2 55PM ETAT

RP2.00 LEGIRON SHANGHAI

ITBARABABD STARITZIN POTAKWIOPZ CUDWE HONGKONG RIDINGBOY
JARDINE STABLE JAKAJLACUV OWDPA BREITUNG MEYERINCK
CYCLOGUACF HYTELMUSUC PEEWDDICEG GUJYRGYOBS VISA

WOLFE

No enquiry respecting this telegram can be attended to without the production of this form.

(62.)

All important Telegrams should be repeated. Quarter-rates extra charged for Repetition.

PREPAID REPLY FORM.

No. of Telegram 60

To prevent mistakes attention is called to the importance of Legible Writing.

The charge for a reply to Telegram No 152

handed in at Hongkong on the 4/11/30

addressed to Legation Shanghai

having been prepaid by the Sender, this Form will be accepted WITHIN FORTY-TWO CLEAR DAYS of the date of its issue in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of an ordinary full-rate, deferred* or week-end* Telegram to the value of

$2.00 (Two Dollars)

* *Where these classes of Telegrams are admissible.*

(Signature of Issuing Officer) Litsey

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

STATION.

The value of unused prepaid reply forms will be refunded to the sender of the original Telegram if the form be returned to the ISSUING OFFICE within three months of the date of issue. If the charge for a Reply Telegram is less than the amount deposited in payment of the reply, the difference will be refunded to the Sender of the original Telegram on application within three months, providing that the amount to be refunded is not less than a franc.

Issuing Office Shanghai

No.	INSTRUCTIONS	Official Instructions

Date.	Words.	Code Time.	Excess Charge.	Sent at	No. and Circuit	By

To *Receiver's Name*

Address

The Company may decline to forward any Telegram although it has been received for transmission, but in that case the Company shall, on request, refund to the Sender the amount paid for the transmission and delivery of such Telegram.

If any Telegram shall fail to reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants, which shall have happened whilst the Telegram remained under the control of the Company, and such failure shall not have been caused by "*force majeure*," or by other circumstances which the Company could not reasonably have controlled, then the Company will refund to the Sender of such Telegram the amount paid for its transmission and delivery, less all moneys paid or payable by the Company in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other administration or authority *whether telegraphic or otherwise, and whether working in connection with the Company or not* which shall not be exclusively controlled by the Company.

The Company shall not be liable to refund any part of the amount paid for the transmission or delivery of a Telegram in any case in which the non transmission or non-delivery thereof has been caused by "*force majeure*," or by other circumstances which the Company could not have controlled, whether there shall or shall not have been neglect or default on the part of the Company or its Servants while the Telegram was under its control.

The Company shall not nor shall any other telegraphic administration or authority be liable in any case whatever to make any compensation or payment beyond the amount (if any) to be refunded as *above mentioned for any* loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-transmission or non-delivery of any Telegram, or for any delay, error, or omission in the transmission or delivery thereof, from whatever cause such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, error, or omission shall have occurred.

For the purposes of these conditions the control of the Company over each Telegram shall be deemed to have entirely ceased when, in the course of the transmission of the Telegram to its destination, it shall have been entrusted by the Company for further transmission by telegraph or by post or otherwise to any administration or authority not exclusively controlled by the Company, and in case of further transmission by any line, system, or service of telegraphs whether the same shall or shall not be worked as part of or in connection with the telegraphic system or service of the Company, and the Company shall have full power to entrust any Telegram for further transmission to any other administration or authority subject to any conditions prescribed by them.

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the above *Conditions*.

Signature and Address of Sender

(NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED.)

D-1791/6

FLASH NO. 3

FLASH NO. 3

D-1791/6

Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date July 25th, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRATION
1791/6
Date 25 JUL 1934

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol.4, No.21, dated June 8, 1934.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," Vol.4, No.21, dated June 8, 1934, which was obtained from the Chinese Post Office on July 24, 1934. The journal which was posted on June 8, 1934, (address of post office being undecipherable) and addressed to "Mr.Ekin, United Press, Lc Kiukiang Road," was returned to the Dead Letter Department in consequence of the addressee refusing to accept delivery.

The contents of the above issue comprise the following :-

(1) The KMT Financial Conference at Nanking.

(2) Highway Construction Under the Soviets.

(3) $30,000 Collected from Workers on Soviet Soil for Workers in KMT China.

(4) Comrade Mow Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japan's Hands Off Policy.

(5) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May, 1934.

(6) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai.

(7) Red Army Entered Kweichow.

D. Oku.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. I.

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE.....Vol.4, No 21.....June 8, 1934

CONTENTS

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF B.A.T. AT SHANGHAI

(1) The KMT Financial Conferance at Nanking .....p. 1.
(2) Highway Construction Under the Soviets .....p. 2.
(3) $ 30,000 Collected From Workers on Soviet Soil for Workers in KMT China ..... p.4.
(4) Comrade Mow Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japan's Hands off Policy P.3.
(5) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May, 1934.....p. 5.
(6) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai .....p. 7.
(7) Red Army Entered Kweichow ....p. 8.

THE KMT FINANCIAL CONFERENCE AT NANKING
Another Propaganda for Home Consumption

In face of the rising tide of the peasant riotings against unbearable taxation and oppression of the ruling classes everywhere throughout the country the KMT deemed it necessary to launch a demagogical campaign just at this juncture---when the deepening of the national crisis and further successes of the Chinese Soviets make the fate of the KMT regime more uncertain than ever, The said demagogical campaign began with the convocation of the widely heraled financial conference at Nanking which lasted from May 21 to May 26 (just a week).

The conference made considerable noise about the re-adjustment of the land tax, the abolition of the exprbitant taxes, the regulation of the provincial taxes similar to the old Likin (onerous tax), the improvement of the taxation system, etc. As a result of one week's delibrations the conference declared to stand by the promise of 'never increasing the tax any more', to investigate the excessive land surtaxes (exceeding the normal tax by as much as 30 times) through the department of finance, to abolish the unpopular exorbitant taxes before the end of 1934 with the proviso that these taxes still found in existence on the expiration of the prescribed period shall be reported to the department of finance for final decision, to require the submission of local budgets to the central government before the end March every year. By the way it shall be recalled that even the national government at Nanking does not, contrary to its propaganda, have any real budget in the sense of the term used in advanced capitalist countries, to say nothing of the provincial governments which do not take the trouble of making formal budgets at all.

EMPTY PROMISES

The hallowness of such promises may be seen from the wording of the declaration. The abolition of the exorbitant taxes, for example, is practically rendered null and void by the proviso that they may not be done away with if local conditions do not permit. In the past highly demagogical declarations have repeatedly come from the mouth of the national government. The KMT has announced the imposition of 1% on land values and limited the surtax to an amount double the normal but has never gone beyond the talk stage. In fact, the KMT has been and is increasing the tax day in and day out.

In practice the KMT makes no choice of the means for raising the money to fill its empty coffers. It not only continued the opium tax but increased it enormously. A member of the KMT legislative chamber is quoted saying that "Opium is sold under the name of opium-suppression" (The Shun Pao, May 28). The fascist government in Kiangsu has recently reorganised the "opium suppression" administration in such a way as to raise more tax from this fat source. The financial conference made no mention whatsoever of this opium tax which forms a leading item in the KMT revenue although it is not found in the formal budget. Nor does the financial conference dare to say anything concerning the huge sums of military expenditure (50.14%) and loan service (29.18) which, taken together, eat up 80-90% of the whole expenditure.

Furthermore the financial conference has shown itself as a strong support to the increasing exploitation of the KMT through taxation and other channels. It flatly refused to take cognizance of the grievances of the delegates of the salt transport workers in northern Kiangsu who, numbering some 500, knelt down before the gate of the conference. By abolishing the transportation of salt by junks the Gabelle Office under the department of finance cuts off the liveli-

hood of the junk workers. 200,000 workers are affected. The financial conference simply ignored the appeal of the aggrieved workers.

Huge Deficit

For the maintenance of an enormous parasite machine and an unusually large standing army of 2,000,000 to subjugate the restive masses and to fight the expanding Soviets the KMT must squeeze harder and harder every day but not enough to cover the huge deficits of the national and local governments. Colassal loans from the imperialist powers have failed to help in balancing the real budget of the KMT. According to recent reliable stastics Hunan's deficit amounts to $2,500,000, Hupeh gets $7,200,000 from Nanking, Suiyuan reports a deficit of $1,000,000, Kiangsu needs two or three millions, Kansu is debt to the extent of $1,000,000. Nominally, Nanking claims a deficit of $150,000,000 only but in reality the sum is much larger, not less than three hundred millions according to one estimate. It is absolutely impossible to hope for a reduction in the taxes under a regime which incurs increasingly larger deficits from year to year. The KMT apparatus and the army must be enlarged to hold a restless population under control in order to facilitate the surrender to imperialism and to maintain the tottering rule of the landlord-bourgeoisie in the face of the onslaught of the Soviets which have become not only invincible but actually travel on the road to the final conquest of ~~kmx~~ power on a national scale. Quite forwardly the governor of Hopei, Yu Hsueh-chun, has declared the impossibility of abolishing the exorbitant taxes in view of the enormous expenses for maintaining soldiers and militia (The Ta Kung Pao, May 21).

The press here in Shanghai, both Chinese and foreign, points out the hallow nature of the decisions of the conference. Commenting editorially on the conference on May 21 the Sinwanpao of Shanghai complains of the heavy squeeze of the officials who pocket the bilk of the proceeds from exorbitant taxation. In the opinion of the journal the high-sounding theses of the conference will prove inpractical under the realist conditions of the growing militarist suqeeze.

The French Journal de Changhai forcasts the impossibility of mitigating the sufferings of the people (taxation) basing its view on the fact that Nanking can not but feed more officials while militarists feed more soldiers. In its editorial of May 22 the China Times brings to light the fact that the expenditure of Nanking in 1933 has doubled in comparison with 1919 with a tendency to further inflation---which, as it complains, is too excessive and mostly irrational, excluding the possibility of a change for the better.

Yes, the toilers of China will shoulder more burdens as the KMT increases its exploitation.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION UNDER THE SOVIETS
22 Trunk Lines As Planned

For facilitating the work of shattering the 5th campaign, for developing economy and trade, the central Soviet government promulgated on November 12, 1933, a comprehensive plan of highway construction in Soviet territory with Juikin, red capital, as the radiating centre, and required the completion of the project within five months. By order of the Soviet government the lower local Soviets are instructed to build up supplementary roads in the village and hsien, to construct bridges, etc.

The 22 trunk lines with an estimated length of 4,000 li all radiate from Juikin bringing the big cities and towns under Soviet jurisdiction into a vast network of well built highways. The roads are divided into two classes, the first not narrower than 5 Chinese feet (equal to 6 feet) while the second not narrower than 4 ft (equal to 4.8 ft). Trunk lines of the first category are 14 in number while those of the second class are 7 only.

As set out in the order of the Soviet government the leadership of the highway construction falls on the presium of the local Soviets, and the offices of internal affairs in various local Soviets are held chiefly responsible for the execution of the road construction plan. Highway construction is henceforth in charge of a commission composed of delegates from 'internal affairs', communications, land, national economy, military affairs, trade unions, youth vanguards with the head of internal affairs as the presiding officer.

Under the leadership of the village Soviets all able-bodied people who are not assigned special duties shall form road-building corps and work ten days. With this end in view they may go to register any time. 50-50 people make a corps while 8-15 make a sub-corps, all working not less than six hours nor more than eight hours a day.

Such issues as the road plan, the width of the road, the land and appropriations required, etc, have been brought to the discussion of the masses. And one district has challenged the other for making a contract of competition, resulting in the fairly satisfactory progress of the road construction programme. As prescribed by the plan the programme shall be brought to completion in March, 1934, after its commencement in November last. Judging from the progress thus far, seven tenths of the programme can be accomplished within three months.

COMRADE HOU SZE-TUNG'S DECLARATION ON JAPAN'S HANDS OFF POLICY
An Interview Granted to the Red China News Agency Appearing in 'The Struggle' May 21, 1934.

.....

Since the proclamation by the Japanese foreign office of the hands off policy on China on April 17 the imperialists have displayed more or less indignation out of their desire to defend the spheres of influence in China. Even the national government at Nanking was compelled to make a shameless declaration in pursuance of its traditional betrayal of national interests. A representative of the Red China News Service interviewed Comrade Hou Sze-tung, Chairman of the central Soviet Government, on the subject and received the following reply:

"The recent statement of the Japanese foreign office is the clearest manifestation on the part of Japanese imperialism to annex China and proclaim China as a Japanese protectorate. In the statement Japanese imperialism bluntly mentions armed force as a defence of its political and economic monopoly in China. Japan's move in this direction apparently aims at suppressing the Chinese revolution with Japanese forces exclusively and insuring security in the rear so that Japan can proceed with the war on the Soviet Union.

"The opposition of other imperialist powers to Japan's hands off policy vis-a-vis China means no more and no less than their reluctance to consent to Japan's annexationist policy. On the contrary, they want to divide the country among themselves and regard it as a common colony exploited according to the 'open door' principle. In regard to the direct suppression of the Chinese revolution and the consolidation of the rear in the offensive against the Soviet Union they have a common cause with Japanese imperialism.

"Here the betraying KMT made the most shameless declaration. Its spokesman at Nanking said on April 19 that "the KMT regime has a duty to perform in the promotion of international cooperation, international peace and tranquility, that is, in the promotion of international control over China and the assurance of imperialist interests in China against possible molestation". He made it clear to Japanese imperialism that the planes and ammunitions bought from abroad together with the foreign military instructors and advisers employed are necessary from the standpoint of national defence, that they are, for the most part, used for the maintenance of peace and order within the country (which is badly needed by imperialism).

"This statement of the KMT is perfectly in accordance with actual facts. Out of the gigantic loans from the imperialist countries the KMT has never spent a single cent or used a single bullet in putting up a fight against Japanese aggressions in North China and Manchuria, or counter-acting British and French outrages in Yunnan and Tibet. In face of imperialist invasion Nanking has long replaced national defence with capitulation.

"The KMT's plea for maintenance of peace and order at home is practically tantamount to the suppression of the revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants, with special emphasis on the offensive against the Chinese Soviets and Red Army.

"The ringleader of the traitors, Chiang Kai-shek, concentrates 70% of the armed forces of the entire country in Kiangsi in the so-called 5th drive, thus showing his loyalty to imperialism and paving the way for imperialist division of China. On this point the KMT displays unusual clarity in its response to Japan's declaration of the hands off policy.

"In reality, the KMT has gone a step further than was expected of it from Japanese imperialism. It pleads for satisfaction to be done ~~[illegible]~~ to the aspirations of the two countries (China and Japan). By pledging itself to satisfy the common aspirations of the two nations the KMT talks like a perfect slave to Japan. Thus it grovels on stomach before Japanese imperialism.

"In behalf of the workers and peasants as well as of the red army the central Soviet government takes a firm stand against the Japanese hands off policy, and at the same time points out that (here two sentences are omitted ow-

ing to equivocal sounds in the broadcasting) in striving to secure freedom and emancipation all the masses of the country shall rise as one man in a struggle under the guidance of the Soviets against imperialism, and that they will avoid the road to colonial slavery and achieve a national victory for the Soviet revolution by smasging the 5th campaign of imperialism and KMT.

$30,000 COLLECTED FROM WORKERS ON SOVIET SOIL
For Workers in Kuomintang China,
A Clear Demonstration of Solidarity
Among the Workers of China

.....

Under the leadership of the All China Federation of Labour (The Old Federation which enjoys considerable prestige and authority among Chinese workers) the workers and toilers in Soviet China who have been emancipated with the formation of the Soviets have recently demonstrated their solidarity with the workers in KMT China in the common struggle against the rule of imperialism and KMT by collecting $30,000 for the workers in the KMT controlled territory to carry on that struggle to a successful end.

The sum total was raised 1st February from the following territories: $10,000 from Kiangsi, $5,000 from Kwangtung-Kiangsi, $5,000 from Fukien, $1,000 from Fukien-Kiangsi, $3,000 from Hunan-Kiangsi, $1,000 from Hunan-Hupeh-Kiangsi, $3,000 from Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi, North Fukien contributing one thousand dollars. These districts are, as the names imply, located on the borderland with Kiangsi as the centre. This act of the toilers is especially laudable in view of their being domiciled in regions now enveloped by almost 1,000,000 KMT bandit troops. But in spite of this unfavorable conditions they give a liberal sum in support of the struggles now waged by the workers in KMT China against increasing oppression and exploitation from imperialism-KMT-capital. In this connection, what is more significant, the emancipation of these toilers under the Soviet power raises their mood for a struggle and their willingness and ability to give more in support of their fellow workers fighting against great odds.

The Message

Together with the thirty thousand dollars the toilers of Soviet China send the following message to their brothers and sisters in KMT China through the care of the All China Fedration of Labour:

The message opens with a high tribute to the workers who have waged struggles both major and minor against the offensive of capital in defiance of the imperialist-KMT terrors and despite the betrayal and demagogey of the yellow unions, who have, as in the case of the Kailan miners, tore the Tangu agreement (KMT surrender) to pieces in defiance of imperialist persecution. Continuing, it appreciates the help of the workers in KMT China to the Soviets and red army by furious struggles against imperialism-KMT-capital.

Next the message makes mention of the call of the All China Fedration of Labour to the workers and all toilers of Soviet China to launch a campaign for the collection of $30,000 in support of the struggles in KMT China. It reminds these workers who have obtained emancipation of their duty to support the strike movement within KMT China.

Furthermore the message lists the following points as decided on by the ACFL in connection with the collection campaign:

In the first place, the significane of the collection must be explained in detail to the workers approached in accordance with the agit-prop. outline of the ACFL. The collection seeks to raise the class consciousness and sympathy of the workers. And it must be voluntary.

Secondly, the drive must find its way into the other organisations such as the Soviets, the party and league, the anti-imperialist league, the red aid, the league in defence of the Soviet Union, the red army, etc.

Thirdly, to make the drive a success the cultural-educational departments of the trade unions shall turn out handbills and slogans, pictures, wall papers; organise entertainment meetings and evening meetings, with a view to making propaganda more widely spread and deeply penetrating.

Finannly, a detailed report shall be rendered on the amount of money collected and posted on the bulletin board. Corruption in whatever form shall be outlawed and stopped.

Needless to say, the workers in KMT China will respond to the offer of $30,000 on the part of the Soviet workers by a greater enthusiasm and ability to carry on the struggles against imperialism-KMT-capital. They will feel bound more than ever with the Soviet workers in a solidarity front.

Poor Copy

WORKERS' STRUGGLE IN KUOMINTANG CHINA
MAY, 1934.

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4)No. of participants, (5) Days in Strike, (6) Working days lost in strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8),Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Continued from April

(1)April-May (2)Fuchow (3)Boatmen (4)600 (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)Spontenous (9)Against the competition of steam lighter, pickets organised to stop the loading and unloading of the steam lighters. (10)Unavailable.

(1)April-May 10 (2)Chinkiangpu, Kiangsu Province (3)Carpenters and bricklaiers of the whole Hsien (4)2,000 (5)32 (6)64,000 (7)? (8)Sp. (9)Against wage-cut:hundreds of workers concentrated and demonstrated in city, wage for one day reduced to 50 cts for man worker and 45cts for young worker as the result of conciliation by local Camber of commerce.

March-May 20 (2)Tientsin (3)Pai-yang Cotton Mill (4)800 (5)-- (6)--(7)2 (8)Sp. (9)Against lockout: the factory was re-opened on May 20, but only 800 workers were called back.

SUB-TOTAL: (2)3 (3)3 (4)3,400 (6)64,000

II. Strike Started in May

(1)Lain-hsien, Hopei Prov. (2)May3 (3)Rickshaw Puller (4)500 (5)1 (6)500 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against the competition of bus (10)Victory.

(2)I-chien, Kianhsu (3)Boatmen of salt lighters (4)5,000 (5)-- (6)-- (7)1 (1)May 2 (8)Sp. (9)Besieged the Hsien Government, demanding for relief (10)No effect

(1)5 (2)Shunkiang (3)Coolie for deepening the river (4)100 (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)Sp. (9) For full pay: the contractor was besieged and badly beaten (10)Unavailable.

(1)7-9 (2)Kaia-sin (3)Rickshaw-puller (4)500 (5)3 (6)1,500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9) For reducing rickshaw rent from 40 cts to 35cts a day (10)Victory

(1)8 (2)Kunish (3)Tai-chan Silk-filature (4)350 (5)1 (6)350 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For full pay (10)Unavailable

(1)3 (2)Peiping (3)Printing Bureau of Finance Ministry (4)750 (5)15 (6) 11,250 (7)0 (8)& Red (9)For full pay: Manager besieged several times (10) Unavailable.

(1)8-31 (2)Shanghai (3)Taylor Garage (4)120 (5)24 (6)1,440 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9) Against dismaal (10)Not yet ended

(1)12-31 (2)Shanghai (3)British American Tobacco Co. Factories no.1 &no. 2 (4)8,000 (5)19 (6)107,000 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against lockout: Detailed ~~stor~~ story appeared on elsewhere of this issue (10)Not yet ended

(1)19-- (2)Hsiu-Hsien, N. Anhwei (3)Li-shan Coal Mine (4)2,000 (5)3 (6)6,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Cause fo stuggle unavailable:Miners seriously conflited with mine police force (10)Unavailable.

(1)20-26m(2)Shangtung (3)Coal-carrier, Ta-Quan-Lun station of Tsinan-Tsintao Railway (4)650 (5)6 (6)3,900 (7)Sp. (9)Against the exploitation of coal merchant (10)Failure

(1)27- (2)Mukden (3)British American Tobacco Co. (4)800 (5)3 (6)2,400 (7) 0 (8)? (9) Sympathy strike aiding B.A.T. strike in Shanghai: other causes unavailable (10)Unavailable.

(1) 30 (2)Li-shui, Kiangsu Prov. (3)Coolie for deepening river (4)1,000 (5)1,(6)--- (7)0 (8)-- (9)Causes unavailable: ~~xxxxxx~~one engineer wad ~~xxx~~ badly beaten (10)Unavailable.

Sub-total (2)12 (3)13 (4)19,770 (6)187,340 (7)5

III. Petitions Started in May

(1)2(2)Tientsin (3)Yung-chan Match Factory (4)Representatives (7)1 (8)? ( )Against dismisal:wages reduced as the result of reconciliation by KMT

(1)3 (2)Tientsin (3)Sun-yuen Cotton Mill (4)representatives (7)1 (8)? (9) against lockout (10)Failure

(1)4 (2)Tientsin (3) TienTsin Electric Co. (4)24 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against dismisal (10)$200 paid to every discharged worker
(1)12 (2)Wuhu, Anhwei (3)Yu-Tson Cotton Mill (4)representatives (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against lockout (10)Unavailable
(1)21-24 (3)Nanking (3)Boatmen of salt lighter, I-chien, Kiangsu (4)500 representatives (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)For relief: (10)Failure
SUB-TOTAL:(2)5 (3)5 (4)524 (7)6

IV General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in May

	No. of Fac	No.of strike	No.of petition	To-Tal	No.of strikers	No. of petitioners	Total	Workday lost in strike	Clash, Demonstration	Injured, Arrested
May	21	15	5	20	23170	524	23,694	251,340	6	?
Apr.	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290

V. Volume of Business (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000--	Total
May	4	7	7	3	21
April	88	7	7	5	107

VI. Classification of Trade

	Cotton Mill	Silk Filature	Weaving Fac.	Tobacco	Gum Fac.	Post Telegram	Transportation	Municipal	Mine	Machine work	Handicraftmen	Rickshaw puller	Others	Total
May	3	1	0	3	0	0	4	1	1	0	4	2	2	21
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	56	2	2	107

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dismisal	Against wage-cut	Against Lockout	Against Foremen, Contractor	For Better treatment	For higher wage	For full pay	Political causes	Other Causes
May	3	1	5	1	2	0	4	0	6
Apr.	2	7	0	1	2	6	2	6	5

VII. Remarks

1) At Yitsen (Sei-er-yuan), Kiangsi, there are not less than 100,000 dependent on the trnasportation of salt by junks (the salt junks), Yi-tsen being one of the centres for the distribution of salt. Since the KMT changed its policy of shipping salt by junks the salt people have been thrown out of employment. The KMT made the change as a measure of increasing the salt tax. For the past five months the unemployed salt people received not a single penny. They called on the hsien government in the first instance but obtaining no relief as expected. Then they march to Nanking for relief and met with no sy-mpathy whatsoever from the top-heavy bureaucracy. Later on they turned to the Nanking financial conference held from May 21-27 but were equally unsuccessful. 500 delegates of the salt people brought beddings along with them and made the last efforts at Nanking. At the same time the merchants in Sei-er-yuan went on a strike in sympathy with the forlorn salt people.

On May 22 the delegates called on the department of finance to reverse its policy of shipping salt by steamers and to revert to the old practice of transporting salt by junks. They stayed overnight on the vacant land in front of the department, persisting in their demands. They refused to leave the ground until Kung Hsiang-hsi, the finance minister, gave the oral promise of the restoration of salt-shipping by junks in Hunan-Hupeh-Anwhei-Kiangsi. The hypocratical nature of the promise was perfectly revealed when the gabelle office at Sei-er-yuan refused to give permits to the junks for the shipping of salt after the return of the delegates.

2) In the month under review two explosions took place, one in the

Changtch mine, Honan and the other in Tangkiachun, Kailan, killing two, wounding more than 70. The Kailan disaster took a toll of 27 workers thru suffocation.

3) According to the Ta Kung Pao, of Tientsin, of May 24 three workers leaders named Su Yu-tang, Ma Teh-liang, et als, were executed by order of the KMT Hoped provincial government, their sole guilt being "fight against Japanese imperialism and British capitalists".

4) The KMT foreign trade bureau at Shanghai gave the information that 700,000 workers have become idle as a result of the closings of the small cotton-weaving plants in Chekiang which were made necessary through the loss of markets in Manchuria. These cotton plants are as a rule engaged in turning out sacks, towels, thin shirts, cloth, etc, and their number has reached the peak of 1,400 during the period of prosperity. But since the Japanese seizure of Manchuria a catastrophe befell them forcing 50% of them out of business.

5) From the above stastics we may form a fair opinion of the extent to which the workers under the KMT rule have been and are exploited and oppressed.

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF THE BAT at SHANGHAI
Involving 15,000 Workers, Men and Women

On May 21 5,000 workers in the No2 plant of the British American Tobacco Company at Shanghai proclaimed a strike in protest against the closing of the No. 1 plant which laid off some 3,000 operatives on May 12. Aroused by the sense of solidarity, the workers in the No. 3 plant of BAT declared a sympathy strike in support of the strikers. The walk-out means a general strike involving 15,000. According to a telegram from Yinkow, the Manchurian branch of the BAT also struck work some time before May 28. Then it is clear that the struggle practically involves all the employees of the BAT in China.

The Strike Last Year

Two major strikes took place last year in the BAT in China, one in May and the other in August. These strikes ended in a failure under the oppression of imperialism and KMT. The May strike was called by the workers of the No 3 plant in protest against dismisals and supported by the other two plants. Many workers were placed under arrest. Four workers of the 3rd plant were thrown into prison under communist charges. In August the 1st plant went on a strike against dismissal and for a grant of money to the worker schools. Imperialism, KMT and yellow unions played a decisive role in breaking the strike. The workers returned tow work without securing satisfactory conditions.

The BAT in line with all others resorted to rationalization and cut the working week to 40 hours. In the 1st plant the hours were reduced to 36 hr. The workers protested. On May 12 the BAT shut up the plant charging the workers with insubordination. As expalined by the yellow unions, the real reasons lying back of the lock-out are: employment of new hands at lower wages in place of the old hands with higher wages, repudiation of pensions to which the workers are entitled.

The Mammouth Enterprise

The BAT represents one of the most important investments in China. It is capitalized at £20,000,000 with branches at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Tsingtao and Mukden, holding in its hands the destiny of the tobacco industry in China. It even dominates the Nanyang Tobacco Bros Company, the largest of its sort owned by Chinese capitalists. What is more important, the BAT exercises a considerable control over Nanking through the payment of $40,000,000 in tax. Take the case of taxation as an example. In compliance with the demands from the BAT Nanking changed the old system of three grades tax on tobacco into two grades, shifting to a large degree the burden of the BAT on Chinese competitors. As a consequence Chinese tobacco companies are raising a loud clamour against discrimination and for a speedy revision of the tax schedule.

In consequence of reduced taxation the BAT manufactured the 'three castles' (a rather high brand of its products) at Shanghai instead of importing from abroad. The cut in tax in favour of the BAT enabled it to import more tobacco. Now it imports 48,808 cases as against 18,336 previously or twice as much. As to the tax paid to Nanking it also enjoys a great advantage. Now it pays $2,720,000 a month as against $2,410,000 previously

or only a little more. The association of Chinese tobacco companies accused the BAT of having saved $21,640,000 a year. The accusation is somewhat substantiated by the Bank of China Monthly in its financial reports. According to the Monthly the stocks of BAT have gone up to the neighborhood of 120 shillings or appreciated six times owing to the super-profits it reaped in China, and 20% net divident (besides the income tax) has been paid by BAT (The Bank of China Monthly, May, 1934, p.13).

The Powerful BAT

Through Sir Cadogan, British minister to China, the BAT has, according to the China Weekly Review (American) of June 2, succeeded in having Chiang Kai-shek issue an order to suppress the strike. As a matter of fact, Chiang has telegraphed to Shanghai to stp the strike immediately. Cadogan went to Nanchang in a conference with Chiang discussing concrete measures to quash the strike. It shall be remembered that Cadogan has a personal interest in BAT as he is the husband of the daughter of Earl of Gosford, the largest stock-holder of BAT in London. Chiang Kai-shek bluntly told Greater Shanghai to end the strike before May 30.

From the above sketch it is not difficult to comprehend the reason why the KMT should energetically and ruthlessly take the necessary measures to break the strike within the shortest possible period in conjunction with the yellow unions which play the role of a swindler. Thus, the KMT 5th tobacco union prevented the workers of the 2nd plant from calling a strike and persuaded them to "go slow" in support of the 1st plant. But to the surprise of these betrayers the workers highly irritated and indignant declared the strike at last. The yellow unions applied the same tactics to the 3rd plant though with a little variation.

The seamen union under the yellow domination refused to accept the request of the BAT workers that it cease loading and unloading for the BAT. This split is purposely engineered by the yellow leaders. Another thing—— The yellow leaders called a halt to the agit.-propa. corps of the BAT who tried to go to west and east Shanghai to enlist the sympathy and support of their fellow workers there. The yellow leaders set themselves the task of breaking the strike by, among other things, refusing the offer of aid from other workers. They kept out all delegates of workers from other mills who came to comfort and encourage the strikers. On the other hand, they appealed to Chiang Kai-shek for intervention (to crush the strike the soonest possible) as well as to the leaders of the gangland for assistance in throttling the strikers.

THE RED ARMY ENTERED KWEICHOW

The red army under Comrade Ho Lung, assisted by the peasant partisans in Hunan, Hupeh and Szechuan, has achieved many significant victories over the white bandits. According to the Ta Kung Pao Comrade Ho captured two Hsiens in Kweichow, Houping and Wuchuan, on May 9. The KMT bandits withdrew to points some 200 li away.

The red army in Kiangsi and Fukien won many battles during May. On May 10 a portion of the red army defeated the KMT 10th division capturing 300 rifles, 6 machine guns, 5 automatic rifles, 10 searchlights, 22,000 rounds of ammunition. The KMT bandits suffered 800 wounded, killed and prisonners. In west Kiangsi the red army put three regiments of the KMT 62nd division in flight after annihilating one whole brigade of the 5th division.

The red fighters operating in Kiangsi-Chekiang smashed three regiments of the enemy, capturing 300 rifles and 35 machine guns on April 21.

Going in the direction of Anwhei a part of the red army captured Huliang hsien, Kiangsi, together with the KMT magistrate. At the same time another part of the red army attacked Chimen, Anwhei, scaring the KMT bandits away.

In view of the new tactics adopted by the red army more fresh victories will be added to the long list which we have been compiling in the past.

E N D

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch Section.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. D 1791/6

Date August 31, 1934.

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made ~~by~~ and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross

I forward herewith eight typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on August 31, 1934. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in London, Paris and Amsterdam, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder :-

(1) Addressee: "Mr.Ivor Mantagu, 33 Ormond Yard, London,C.W.1."
Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.21, dated June 13, 1934.
Contents: (a) A Dramatic Story about the Capture of Samsien.
(b) The Struggle on National Revolutionary War.
(c) Mobilizing All Land, Naval and Air Forces against Japanese Imperialism.
(d) The Renewed Nationary War in Manchuria.
(e) How the Kuomintang carried on Rural Recovery.

(2) Addressee: "Secy. A-I.L.L. 3 Rue Parmentier,Neuilly,Paris."
Enclosure: Vol.4, No.18, dated May 18.
Contents : (a) Heroic Defence of the Soviets by Workers.
(b) C.P.C.'s Appeal to Toilers of China against Japanese and other Imperialism.
(c) The Tightened Japanese Grip on the Whole of China.
(d) Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence.
(e) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves.
(f) Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China, April 1934.

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

-2-

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

(3) Addressee: "M.Gerard Vanter, 359, Singed,Amsterdam (c)"

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.18, dated May 18.

Contents: (a) Heroic Defence of the Soviets by Workers.

(b) C.P.C's Appeal to Toilers of China against Japanese and other Imperialism.

(c) The Tightened Japanese Grip on the whole of China.

(d) Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence.

(e) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves.

(f) Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China, April 1934.

(4) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street,London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.18, dated May 18.

Contents : Same as Above.

(5) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street,London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.19, dated May 25, 1934.

Contents: (a) Our Victorious Stubborn Fight during 5th Drive.

(b) Peasant Rioting against Taxes.

(c) Violent Push of Red Army.

(6) Addressee: "Secy.W.Educational Ass.,16 Harper Street,London C.W.1."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 19, dated May 25, 1934.

Contents : (Same as Above)

(7) Addressee: "M.Gerard Vanter, 359 Singed,Amsterdam (c)"

Enclosure: Vol.4, No. 20, dated June 8,1934.

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
-3-

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Contents : (a) The KMT Financial Conference at Nanking.

(b) Highway Construction under the Soviets.

(c) $30,000 Collected from Workers on Soviet Soil for Workers in KMT China.

(d) Comrade Mow Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japanese Hands off Policy.

(e) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May 1934.

(f) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai.

(g) Red Army Entered Kweichow.

X

(8) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Murray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.21, dated June 13, 1934.

Contents :(a) A Dramatic Story about the Capture of Samsien

(b) The Struggle on National Revolutionary War.

(c) Mobilizing all Land, Naval and Air Forces against Japanese Imperialism.

(d) The Renewed Nationary War in Manchuria.

(e) How the Kuomintang carried on Rural Recovery.

The postal cancellation chops show that (1) was undecipherable, (2) was posted at the C.P.O.Branch Office, 41 Yu Yuen Road, at 10 a.m. 25.5.34, (3) and (4) were posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 304 Fokien Road, at 12noon 20.5.34 and 1 p.m. 15.5.34 respectively, (5) and (6) were posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A601 Avenue Joffre, at 12noon 21.5.34 and at 11 a.m.25.5.34 respectively, (7) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 41 Yu Yuen Road, at 1 p.m. 9.6.34, and (8) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A601 Avenue Joffre, at 3 p.m. 14.6.34.

Officer i/c Special Branch. D. I.

Copies sent to A, D, T, H & J. 10/9/34.

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE.....Vol.4, No 21.....June 15,1934

CONTENTS.

THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR

(1) A Dramatic Story About The Capture of Sansien .....P. 1.
(2) The Struggle on National Revolutionary War .....P. 2.
(3) Mobilizing All Land, Naval and Air Forces Against Japanese Imperialism .....P. .
(4) The Renewed Nationary War in Manchuria .....P. 4.
(5) How The Kuomintang Carried on Rural Recovery .....P. 5.

A DRAMATIC STORY ABOUT THE CAPTURE OF SAHSIEN
Exemplary Heroism of Red Army

Our brave red fighters at last succeeded in arresting Sahsien, Fukien, from the stubborn enemy after some two weeks' hard fighting around the city which, needless to say, is of considerable strategic importance to the red army. Our armed comrades showed unusual sacrifice and endurance during the course of the protracted fighting. None had displayed any sign of fatigue or disgust. Thye laboured day and night in the construction of earth defence works and also for the spread of agitation among the white soldiers. During this unusually busy work at the front they even had not a little time left for washing face, yet they felt as fresh as ever.

Sahsien Fell At Last

At first our offensive proved fruitless owing to failure to observe the appointed time, to open routes for the attack as well as to a number of defect. in technique. But, generally speaking, our leaders at the front are highly praiseworthy as, for instance, the shock brigadiers who in spite of the pangs of hunger and the enemy's fire from above never vacillated in fighting the white bandit troops right below the city wall. They persisted in the fighting, never daunted by reverses.

Closely following the first offensive against the city came the second which terminated with the capture of the city by the brave red army. During the second attack the short-comings in technique were corrected. Our leaders and soldiers rushed on in face of the severe fusilade of the enemy. Our shock brigadiers climbed on the wall at once. The enemy showred grenades on us but failed to stop our advance. At this critical moment one commander of the battalion, comrade Chu Fuson, shouted loudly, "Forward, capture Gen.Lu Shinbun (commander of the garrison of the city) alive". Then all red fighters jumped forward in response and administered the enemy the crushing blow--- so crushing indeed that he could hardly recover from it in spite of repeated attempts.

The beaten enemy retreated into the walled city to put up again a deperate resistence. But our comrades, heroic and fearless, climbed on the tops of the houses and fought hand to hand with the enemy troops right there. They threw grenades on the enemy and put him on flight. At the same time our agitators also rushed on, now fighting, now propagandizing. Six red agitators disarmed 300 soldiers of the enemy.

As a result the division under Lu Shinbun who was ordered to guard the city was entirely smashed to pieces, leaving to ~~xxxx~~ our hands 3,000 rifles, 10 machine guns, 4 field guns, 1 wireless sets and a large quantity of ammunitions.

The Magistrate Taken Prisonner

In the booty was also found the magistrate of Sahsien by the name of Lui Chimen together with quite a large number of military officials of the KMT bandit army. This victory liberated the masses of Sahsien from the yoke of militarism and dealt a vital blow to imperialism and KMT, organisers of the 5th campaign. It opened a further perspective for more successes in an eastern direction (referring to Fukien).

Once within the walls of the captured city the workers'and toilers' red army met with a hearty welcome from the people highly oppressed by Lu Shinbun. The city was decorated with red flags everywhere. The inhabitants of the delivered city treated our fighters with wines and delicious food.. They e-

numerated their grievances against Lu Shin-bun who had led the life of a bandit before joining the KMT. The masses offered to give information on the whereabouts of the counterrevolutionary leaders as well as to aid in carrying things for the red army. In one village alone some 300 such people took part in aiding transportation for the red army of their own accord. The same enthusiasm was observed elsewhere. Whenever a mass meetings was called, the masses responded quickly and the meeting place was sure to be filled to overflowing. Under our aegis the masses enthusiastically participated in the struggle of division of property taken from the Tuhao.

On the third day after the capture of Sahsien we paraded the magistrate donning a high hat and a red gown on the street in compliance with the request of the enraged masses. When one man out of the throng tried to hold out his fists as a ~~strike~~ sign to strike, the magistrate trembled and knelt down to ask for mercy.

(The above letter came from Sahsien, dated January 28, 1934.)

THE STRUGGLE ON THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The flame of the national revolutionary war in China is at present smouldering here and there although the KMT is boasting of its achievements in suppressing every sign of anti-imperialist movement among the wide masses. Recently, the open surrender of the KMT to Japanese imperialism regarding the recognition of Manchukuo has called forth a storm of protests from the masses and afforded a great impetus to the commencement of a wide national revolutionary war movement which is rapidly taking concrete shape. This renewed movement no doubt owes its origin to the call of the Chinese communist party. And on this burning question the Struggle, organ of CC of CPC, gave a series of concrete opinions in 72rd issue, published on May 21, 1934. The following is a résumé of such theses---Ed.

The Possible Success of a National Revolutionary War On the Part of China

The KMT fascists will never succeed in spreading its propaganda about "the impotence of China to resist Japan" in order to conceal its betrayal of national interests. In the opinion of Lenin the emancipation of the oppressed nations in the Far East is in pratice quite possible although they appear to be very weak, although the oppressing nations may have powerful and invincible means of a military nature at their disposal, provided they stir up millions and millions of the workers and oppressed to a national revolutionary struggle. The last named factor is the most decisive.

Historical events have time and again confirmed the truth of Lenin's adage just cited. From 1775 to 1783 nations of north and south America secured complete independence by stubborn fighting with the British army whose equipment was immensely superior. In 1919-20 the young USSR broke through the blockade and intervention of the imperialists under the most difficult conditions and with far inferior equipment. Of decisive importance in this connection is the waging of a national revolutionary struggle by the millions of working and oppressed people fully awaken up and mobilized as taught by Lenin.

In fact, we dont need go to America or Europe to find confirmation of Lenin's statement on the success of a national revolutionary war. Examples may be found here in China, even in Shanghai. The great revolution of 1925-27 serves as a good illustration. With workers and peasants drawn into the revolution the campaign against the Mukden and Wu Peifu militarists ended in complete victory. The capture of Shanghai in 1927 was made possible through the revolt of the workers who were then revolution-inclined. The militant workers at Hankow and Kiukiang wrested back the British concessions in those two ports. The then British conservative government could not but bow to the demands of the Chinese militant toilers.

The defence of Shanghai by workers and soldiers of the 19th route army in the spring of 1932 against the Japanese offensive is still fresh in our memory. It shows that only a vast army composed of workers and toilers can triumph over the imperialists with modern superior equipment. At that time the Japanese sent over 40,000 troops to Shanghai with 350 guns, 70 tanks and armed cars, 150 planes, 11 cruiers, 36 destroyers, 11 gun boats in opposition to 50,000 soldiers and recriuts of the 19th route army with 36 guns, 80 armed cars, ...

dinary motor car), 1 modern armoured car, 15 planes. As to equipment, the Chinese army is markedly inferior but it never yielded an inch of territory to the Japanese in the centre, that is, the Chapei section and its environs. Barred on this front the Japanese had to strike through the back door of Liu Ho far away from Chapei.

The participation of the workers, toilers and city poor in the defence of Shanghai was considerably instrumental in stopping the Japanese offensive. The anti-Japanese bodies and volunteers organised by the Shanghai workers played the leading role in repulsing the Japs, though the 19th route army showed considerable heroism in the course of fighting. Following the example of the workers the students and city poor also organised their own volunteers orientated against the Japs. The masses joined the war in defence of Shanghai by the tens of thousands and made a lot of trouble in the rear of the Japanese army.

The unarmed masses plunged into the struggle by cutting off the Japanese telephone communications, destroying bridges and the food supplies of the Japs at night. Furthermore they built up barricades with sand bags, logs or stones, or dug trenches to stop the march of Japanese armoured cars or to stave off the machine gun fire of the Japanese. They organised soldier committees among the ranks and files of the regular troops with a view to fostering a spirit of voluntary resistence among the soldiery (Officials sabotaged the war with all sorts of plots). Women also came up for the struggle and comforted the soldiers with food.

The snipers or plain clothes volunteers organised by the Chinese masses made openings in the tops of their houses and shot the Japs from above, inflicting a great damage on the latter. Other units of the snipers loitered about the crossings and kept a close watch on the Japs, shooting them when saw fit but rapidly withdrawing to a certain safe place after the shooting was done.

These facts, when taken together, are a clear proof of the mighty force of the masses when thrown into a battle against the invasion of imperialism. The Manchurian volunteers which have fought against the Japs for the past three years with partial success and the red army which repulsed the attacks of imperialism and KMT for the past seven years with complete success are examples directly contradicting the KMT's theory of "impotence to fight" which only serves as a camouflage for its betrayal.

Mobilizing All Land, Naval & Air Forces against Japanese Imperialism

.....

The slogan of mobilizing all forces against Japanese imperialism is quite practical. True, Chiang Kai-shek commands the land, naval and air forces under the KMT rule. True, Chiang will not use these forces in a battle against the Japs. But it is nevertheless true that we can still mobilise ~~forces~~ these forces in a national revolutionary war against Japan. We mobilize them by an unusual method. We win the soldiers over to our side by patient work among them.

Actual conditions prevailing among the white troops do favour such a step. In face of the deepening of the national crisis and the growing struggle of workers and peasants along with the successive victories of the red army on all fronts the KMT army even including the personal troops of Chiang is now found in a state of restiveness and decomposition. It shows a tendency toward revolution.

Last year reliable statistics place the mutiny of troops in north China alone at 50,000. In 1933 the new 20th division stationed in Honan was, after defeat by the red army, withdrawn to Hsu-chang where a brigade mutinied. February last several companies of this division mutinied in Sinchen. Information emanating from Hankow says that soldiers of the 26th army under Hsiao Tse-chu, despondent over their sufferings and indignant at the betrayal of KMT, refused to fight the red army.

Vacillation is found in the KMT air force. The pilots of the planes flying over Nanchen, Kiangsi, expressed pessimist views and refused to make meaningless sacrifices after being fired on by the red army.

Such a state of things offers us opportunities to carry our work among the white soldiers and to win them over with comparative ease. We can not depend on the red army to dissolve all the units of the enemy. We must break into the KMT troops. Whether we can or can not mobilize the land, naval and air forces in a war against the Japs is largely determined by the success in this respect---success of our work among the white troops.

THE RENEWED NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR in Manchuria

The national revolutionary war in Manchuria is now carried on with renewed vigor by the anti-Japanese volunteers who have been fighting the Japs under most difficult conditions for the past three years. This renewed vigor calls forth more Japanese re-enforcements. The United Press, American, has just flashed out the news that Japanese imperialism contemplates sending more re-enforcements to attack the volunteers operating in Guan Island, a region located on the borderland between Fengtien, Kirin and Korea. Since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria the Guan Island has served as one of the bases for the anti-Japanese volunteers who are a combination of peasants and soldiers dissatisfied with the Japanese rule. These volunteers fight not only the Japs but the Manchukuo (their creation) as well.

With the participation of more workers and peasants the volunteer army is swollen up considerably. Its policy of enforcing the united front from below has been popularized widely among the masses. As a result many scattered volunteer units joined the main body in response to the call for united front. In some regions a people's government has been set up with unified control over the territory under its jurisdiction. In other regions some of the volunteer units have become revolutionary-inclined and held high the red banner, They carried on partisan warfare against the Japs and Manchukuo puppets. Their activities administered a big blow to the Japanese unification campaign.

The Magistrate Killed

According to a Reuter message of May 19 the magistrate of Antu Hsien, eastern Fengtien, was killed by some 1,000 reds operating in the vicinity. On may 25 the China Times carried the report that the volunteers organised a government between Liuho and Shenchen'sin with Su Tsesui at the head, bent on resistence to Japanese imperialism. This step constituted a serious threat to the Mukden-Hailar line. A week later it was reported that some 1,000 Korean independent army effected conjunction with the Chinese volunteers under Su Tsesui. In the three years past Japanese imperialism experienced little difficulty in clearing the KMT in Manchuria but could not call a halt to the expansion of the influence of the Chinese volunteers. Here is found a strong argument against those who regard the struggle of the volunteers as hopeless. Here is the argument clearly refuting the KMT's plea of 'impotence to fight the Japs'.

Now the volunteers, indignant over the KMT's open surrender to Japan, are ready to turn their rifles against the treacherous Kuomintang.

Besides the Guman Island the volunteers use other bases such as Mishan, Ilan, Fulin, Wah-chuan, etc, all located in the territory lying to the east of the Peony river. As reported in our previous issue, several tens of thousandsx of the peasants rioted and revolted in March against the attempt of Japanese imperialism to confiscate the arms of the peasantry for self-defence and to expropriate their land without compensation. On March 11 the Major-general (賀屋) together with 108 officers and men suffered death at the hands of the volunteers. Four Japanese planes sent to rescue the Japs were all shot down by the volunteers.

Spread of Ilan Revolt

The Ilan peasant revolt spread rapidly just like a bonfire in the prairie. The neighboring districts joined the revolt. And the armed volunteers showed more activity. According to the Tawanpao of May 19 the city of Fulin fell into the hands of the volunteers as a result of the aid rendered by the revolting peasants in Ilan and Fuchin.

In fact, the volunteers are active everywhere and anywhere in Manchuria. The above sketch is based only on the major activities of the volunteers. According to Korean sources the volunteer armies appeared near the Antung-Fengtien line and Yalu River 102 times from January to February, 1934, with a fighting strength of 35,703 men. In march they appeared 473 times with 13,756 men. 676 times were observed in April with 6,014 men. With incomplete data at hand, we are unable to ascertain the exact number as to men and times of appearance. But for one thing we are sure that the activities of the volunteers in Manchuria have been increasingly on the offensive since the opening of the current year.

In May the local press was full of reports from Manchuria and Peiping telling of the heroic struggles of the volunteers against the rule of the Japs through their puppet, the Manchukuo government. The casualties on both sides are rather heavy. Sometimes Japanese armed units were completely annihilated by the volunteers well versed in guerilla warfare. The gradual formation of the united front contributes largely toward the success of the

anti-Japanese volunteers in Manchuria.

HOW THE KUOMINTANG CARRIES ON RURAL RECOVERY
by a more ruthless exploitation of the mass of the peasantry

In the past couple of years the ruling class of China pretended to take measures for rural recovery. On the one hand, they desire to give comfort to a vast restive population ruined by the sharpening of the agrarian crisis coupled with the increasing exploitation of the KMT landlord. On the other, they design to divert the masses from going over to the side of the Soviets which in spite of the successive attacks of imperialism and KMT have succeeded in carrying through concrete measures for rural recovery in Soviet soil. Hence the loud clamour of the KMT for rural recovery.

In pratice, the banks of Shanghai have displayed an unusual tendency towards rural investments. Imperialists, KMT and compradore capital of Shanghai have set up credit cooperatives and peasant banks calculated to "ameliorate rural economy" or "to improve agricultural production" but their main objective is to pocket more profits from that source.

The Imperialist Lead

As a matter of fact, imperialism stands squarely behind the rural recovery of the KMT. Of course imperialism has a considerable interest in the economic recovery of the village which offers a vast market to the goods from the imperialist countries. The peasants constitute over 80% of the population, a fact that imperialism has never lost sight of. The International Relief for China (commission) under imperialist control has long since undertaken to carry on activites in the village under the guise of famine relief. First of all the commission undertook to build up highways by employing the famine sufferers without pay in order to afford facility to the transportation of imperialist goods. The it organised cooperatives in Hopei, operated rural schools in conjunction with the Tsinwah and Yenchin universities and put over a certain measure of irrigation in Suiyuan. Supported by the same source of money, an agricultural department was set up in the University of Nanking to be engaged in the improvement of agricultural production. These two imperialist organs hold a leading position in the KMT rural recovery campaign.

Since its betrayal to the Chinese revolution the KMT at Nanking has joinéd hands with imperialism in exploiting the peasantry. At the same time it fostered rural credit cooperatives not only to deceive the peasants but to exploit them more relentlessly. In 1928 the Kiangsu Peasant Bank came into existence now with some 25 branches scattered all over the province but its capital was raised by allotment among the ruined peasants at the rate of 20 cents for each Mow. Later on the Chekiang Peasant Bank was formed in the same way. Thus before receiving relief, if any, the peasants have to make a substantial sacrifice. Of course the relief promised will never be forthcoming.

To raise more money for the offensive on the Soviets and to help the landlord and kulaks in the neighboring districts of the Soviets Nanking established the so-called Four Province Peasant Bank with more than 10 branches in Hupeh, Honan, Kiangsi and Anwhei (where the red armies are still operating) at the instance of Dr. Rajchman, the liason officer of the league of nations in placing China under effective international control. The Bank has so far issued no less than $20,000,000 to finance the offensive against the Soviets.

Banking Capital Active

The extreme deflation of credits in the village, the shrinkage in industrial investments and the considerable relaxation in land speculation at Shanghai caused the banks and compradores of the great metropolis to seek other outlets for their capital. These blood suckers perfectly know that they can still squeeze more out of the ruined peasantry. Chang Kungchuan, manager of the bank of China, boldly put forward the slogan: "Conquer the interior with men and money as a way out for Shanghai" (The Banking Weekly, April 17, p.13). Chen Kwangfu, manager of the Shanghai Bank, favours large loans to the village after his thorough tour of the northern provinces.

Reliable stastics place the rural loan of the Shanghai Bank at some $1,000,000 or more, and it is predicted that in the current year this sort of loan will reach the three million mark as the rate on rural investment

is much higher than that on public bonds. The leading financiers and bankers both at Shanghai and Tientsin contemplated establishing the North China Bank to rescue the rural economy in north China from debacle. According to the Sinwanpao of June 4 the bank of China, the bank of communications, the Chekiang industrial bank and others consider the proposal of organising a bank to finance cotton raising in Nantung, Shensi and Honan.

These attempts of the Shanghai bankers needless to say, are primarily aimed at rural exploitation.

Scanty Achievements in the Past

The KMT rural recovery may be summarized: road construction, irrigation, cooperation between production and marketing, rural warehouse, etc. Road construction and irrigation were undertaken by the international relief commission as a measure to afford relief to famine sufferers. The banks confine their activities to cooperation between production and marketing, and rural warehouse. The credit cooperatives figure largely in the KMT's rural recovery (out of the 6,496 cooperatives, 1935, there are 5,720 credit cooperatives). Are these activities in connection with rural recovery really beneficial to the peasants who are of course clamouring for genuine relief? This question is worthy considerable attention.

The peasants of China are still under severe feudal exploitation. They pay 50%-80%(out of their crops) in rent to the landlord. Besides, they are subject to usury and crushing taxation. What they want most is---land together with the overthrow of imperialism-KMT.

The construction of highways facilitates the flow of imperialist wares while the bulky agricultural products are excluded from this benefit. Yes, the improvement in irrigation and the betterment of the seeds may have a good effect on the hard pressed peasantsbut how far the KMT has gone in that direction, how far has it succeeded? And oftentimes the KMT authorities have under the guise of improving irrigation increased the exploitation of the peasants. The irrigation in Suiyuan is a good example. There the local authotiries charged the peasants high rates for the use of improved irrigation. In Mid-China the KMT regime as a rule assessed the peasants for river conservancy and collected the assessment regularly in connection with the land tax.

Banking Rural Loan

The banks orientate themselves on the village because they can charge a rate of over 10% to the peasants who need the money badly. The Shanghai banks which are directly interested in rural recovery are few in number---the bank of China and the bank of Shanghai. Owing to the fact that they invested heavily inkh the cotton mill, they must needs be drawn into the scramble for the control of raw cotton. Hence the project for the cooperation between cotton production and marketing. In 1934 the project is designed to cover 180,000 mows (of cotton field). The main object of the banks in this project is [illegible] to secure raw cotton at cheaper prices and then to turn it over to the cotton mills at a great profit.

As to the rufal warehouse system, it may be said that the peasants reap little benefits from it. The warehouse is a pawnshop charging usurious rate. It loses its significance as a factor of stabilizing the price of agricultural produce. Owing to the steady decline in the price of agricultural produce the peasants prefer to sell his crops right way because the rice stored in the warehouse will depreciate in price later on. For this reason the peasants in Wuxih, Kiangsu, borrowed only $61,223 from the banks with rice offered as security in 1933 (The Bank of China Monthly, March, 1934, p.192).

The KMT rural credit cooperatives of which the KMT isbcastingly proud are another institution offering no benefit whatsoever to the poor peasants. The cooperatives require security for advances, thus barring the poor peasants from the benefit of loans. No wonder that members of the cooperatives are classes above the middle peasants.

In one word, the KMT rural recovery whether carried on by the banks or by the government itself has been going on rather at the expense of the peasants, especially of the poorer strata of the peasantry. It is disappointing the peasants as well as those who hope for speedy recovery in the village. Rural recovery only under the Soviets is showing brilliant achievements.

E N D

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE.....Vol.4, No 21.....June 15,1934

CONTENTS.

THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR

(1) A Dramatic Story About The Capture of Samsien .....p. 1.
(2) The Struggle on National Revolutionary War .....p. 2.
(3) Mobilizing All Land, Naval and Air Forces Against Japanese Imperialism .....p. 3.
(4) The Renewed Nationary War in Manchuria .....p. 4.
(5) How The Kuomintang Carried on Rural Recovery .....p. 5.

A DRAMATIC STORY ABOUT THE CAPTURE OF SAHSIEN
Exemplary Heroism of Red Army

Our brave red fighters at last succeeded in wresting Sahsien, Shukien, from the stubborn enemy after some two weeks' hard fighting around the city which, needless to say, is of considerable strategic importance to the red army. Our armed comrades showed unusual sacrifice and endurance during the course of the protracted fighting. None had displayed any sign of fatigue or disgust. Thye laboured day and night in the construction of earth defence works and also for the spread of agitation among the white soldiers. During this unusually busy work at the front they even had not a little time left for washing face, yet they felt as fresh as ever.

Sahsien Fell At Last

At first our offensive proved fruitless owing to failure to observe the appointed time, to open routes for the attack as well as to a number of defect in technique. But, generally speaking, our leaders at the front are highly praiseworthy as, for instance, the shock brigadiers who in spite of the pangs of hunger and the enemy's fire from above never vacillated in fighting the white bandit troops right below the city wall. They persisted in the fighting, never daunted by reverses.

Closely following the first offensive against the city came the second which terminated with the capture of the city by the brave red army. During the second attack the short-comings in technique were corrected. Our leaders and soldiers rushed on in face of the severe fusilade of the enemy. Our shock brigadiers climbed on the wall at once. The enemy showred grenades on us but failed to stop our advance. At this critical moment one commander of the battalion, comrade Chu Fuson, shouted loudly, "Forward, capture Gen.Lu Shinbun (commander of the garrison of the city) alive". Then all red fighters jumped forward in response and administered the enemy the crushing blow--- so crushing indeed that he could hardly recover from it in spite of repeated attempts.

The beaten enemy retreated into the walled city to put up again a deperate resistence. But our comrades, heroic and fearless, climbed on the tops of the houses and fought hand to hand with the enemy troops right there. They threw grenades on the enemy and put him on flight. At the same time our agitators also rushed on, now fighting, now propagandizing. Six red agitators disarmed 300 soldiers of the enemy.

As a result the division under Lu Shinbun who was ordered to guard the city was entirely smashed to pieces, leaving to ~~xxxxx~~ our hands 3,000 rifles, 10 machine guns, 4 field guns, 3 wireless sets and a large quantity of ammunitions.

The Magistrate Taken Prisoner

In the booty was also found the magistrate of Sahsien by the name of Lui Chimen together with quite a large number of military officials of the KMT bandit army. This victory liberated the masses of Sahsien from the yoke of militarism and dealt a vital blow to imperialism and KMT, organisers of the 5th campaign. It opened a further perspective for more successes in an eastern direction (referring to Fukien).

Once within the walls of the captured city the workers'and toilers' red army met with a hearty welcome from the people highly oppressed by Lu Shinbun. The city was decorated with red flags everywhere. The inhabitants of the delivered city treated our fighters with wines and delicious food.. They e-

numerated their grievences against Lu Shih-hun who had led the life of a bandit before joining the KMT. The masses offered to give information of the whereabouts of the counterrevolutionary leaders as well as to aid in carrying things for the red army. In one village alone some 300 such people took part in aiding transportation for the red army of their own accord. The same enthusiasm was observed elsewhere. Whenever a mass meetings was called, the masses responded quickly and the meeting place was sure to be filled to overflowing. Under our aegis the masses enthusiastically participated in the struggle of division of property taken from the Tuhao.

On the third day after the capture of Sahsien we paraded the magistrate donning a high hat and a red gown on the street in compliance with the request of the enraged masses. When one man out of the throng tried to hold out his fists as a striking sign to strike, the magistrate trembled and knelt down to ask for mercy.

(The above letter came from Sahsien, dated January 28, 1934.)

THE STRUGGLE ON THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The flame of the national revolutionary war in China is at present smouldering here and there although the KMT is boasting of its achievements in suppressing every sign of anti-imperialist movement among the wide masses. Recently, the open surrender of the KMT to Japanese imperialism regarding the recognition of Manchukuo has called forth a storm of protests from the masses and afforded a great impetus to the commencement of a wide national revolutionary war movement which is rapidly taking concrete shape. This renewed movement no doubt owes its origin to the call of the Chinese communist party. And on this burning question the Struggle, organ of CC of CPC, gave a series of concrete opinions in 73rd issue, published on May 21, 1934. The following is a résumé of such theses---Ed.

The Possible Success of A National Revolutionary War On the Part of China

The KMT fascists will never succeed in spreading its propaganda about "the impotence of China to resist Japan" in order to conceal its betrayal of national interests. In the opinion of Lenin the emancipation of the oppressed nations in the Far East is in pratice quite possible although they appear to be very weak, although the oppressing nations may have powerful and invincible means of a military nature at their disposal, provided they stir up millions and millions of the workers and oppressed to a national revolutionary struggle. The last named factor is the most decisive.

Historical events have time and again confirmed the truth of Lenin's adage just cited. From 1775 to 1783 nations of north and south America secured complete independence by stubborn fighting with the British army whose equipment was immensely superior. In 1919-20 the young USSR broke through the blockade and intervention of the imperialists under the most difficult conditions and with far inferior equipment. Of decisive importance in this connection is the waging of a national revolutionary struggle by the millions of working and oppressed people fully awaken up and mobilized as taught by Lenin.

In fact, we dont need go to America or Europe to find confirmation of Lenin's statement on the success of a national revolutionary war. Examples may be found here in China, even in Shanghai. The great revolution of 1925-27 serves as a good illustration. With workers and peasants drawn into the revolution the campaign against the Mukden and Wu Peifu militarists ended in complete victory. The capture of Shanghai in 1927 was made possible through the revolt of the workers who were then revolution-inclined. The militant workers at Hankow and Kiukiang wrested back the British concessions in those two ports. The then British conservative government could not but bow to the demands of the Chinese militant toilers.

The defence of Shanghai by workers and soldiers of the 19th route army in the spring of 1932 against the Japanese offensive is still fresh in our memory. It shows that only a vast army composed of workers and toilers can triumph over the imperialists with modern superior equipment. At that time the Japanese sent over 40,000 troops to Shanghai with 550 guns, 70 tanks and armed cars, 130 planes, 11 cruiers, 36 destroyers, 11 gun boats in opposition to 50,000 soldiers and recriuts of the 19th route army with 80 guns, 80 armed cars (or-

dinary motor car), 1 modern armoured car, 15 planes. As to equipment, the Chinese army is markedly inferior but it never yielded an inch of territory to the Japanese in the centre, that is, the Chapei section and its environs. Barred on this front the Japanese had to strike through the back door of Liu Ho far away from Chapei.

The participation of the workers, toilers and city poor in the defence of Shanghai was considerably instrumental in stopping the Japanese offensive. The anti-Japanese bodies and volunteers organised by the Shanghai workers played the leading role in repulsing the Japs, though the 19th route army showed considerable heroism in the course of fighting. Following the example of the workers the students and city poor also organised their own volunteers orientated against the Japs. The masses joined the war in defence of Shanghai by the tens of thousands and made a lot of trouble in the rear of the Japanese army.

The unarmed masses plunged into the struggle by cutting off the Japanese telephone communications, destroying bridges and the food supplies of the Japs at night. Furthermore they built up barricades with sand bags, logs or stones, or dug trenches to stop the march of Japanese armoured cars or to stave off the machine gun fire of the Japanese. They organised soldier committees among the ranks and files of the regular troops with a view to fostering a spirit of voluntary resistence among the soldiery (Officials sabotaged the war with all sorts of plots). Women also came up for the struggle and comforted the soldiers with food.

The snipers or plain clothes volunteers organised by the Chinese masses made openings in the tops of their houses and shot the Japs from above, inflicting a great damage on the latter. Other units of the snipers loitered about the crossings and kept a close watch on the Japs, shooting them when saw fit but rapidly withdrawing to a certain safe place after the shooting was done.

These facts, when taken together, are a clear proof of the mighty force of the masses when thrown into a battle against the invasion of imperialism. The Manchurian volunteers which have fought against the Japs for the past three years with partial success and the red army which repulsed the attacks of imperialism and KMT for the past seven years with complete success are examples directly contradicting the KMT's theory of "impotence to fight" which only serves as a camouflage for its betrayal.

Mobilising All Land, Naval & Air Forces against Japanese Imperialism

.....

The slogan of mobilising all forces against Japanese imperialism is quite practical. True, Chiang Kai-shek commands the land, naval and air forces under the KMT rule. True, Chiang will not use these forces in a battle against the Japs. But it is nevertheless true that we can still mobilise these forces in a national revolutionary war against Japan. We mobilize them by an unusual method. We win the soldiers over to our side by patient work among them.

Actual conditions prevailing among the white troops do favour such a step. In face of the deepening of the national crisis and the growing struggle of workers and peasants along with the successive victories of the red army on all fronts the KMT army even including the personal troops of Chiang is now found in a state of restiveness and decomposition. It shows a tendency toward revolution.

Last year reliable statics place the mutiny of troops in north China alone at 50,000. In 1933 the new 20th division stationed in Honan was, after defeat by the red army, withdrawn to Hsu-chang where a brigade mutinied. February last several companies of this division mutinied in Linchen. Information emanating from Hankow says that soldiers of the 25th army under Hsiao Tse-chu, despondent over their sufferings and indignant at the betrayal of KMT, refused to fight the red army.

Vacillation is found in the KMT air force. The pilots of the planes flying over Nanchen, Kiangsi, expressed pessimist views and refused to make meaningless sacrifices after being fired on by the red army.

Such a state of things offers us opportunities to carry our work among the white soldiers and to win them over with comparative ease. We can not depend on the red army to dissolve all the units of the enemy. We must break into the KMT troops. Whether we can or can not mobilize the land, naval and air forces in a war against the Japs is largely determined by the success in this respect---success of our work among the white troops

THE RENEWED NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR in Manchuria

The national revolutionary war in Manchuria is now carried on with renewed vigor by the anti-Japanese volunteers who have been fighting the Japs under most difficult conditions for the past three years. This renewed vigor calls forth more Japanese re-enforcements. The United Press, American, has just flashed out the news that Japanese imperialism contemplates sending more re-enforcements to attack the volunteers operating in Guan Island, a region located on the borderland between Fengtien, Kirin and Korea. Since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria the Guan Island has served as one of the bases for the anti-Japanese volunteers who are a combination of peasants and soldiers dissatisfied with the Japanese rule. These volunteers fight not only the Japs but the Manchukuo (their creation) as well.

With the participation of more workers and peasants the volunteer army is swollen up considerably. Its policy of enforcing the united front from below has been popularized widely among the masses. As a result many scattered volunteer units joined the main body in response to the call for united front. In some regions a people's government has been set up with unified control over the territory under its jurisdiction. In other regions some of the volunteer units have become revolutionary-inclined and held high the red banner. They carried on partisan warfare against the Japs and Manchukuo puppets. Their activities administered a big blow to the Japanese unification campaign.

The Magistrate Killed

According to a Reuter message of May 19 the magistrate of Antu Hsien, eastern Fengtien, was killed by some 1,000 reds operating in the vicinity. On May 25 the China Times carried the report that the volunteers organised a government between Linho and Changchuntsin with Su Tsesui at the head, bent on resistence to Japanese imperialism. This step constituted a serious threat to the Mukden-Hailar line. A week later it was reported that some 1,000 Korean independent army effected conjunction with the Chinese volunteers under Su Tsesui. In the three years past Japanese imperialism experienced little difficulty in clearing the KMT in Manchuria but could not call a halt to the expansion of the influence of the Chinese volunteers. Here is found a strong argument against those who regard the struggle of the volunteers as hopeless. Here is the argument clearly refuting the KMT's plea of 'impotence to fight the Japs'.

Now the volunteers, indignant over the KMT's open surrender to Japan, are ready to turn their rifles against the treacherous Kuomintang.

Besides the Gunan Island the volunteers use other bases such as Hinan, Ilan, Fulin, Wah-chuan, etc, all located in the territory lying to the east of the Peony river. As reported in our previous issue, several tens of thousandsx of the peasants rioted and revolted in March against the attempt of Japanese imperialism to confiscate the arms of the peasantry for self-defence and to expropriate their land without compensation. On March 11 the Major-general (illegible) together with 108 officers and men suffered death at the hands of the volunteers. Four Japanese planes sent to rescue the Japs were all shot down by the volunteers.

Spread of Ilan Revolt

The Ilan peasant revolt spread rapidly just like a bonfire in the prairie. The neighboring districts joined the revolt. And the armed volunteers showed more activity. According to the Tawanpao of May 19 the city of Fulin fell into the hands of the volunteers as a result of the aid rendered by the revolting peasants in Ilan and Fuchin.

In fact, the volunteers are active everywhere and anywhere in Manchuria. The above sketch is based only on the major activities of the volunteers. According to Korean sources the volunteer armies appeared near the Antung-Fengtien line and Yalu River 102 times from January to February, 1934, with a fighting strength of 35,703 men. In March they appeared 473 times with 13,756 men. 676 times were observed in April with 6,014 men. With incomplete data at hand, we are unable to ascertain the exact number as to men and times of appearance. But for one thing we are sure that the activities of the volunteers in Manchuria have been increasingly on the offensive since the opening of the current year.

In May the local press was full of reports from Manchuria and Peiping telling of the heroic struggles of the volunteers against the rule of the Japs through their puppet, the Manchukuo government. The casualties on both sides are rather heavy. Sometimes Japanese armed units were completely annihilated by the volunteers well versed in guerilla warfare. The gradual formation of the united front contributes largely toward the success of the

anti-Japanese volunteers in Manchuria.

HOW THE KUOMINTANG CARRIES ON RURAL RECOVERY
by a more ruthless exploitation of the mass of the peasantry

In the past couple of years the ruling class of China pretended to take measures for rural recovery. On the one hand, they desire to give comfort to a vast restive population ruined by the sharpening of the agrarian crisis coupled with the increasing exploitation of the KMT landlord. On the other, they design to divert the masses from going over to the side of the Soviets which in spite of the successive attacks of imperialism-KMT have succeeded in carrying through concrete measures for rural recovery on Soviet soil. Hence the loud clamour of the KMT for rural recovery.

In pratice, the banks of Shanghai have displayed an unusual tendency towards rural investments. Imperialists, KMT and compradore capital of Shanghai have set up credit cooperatives and peasant banks calculated to "ameliorate rural economy" or "to improve agricultural production" but their main objective is to pocket more profits from that source.

The Imperialist Lead

As a matter of fact, imperialism stands squarely behind the rural recovery of the KMT. Of course imperialism has a considerable interest in the economic recovery of the village which offers a vast market to the goods from the imperialist countries. The peasants constitute over 80% of the population, a fact that imperialism has never lost sight of. The International Relief for China (commission) under imperialist control has long since undertaken to carry on activites in the village under the guise of famine relief. First of all the commission undertook to build up highways by employing the famine sufferers without pay in order to afford facility to the transportation of imperialist goods. The it organised cooperatives in Hopei, operated rural schools in conjunction with the Tsinwah and Yenchin universities and put over a certain measure of irrigation in Suiyuan. Supported by the same source of money, an agricultural department was set up in the University of Nanking to be engaged in the improvement of agricultural production. These two imperialist organs hold a leading position in the KMT rural recovery campaign.

Since its betrayal to the Chinese revolution the KMT at Nanking has joinad hands with imperialism in exploiting the peasantry. At the same time it fostered rural credit cooperatives not only to deceive the peasants but to exploit them more relentlessly. In 1928 the Kiangsu Peasant Bank came into existence now with some 25 branches scattered all over the province but its capital was raised by allotment among the ruined peasants at the rate of 20 cents for each Mow. Later on the Chekiang Peasant Bank was formed in the same way. Thus before receiving relief, if any, the peasants have to make a substantial sacrifice. Of course the relief promised will never be forthcoming.

To raise more money for the offensive on the Soviets and to help the landlord and kulaks in the neighboring districts of the Soviets Nanking established the so-called Four Province Peasant Bank with more than 10 branches in Hupeh, Honan, Kiangsi and Anwhei (where the red armies are still operating) at the instance of Dr. Rajchman, the liason officer of the league of nations in placing China under effective international control. The Bank has so far issued no less than $20,000,000 to finance the offensive against the Soviets.

Banking Capital Active

The extreme deflation of credits in the village, the shrinkage in industrial investments and the considerable relaxation in land speculation at Shanghai caused the banks and compradores of the great metropolis to seek other outlets for their capital. These blood suckers perfectly know that they can still squeeze more out of the ruined peasantry. Chang Kung-chuan, manager of the bank of China, boldly put forward the slogan: "Conquer the interior with men and money as a way out for Shanghai" (The Banking Weekly, April 17, p.13). Chen Kwangfu, manager of the Shanghai Bank, favours large loans to the village after his thorough tour of the northern provinces.

Reliable stastics place the rural loan of the Shanghai Bank at some 1,000,000 or more, and it is predicted that in the current year this sort of loan will reach the three million mark as the rate on rural investment

is much higher than that on public bonds. The leading financiers and bankers both at Shanghai and Tientsin contemplated establishing the North China Bank to rescue the rural economy in north China from debacle. According to the Sinwanpao of June 4 the bank of China, the bank of communications, the Chekiang industrial bank and others consider the proposal of organising a bank to finance cotton raising in Nantung, Shensi and Honan.

These attempts of the Shanghai bankers needless to say, are primarily aimed at rural exploitation.

Scanty Achievements in the Past

The KMT rural recovery may be summarized: road construction, irrigation, cooperation between production and marketing, rural warehouse, etc. Road construction and irrigation were undertaken by the international relief commission as a measure to afford relief to famine sufferers. The banks confine their activities to cooperation between production and marketing, and rural warehouse. The credit cooperatives figure largely in the KMT's rural recovery (out of the 6,496 cooperatives, 1933, there are 5,720 credit cooperatives). Are these activities in connection with rural recovery really beneficial to the peasants who are of course clamouring for genuine relief? This question is worthy considerable attention.

The peasants of China are still under severe feudal exploitation. They pay 50%-80%(out of their crops) in rent to the landlord. Besides, they are subject to usury and crushing taxation. What they want most is—land together with the overthrow of imperialism-KMT.

The construction of highways facilitates the flow of imperialist wares while the bulky agricultural products are excluded from this benefit. Yes, the improvement in irrigation and the betterment of the seeds may have a good effect on the hard pressed peasantsbut how far the KMT has gone in that direction, how far has it succeeded? And oftentimes the KMT authorities have under the guise of improving irrigation increased the exploitatio of the peasants. The irrigation in Suiyuan is a good example. There the local authotiries charged the peasants high rates for the use of improved irrigation. In Mid-China the KMT regime as a rule assessed the peasants for river conservancy and collected the assessment regularly in connection with the land tax.

Banking Rural Loan

The banks orientate themselves on the village because they can charge a rate of over 10% to the peasants who need the money badly. The Shanghai banks which are directly interested in rural recovery are few in number—the bank of China and the bank of Shanghai. Owing to the fact that they invested heavily inkk the cotton mill, they must needs be drawn into the scramble for the control of raw cotton. Hence the project for the cooperation between cotton production and marketing. In 1934 the project is designed to cover 180,000 mows (of cotton field). The main object of the banks in this project is xxxxxx to secure raw cotton at cheaper prices and then to turn it over to the cotton mills at a great profit.

As to the rufal warehouse system, it may be said that the peasants reap little benefits from it. The warehouse is a pawnshop charging usurious rate. It loses its significance as a factor of stabilizing the price of agricultural produce. Owing to the steady decline in the price of agricultural produce the peasants prefer to sell his crops right way because the rice stored in the warehouse will depreciate in price later on. For this reason the peasants in Wusih, Kiangsu, borrowed only $61,228 from the banks with rice offered as security in 1933 (The Bank of China Monthly, March, 1934, p.192).

The KMT rural credit cooperatives of which the KMT isboastingly proud are another institution offering no benefit whatsoever to the poor peasants. The cooperatives require security for advances, thus barring the poor peasants from the benefit of loans. No wonder that members of the cooperatives are classes above the middle peasants.

In one word, the KMT rural recovery whether carried on by the banks or by the government itself has been going on rather at the expense of the peasants, especially of the poorer strata of the peasantry. It is disappointing the peasants as well as those who hope for speedy recovery in the village. Rural recovery only under the Soviets is showing brilliant achievements.

E N D

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE.....Vol.4 ,No.18,.....May 18

CONTENTS

TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIp ON CHINA

(1) Heroic Defence of The Soviets by Workers ..... p. 1.
(2) CPC's Appeal to Toilers of China Against Japanese and Other Imperialism ..... p. 2.
(3) The Tightened Japanese Grip on The Whole of China .... P. 3.
(4) Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence ..... P. 4.
(5) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves ..... p. 5.
(6) Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China, April 1934 ..... p. 5.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE SOVIETS BY WORKERS
The Example of Workers at Chienning

After receiving the rebuff from the red army in the first stage of the 5th imperialist-KMT campaign the hangmen of Chiang Kai-shek actively prepared for the second stage in an effort to save themselves from the final defeat. They decided to attack the Soviets from directions. By taking the route from Lichuan (Kiangsi) they wished to lay their bloody hand on Chienning, Fukien. They marched on the city in great numbers.

In such a tense atmoshere the workers in Chienning resolved to defend the Soviets with "head (The KMT executed the workers by beheading) and blood". In defence of the interests of the workers and peasants they determined to repulse the KMT attack without regard to any sacrifices. Thus, under the leadership of CPC and red union they proclaimed a general strike on January 29, 1934. They armed themselves and took up fighting immediately.

The Strike Committee

For strengthening the leadership in war, for performing the different tasks in a planned way, the workers elected at the mass meeting the most active elements for membership in the so-called 'The Strike and War Committee' composed of the agitation, the organisational, the mobilization, the aid departments. The mobilization department consists of the red youth vanguard, the carriers, the transport corps while the aid department controls the relief, nurse, washing, money-collecting, etc. All these organs started functioning immediately.

The strike practically involved the whole body of the workers. The postal workers and tailors showed more activities owing to their closer connection with war. They launched a wide campaign collecting money for the strikers. Working day and night, they contributed greatly towards the defeat of the KMT bandits who threatened to encircle the city.

A portion of the armed workers immediately went to the front and took part in actual fighting against the bandits. They either fought with the red army or shoulder to shoulder with the partisans. They charged the enemy repeatedly. Thanks to their brave efforts worth of our admiration the enemy came to a halt and received a decisive blow. At the same time they operated in Hsingniyu and captured two Tuhao together with the instructor of the Big Sword bandits.

Guarding the Rear

Another part of the workers assumed patrol duties within the city to maintain order and suppress counterrevolutionary activities in the rear. They tightened the watch on the owners of the shops, organised the spy corps, formed transport corps in aid of the red army. More noteworthy is the large amount of money and articles collected for the red fighters at the front, all money and articles forwarded to the red armists and encouraging them considerably. At the same time they collected something like eighty dollars for 20 strikers and 90 families of the red armists. The Hsiengan CP, Soviet and all organisations down the line tendered a tea party in honor of the workers and in praise of their militancy.

In response to the call of the workers thousands of toilers joined the demonstration on February 4. And they came from the outskirts and marched in processions. Within three days 1,400 were mobilized to do transport work for the red army. The result exceeded the original plan by a wide margin, a fact that proves the rising bellicose mood of the workers in the face of the menacing offensive from the enemy.

The workers continued the struggle, yes, a hard struggle for fifteen days routing the enemy and consolidating the rear. As soon as the threatening danger was over, the strikers retuned to work on the revolutionary production front. On February 12 the workers triumphantly called off the strike.

Needless to say, the strike of the workers in Chienning was a great aid to the cause of the revolution and the red army as well. With the enthusiastic support of the workers the Soviets in Chienning grew much stronger out of the fight with the KMT bandits. After resumption of work the toilers exerted themselves strenuously for the economical reconstruction of the Soviets and for the increase in production. They, too, made greater efforts in the collection of cereals, in the sale of governmental bonds. They helped in expanding the red youth vanguard, in pushing the spring ploughing shock brigade campaign. The masses of peasantry around Chienning as led by the heroic workers made the land revolution more penetrating and joined in increasing numbers the red army and partisans in the continued fight against the remnants of the landlord-counterrevolutionaries.

CPC'S APPEAL TO TOILERS OF CHINA AGAINST JAPANESE AND OTHER IMPERIALISM

(In reply to the hands off China declaration issued by the Tokio foreign office the CC of CPC openly called on the masses of China to rise against the gressions of Japanese imperialism in a statement released for publication on May 5---Ed.)

.....

The CPC publicly appeals to the masses to punish the shameless, betraying counterrevolutionary regime of the KMT at Nanking which openly surrenders to Japanese imperialism. The CPC calls on all toilers of China to unite themselves in revolutionary action against Japanese and other imperialism as well as against their tool, the KMT government at Nanking; to shatter the attempts of imperialism in the division of China as well as in its complete colonisation, to push ahead the sacred struggle of national revolution, to drive out all imperialism, to build up a China entirely independent and unified without an inch of territory being yielded to the enemy, to build up a Soviet China, to fight for the unified revolutionary front in the expansion and defence of the Soviets in China.

The Japanese statement on April 17 pushes the struggle for the division and conquest of China to a new phase likely to hasten the outbreak of an imperialist war for the hegemony in the Pacific and an armed intervention against the USSR.

With the concurrence of Nanking Japanese imperialism has finished the major portion of its war preparations in North China against the Soviet Union as well as for further aggressions on Chinese soil. Apparently securing the agreement of Nanking, Japanese imperialism openly announced its intention in the said statement to control the whole of China exclusively.

The hangmen of Nanking desire tox sell the toilers of China in support of Japanese intervention against the Soviet Union. The Japanese military attachee to the Peiping legation told Huang Fu, head of the Peiping political council, that 'the occupation of Chahar, Suiyuan and Tientsin is based on an absolute necessity in the offensive against the Soviets Union', a view that is entirely in agreement with Nanking. Sometime ago Gen. Araki boasted of the sure support of Nanking in the event of a war against USSR. Paving the way for further Japanese aggressions in the north, Nanking has withdrawn its troops from the Peiping-Tientsin area and transported them southward in an attack on the Soviets in the borderland between Honan-Anwhei-Hupeh.

The direct negotiations now in progress with Japanese imperialism to settle the outstanding issues between China and Japan means an auction sale of Chinese national interests to Japanese imperialism. At the same time Japan is making preliminary moves in south China to wrest Fukien and to intervene against the growing Soviets in that province. In face of such violent Japanese aggressions Wang Chin-wei, "left" leader of the Kuomintang (now prime minister under the vitual dictatorship of Chiang Ka-shek), wired his thanks in behalf of the KMT government to Japanese imperialism for its friendly attitude towards China.

Now all KMT leaders and papers preach the doctrine of compromise with Japan by direct negotiation excusing themselves on the ground of impotence to fight the invaders. They consider the betrayal as a local matter. At the same time they advance the theory that the country may fall under foreign rule but the Soviets and with them the anti-imperialist masses must be massacred.

Then the appeal goes on to call on the workers, peasants, other toilers and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia to rise immediately against the further aggressions of Japanese imperialism and the betrayal of Nanking.

THE TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON THE WHOLE OF CHINA
Japanese Preparations for Intervention in the North as Well as in the South

.....

Closely following on the hands off declaration made on April 14, Japanese imperialism has taken more threatening moves vis-a-vis China. While in process of direct negotiations (of course behind closed doors) more Japanese intrigues and plots have come to light from day to day, all designed to annex Chinese territories by war or penetration. No longer confined to the north, Japanese aggressions have been aimed at the south, particularly Fukien owing to its geograpfical proximity to the Japanese colony Taiwan or Formosa. The formation of the people's government in Fukien last year and the debacle of that regime under Chiang Kai-shek's pressure earnly this year have contributed largely towards the consolidation of Japanese influence in that province. Coupled with Chiang's pro-Japanese attitude, this consolidation facilitates Japanese colonisation of Fukien and intervention against the expanding Soviets within that province.

Furthermore representatives of Japanese financiers have come to Shanghai for the purpose of establishing a Japanese consortium in control of China's economy to the exclusion of American and European capitalists. In an attempt to counter act the Japanese scheme representatives of American and European capital such as MGT.Johnson (US minister), J.H.Rogers (envoy from the white house), Baron Guillaume (Belgian minister), etc, gathered in the KMT capital (now virtually moved to Nanchang where Chiang Kai-shek stays) in the mad scramble for more concessions from the KMT dictator.

According to the bourgeois press the Japanese consul-general at Nanking, Y.Suma, took a bold step in demanding direct negotiation from Wang Chin-wei without the intervention from third parties. It is reported that Sir Cadogan, British minister, will arrive Nanchang to have an interview with Chiang undoubtedly on the question of the division of China. The return of Huang Fu, head of the government at Peiping (an agent of Chiang in carrying on the betrayal negotiations) to Shanghai on May 10 from his pleasure trip to Mogan Shan (a noted summer resort) and his departure for Peiping in the near future indicate the rapid progress in the betraying surreptious direct negotiations.

The Anti-Soviet Alliance

The subjects under discussion between representatives of Nanking and Tokyo are almost known to everybody. The issues touching on the resumtion of railway and postal service have been almost settled to the satisfaction of the Japanese. The ministry of communications has instructed the post offices to forward the Manchurian letters to the recipients in China but tear off the Manchukuo stamps before delivery. As reported in the Shanghai Shun-pao, travellers from the north witnessed the Manchukuo cars now running on the Peiping-Hankow line. Chang Hsueh-liang, commander at Hankow, has withdrawn his troops from the Peiping area to fight the red army in Hupeh and Honan. These are additional evidences testifying to the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo by Nanking in full compliance with the Japanese demands. The time will not be distant when Nanking will accord the Manchukuo a de jure recognition.

At the time of the Nanchang conference between Chiang and Huang Fu the correspondent of the China Weekly Review (American) reported the Japanese demand of bringing Nanking into the anti-Soviet alliance. This is in line with the information given by the London Daily Express to the effect that acting under direct instructions of German imperialism Gen. von Seeckt, now acting as chief adviser (military) to Chiang Kai-shek, will train and control the Chinese army with a view to turning it over to the Japanese in case the latter should decide to attack USSR.

Nanking offialdom openly and complacently talked about the Japanese military preparations in the north and said that the sole objective of such preparations is USSR. The same official circles are no doubt ready to give the Japanese every help and aid in this respect. The Japanese are reported to spend £ 15,000,000 on the construction of a line from Jehol tow east Chahar, and preliminary surveying has been completed. This is of course fully agreed to by Huang Fu and Ho Yin-chin, head of the military in the north. With

the consent of the same authorities the Japanese are now constructing an aerodrome at Tientsin covering some 1,000 Chinese mow. The KMT is actively abetting the Japanese in robbing China of her territory and in pushing the military preparations against USSR.

The Southward Policy

On May 2 the Ta Wan Pao of Shanghai carried the report that the Japanese will seize Mamoi and Amoy, and turn these two ports (Fukien) into Japanese naval bases within one or two months. And the report is said to be based on good authority, that is, it leaks out from the consular body at Shameen, the foreign settlement near Canton. According to the Reuter message dated May 4 the Japanese will hold an "opposite shore (referring to Fukien and Kwangtung) conference to be attended by consuls from Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong Kong and Canton. And the foreign office and colonial ministry at Tokyo as well as the governor of Taiwan will despatch representatives to the conference. According to the China Times of May 4 the agenda of the conference includes formation a south China chamber of commerce, liquidation of the anti-Japanese boycott movement in south China, development of fishery along the south China coast, all connected with the offensive to be undertaken against the provinces in the south. On May 1 the military attaches and residents in Fukién decided at a secret meeting to demand more armed police for protcation.

In the past few weeks the Japanese were quite busiy in sending men to the interior of the province of Fukien. A number of Japanese were found in Chuanchow, Putien, Yinping, Chienao, Yin-an, etc, all situated far in the interior. They were engaged in making survey-s. By the way more Japanese warships arrived in Foochow and Amoy. And more Japanese battleships will arrive, it has been stated. The concentration of Japanese forces in south China together the growing activities of individual Japanese has so far accomplished one thing: exposure of the Kwangtung authorities as a lackey of Japanese imperialism who immediately put a ban on demonstrations scheduled for May 7 and 9 against Japanese invasion in sharp contrast with the anti-Japanese phrases which they used to pour out to deceive the people.

With the arrival of influential Japanese capitalists at Shanghai like Takayama of the Asia Colonisation corporation, etc, the Japanese demand for Sino-Manchurian-Nipponese economic block has been taking a concrete shape.

MANCHURIAN PEASANTS IN [illegible]-DEFENCE

In spite of the KMT suppression in the interest of Japanese imperialism the toilers in Manchuria have been courageously fighting the Japanese invaders. Their fight has become more violent in the lower Sungari and in east Manchuria. The anti-Japanese volunteers operated from a firm base in Panshi.

Owing to the breakout of the volunteer activities 17 villages in Ilan, lower Sungari, were wiped out by Japanese bombardment sometime ago. 20,000 peasants were slaughtered. The Japanese killed the peasantry en masse because they wanted to make room for the arrival of Japanese immigrants. As a matter of fact, Japanese immigrants flooded the whole of Manchuria, especially the north where, as is known to every body, Japanese war preparations against USSR have been speeded up all the time. At present Manchuria is full of Japanese immigrants estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000. Chinese peasants were driven out to make way for Japanese colonists. The fields evacuated by the Chinese were given to Japanese.

The angered peasants are more susceptible of the influence of the volunteers. Sometime in March a detachment of Manchurian troops stationed at Ilan mutinied and fought hand in hand with the peasants in the vicinity against Japanese troops, and defeated them in the first rounds. Later on the fight spread over involving more peasants. The Kwantung army detailed 40 planes and a large number of troops but the volunteers and armed peasants refused to be daunted, still making a stand in Ilan. The Japanese gunfire devastated whole villages and according to the KMT central news agency not less than 20,000 were slain by Japanese.

The peasants are determined to put up a stiff resistance. The Wah-lien news gave out the information that to show their determination to fight imperialism the anti-Japanese peasants have even gone so far as to kill their wives and children. The volunteers often scored victories in face of the superior Japanese forces. On April 9 some 1,000 volunteers stormed Weh-chuan and occupied it after fierce fighting. In the middle of April another volunteer army captured Tung-kiang city in lower Sungari.

THE RED ARMY REASSERTED THEMSELVES

Repudiating the reported success of the KMT troops, the red army has recently defeated the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions of the Szechuan army under Liu Hsiang, capturing 500 rifles, 20 guns. In the opening days of May the red army took back Wan-yuan, Szechuan. In south Szechuan Comrade Ho Lung captured Tanshui and arrested one pastor by the name of H.A.Smith.

WORKERS STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

APRIL, 1934

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in Strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Unrecorded in Last Month

(1)Mar.24 (2)Wushih (3)Chan-feng Silk Filature (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)0 (8) Spontenous (9)Against prolongation of working hour (10)Victory.

II. Strike Continued From March

(1)Jan.--April (2)Wuchow (3)silk weaving workers (4)$,500 (5)10 (6)45,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut by 12.5%.

(1)Jan.14--April22 (2)Tangshan (3)Kailain Mines (4)30,000 (5)15 (6)300,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase and better treatment, see Remarks.

(1)Mar.2-22,April (2)Shanghai (3)Gen. Strike of nine factories of Mayar Silk Weaving Co. (4)4,000 (5)22 (6)88,000, (7)0 (8)Red T.U. (9)Against wage cut. Fight against French Police and KMT forces,over 100/wounded and another 100 aressted. see Remarks. (10)Cruelly suppressed. workers

(1)Mar.10-April (2)Shanghai (3)Tsen-Tai Rubber Factory, discharged workers (4)85 (5)— (6)— (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)Unavailable.

(1)Mar.27--April11 (2)Shanghai (3)53 Umbrellar worshops (4)1,200 (5)11 (6) 13,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase. Strikers clashed with capitalists, with 4 wuonded and 13 arrested. Strikers resumed work at the following conditions:Wage increase by 40-50%; half pay for the day during strike;and two others. (10)Victory.

(1)Mar.31-April9 (2)Shanghai (3)Coolie for carrying faecus, Western district (4)500 (5)10 (6)5,000 (7)— (8)— (9)Against Public Safety Bureau. Coolie demonstrated before the Bureau on April 3rd. 21 of the strikers arrested. (10)Not available.

Sub-total: (2)6 (3)70 (4)40,280 (6)151,900 (7)1

III. Strike Started in April

(1)April2-19 (2)Shanghai (3)Transportation coolie (4)300 (5)18 (6)10,400 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut (10)Victory.

(1)2-3 (2)Tangshan (3)Chi-shin Cement Factory (4)2,000(5)2 (6)4,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Sympathising with Kailian Strike and for wage increase, better treatment and reorganising the union. (10)Victory.

(1)2-3 (2)Tangshan (3)Hua-shin Cotton Mill (4)1,500 (5)2 (6)3,000 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9)Sympahtising with Kailian strike, for wage increase, better treatment etc. (10)Victory.

(1)April4-9 (2)Wushih (3)Chin-feng Cotton Mill (4)4,000 (5)6 (6)24,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut and for better treatment. Office smashed by women workers. Demonstrating worker clashed with police, with 6 demonstraters wounded another arrested. (10)Partially successful.

(1)6- (2)Tientsin (3)Hua-shin Cotton Mill (4)2,100 (5)5 (6)10,500 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9)For equal treatment as carried on in affiliated factory at Tangshan. Ruthlessly suppressed by Kuomintang, active workers arrested. (10)Unavailable.

(1)5-9 (2)Shanghai (3)rice-measurers and of the rice market along Soochow creek (4)400 (5)5 (6)2,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut. Reconciliated by KMT (10)Unavailable.

(1)13-16 (2)Shanghai (3)Hung-Feng and other 14 Silk weaving factories (4) 2,000 (5)4 (6)8,000 (7)0 (8)Red (9)Against wage cut, sympathizing with Hangar strike (10)Suppressed

(1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen, s.s.Tinsen, Bwo Co. (4)40 (5)1 (6)40 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)wage increase by 10% (10)Victory

(1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Driver and conductor, Chapei Bus (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)1 (8)sp. (9)Protest against three workers beaten by Safe Preserve Corp, demanded:compensation, etc. (10)Victory

(1)21-30 (2)Canton (3)General strike of gum factories (4)2,000 (5)10 (6) 20,000 (7)— (8)Sp. (9)—— (10)——

(1)20 (2)Kaising (3)highway constructing laborer (4)1,000 (5)1 (6)1,000 (7)) (8)Sp. (9)For full pay. Contractor besieged and beaten to death. (10)Unavailable.

(1)25-29 (2)Wushih (3)Tai-sen Silk Filature (4)350 (5)5 (6)1,750 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9)For full pay. 10 workers arrested (10)Unavailable.

(1)26-30 (2)Soochow (3)Rickshaw puller (4)3,000 (5)5 (6)15,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Safety Bureau. 30 applic arrested (10)Unavailable

(1)26-30 (2)Kaising (3)Rickshaw puller (4)500 (6)5 (6)2,500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9) for lower rent (10)Reconciliated

Sub-total: (2)14 (3)33 (4)20,490 (6)101,890 (7)2

III. Petition Started in April

(1)Mar.31, April 6 (2)Chenkiang (3)Representatives of boatmen, Shih-erh-yu salt market (4)65 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)No result

(10) (2)Shanghai (3)Representatives of unemployed, silk filature (4)550 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Sent petition toSocial Affairs Bureau for relief (10) No result.

(1)1 (2)Shanghai (3)Wugoo Weaving Factory (4)450 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against dismissal of union leaders, sent petition to Yellow Union (10)No result

(1)28 (2)Shanghai (3)B.A.T.,no.1. (4)Representatives (7)1 (8)Yellow (9) Against introduce of 4-days-one- week instead of 5-days, reconciliated by Social Bureau (10)Fail

Sub-total:(2)4 (3)4 (4)1065 (7)5

V.General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in April

	No. of Fac.	No.of strikes	No.of petition	Total	No.of strikers	no. of petitioners	Total	Work-days lost in strike	Clash, Demonstration	Injured, Arrested
April	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290
March	122	20	12	32	44,794	1,540	46,334	697,536	9	49

VI. Volume of Business
(Number of workers employed in each factory)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000—	Total
April	88	7	7	5	107
March	106	6	9	1	122

VII. Classification of Trade

	Cotton Mill	Silk Filature	Weaving Fac.	Tobacco	Gum Factory	Post, Telegram	Transportation	Municipal	Mine	Machine Work	Handicraftsmen	Rickshaw Puller	Others	Total
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	56	2	2	107
Mar.	3	1	19	1	1	0	6	2	4	0	83	0	4	122

VIII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dismisal	Against wage-cut	Against lockout	Against fore-men or contractor	For better treatment	For higher wage	For full pay	Political causes	Other causes
April	2	7	0	1	2	6	2	6	5
March	10	6	4	2	5	2	1	2	3

IX. Remarks

The stastics for the month under review are compiled on incomplete information. We have been unable to gather any data from south China.

During the present month big strikes have broken out in North China and Shanghai. The Tongshan miners, altogether struck work demanding higher wages and better treatment. In the course of the struggle the strikers smashed the yellow unions and came to bloody clashes with police and soldiers. On April 17 the miners at Tongkiachun and Siling went on a strike and raised up the same demands. While coming back from work, the Tongkiachun workers were stopped by police and robbed of their coal which was usually granted them as an allowance in fual. Angered by this fresh outrage, the workers clashed with the offending armed police, suffering one death and several wounded. Then a strike flared up. Over a dozen of worker-leaders were arrested by the KMT under direct instructions from imperialism (the Lailan Coal Co. is a British concern). The KMT tried to alienate the mass of workers from their leaders and to prevent other workers from coming to the aid of the strikers by casting calumnies on the Tongkiachun workers and falsely charging them with traitorous actions in favor of Japanese imperialism. The Kuomintang hopes in this way to protect the interests of British capitalists in the Kailan mine at the expense of Chinese workers.

The Mayar strike at Shanghai is likewise a big scale struggle, details of which have been given in our previous issues. In this struggle the strikers have shown almost unequalled heroism and set to naught all imperialist-KMT attempts to break the strike. Holding stiff to their demands, the strikers refused to resume work untill April 22 when the KMT fascists and police cooperated in dragging the workers back one by one and declared "workers have all returned". In support of the Mayar workers the operatives of the 15 silk mills in E. Shanghai struck work. With the same end in view the unemployed of the Chin-tai Rubber Mill staged a struggle. On April 12 a telegram over the signature of the All-China Federation of Labor, of the Agricultural Workers Union, the Handicraft Workers Union, the Transport Workers Union, etc., was dispatched to the Mayar strikers together with $ 100 collected for them.

Last February the rickshaw coolies in Soochow called a strike in protest against an order of the police which put a ban on their solicitation of business at railway station . They proclaimed a strike once more against the action of the police in interdicting empty rickshaws to run on the street. They organised pickets against strike breakers. On April 27 the police was routed when attempting to interfere with the pickets. The strikers suffered 30 casualties.

As a result of the shutting down of the Yu-feng Cotton Mill in Chenchow, of the 1st Cotton Mill at Wuchang, of the arsenal at Tsinan, the volume of unemployment has been swollen up considerably. The crew of all the salt boats in Shih-erh-yu, Kiangsu, was, owing to failure in competition with steamships, threatened with unemployment. The collapse of the silk filatures at Shanghai has thrown over 60,000 workers. Unemployment figuress are mounting every day under imperialist-KMT misrule.

The month under review is noted for the jump in the number of clashes on the part of workers with the police and military. Such clashed or demonstrations have increased by 10, resulting in the arrest of 290 workers or six times as many as in the preceding month.

E N D

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE.....Vol.4 ,No.18,.....May 18

CONTENTS.

TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIp ON CHINA

(1) Heroic Defence of The Soviets by Workers ..... p. 1.
(2) CPC's Appeal to Toilers of China Against Japanese and Other Imperialism ..... p. 2.
(3) The Tightened Japanese Grip on The Whole of China .... P. 3.
(4) Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence ..... P. 4.
(5) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves ..... p. 5.
(6) Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China, April 1934 ..... p. 5.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE SOVIETS BY WORKERS
The Example of Workers at Chienning

After receiving the rebuff from the red army in the first stage of the 5th imperialist-KMT campaign the hangmen of Chiang Kai-shek actively prepared for the second stage in an effort to save themselves from the final defeat. They decided to attack the Soviets from directions. By taking the route from Lichuan (Kiangsi) they wished to lay their bloody hand on Chienning, Fukien. They marched on the city in great numbers.

In such a tense atmoshere the workers in Chienning resolved to defend the Soviets with "head (The KMT executed the workers by beheading) and blood". In defence of the interests of the workers and peasants they determined to repulse the KMT attack without regard to any sacrifices. Thus, under the leadership of CPC and red union they proclaimed a general strike on January 29, 1934. They armed themselves and took up fighting immediately.

The Strike Committee

For strengthening the leadership in war, for performing the different tasks in a planned way, the workers elected at the mass meeting the most active elements for membership in the so-called 'The Strike and War Committee' composed of the agitation, the organisational, the mobilization, the aid departments. The mobilization department consists of the red youth vanguard, the carriers, the transport corps while the aid department controls the relief, nurse, washing, money-collecting, etc. All these organs started functioning immediately.

The strike practically involved the whole body of the workers. The postal workers and tailors showed more activities owing to their closer connection with war. They launched a wide campaign collecting money for the strikers. Working day and night, they contributed greatly towards the defeat of the KMT bandits who threatened to encircle the city.

A portion of the armed workers immediately went to the front and took part in actual fighting against the bandits. They either fought with the red army or shoulder to shoulder with the partisans. They charged the enemy repeatedly. Thanks to their brave efforts worth of our admiration the enemy came to a halt and received a decisive blow. At the same time they operated in Huangnipu and captured two Tuhao together with the instructor of the Big Sword bandits.

Guarding the Rear

Another part of the workers assumed patrol duties within the city to maintain order and suppress counterrevolutionary activities in the rear. They tightened the watch on the owners of the shops, organised the spy corps, formed transport corps in aid of the red army. More noteworthy is the large amount of money and articles collected for the red fighters at the front, all money and articles forwarded to the red armists and encouraging them considerably. At the same time they collected something like eighty dollars for 20 strikers and 90 families of the red armists. The Mienyan CP, Soviets and all organisations down the line tendered a tea party in honor of the workers and in praise of their militancy.

In response to the call of the workers thousands of toilers joined the demonstration on February 4. And they came from the outskirts and marched in processions. Within three days 1,400 were mobilized to do transport work for the red army. The result exceeded the original plan by a wide margin, a fact that proves the rising bellicose mood of the workers in the face of the menacing offensive from the enemy.

The workers continued the struggle, yes, a hard struggle for fifteen days routing the enemy and consolidating the rear. As soon as the threatening danger was over, the strikers retuned to work on the revolutionary production front. On February 12 the workers triumphantly called off the strike.

Needless to say, the strike of the workers in Chienning was a great aid to the cause of the revolution and the red army as well. With the enthusiastic support of the workers the Soviets in Chienning grew much stranger out of the fight with the KMT bandits. After resumption of work the toilers exerted themselves strenuously for the economical reconstruction of the Soviets and for the increase in production. They, too, made greater efforts in the collection of cereals, in the sale of governmental bonds. They helped in expanding the red youth vanguard, in pushing the spring ploughing shock brigade campaign. The masses of peasantry around Chienning as led by the heroic workers made the land revolution more penetrating and joined in increasing numbers the red army and partisans in the continued fight against the remnants of the landlord-counterrevolutionaries.

CPC'S APPEAL TO TOILERS OF CHINA AGAINST JAPANESE AND OTHER IMPERIALISM

(In reply to the hands off China declaration issued by the Tokio foreign office the CC of CPC openly called on the masses of China to rise against the gressions of Japanese imperialism in a statement released for publication on May 5---Ed.)

.....

The CPC publicly appeals to the masses to punish the shameless, betraying counterrevolutionary regime of the KMT at Nanking which openly surrenders to Japanese imperialism. The CPC calls on all toilers of China to unite themselves in revolutionary action against Japanese and other imperialism as well as against their tool, the KMT government at Nanking; to shatter the attempts of imperialism in the division of China as well as in its complete colonisation, to push ahead the sacred struggle of national revolution, to drive out all imperialism, to build up a China entirely independent and unified without an inch of territory being yielded to the enemy, to build up a Soviet China, to fight for the unified revolutionary front in the expansion and defence of the Soviets in China.

The Japanese statement on April 17 pushes the struggle for the division and conquest of China to a new phase likely to hasten the outbreak of an imperialist war for the hegemony in the Pacific and an armed intervention against the USSR.

With the concurrence of Nanking Japanese imperialism has finished the major portion of its war preparations in North China against the Soviet Union as well as for further aggressions on Chinese soil. Apparently securing the agreement of Nanking, Japanese imperialism openly announced its intention in the said statement to control the whole of China exclusively.

The hangmen of Nanking desire tom sell the toilers of China in support of Japanese intervention against the Soviet Union. The Japanese military attachee to the Peiping legation told Huang Fu, head of the Peiping political council, that 'the occupation of Chahar, Suiyuan and Tientsin is based on an absolute necessity in the offensive against the Soviets Union', a view that is entirely in agreement with Nanking. Sometime ago Gen. Araki boasted of the sure support of Nanking in the event of a war against USSR. Paving the way for further Japanese aggressions in the north, Nanking has withdrawn its troops from the Peiping-Tientsin area and transported them southward in an attack on the Soviets in the borderland between Honan-Anhwei-Hupeh.

The direct negotiations now in progress with Japanese imperialism to settle the outstanding issues between China and Japan means an onetion sale of Chinese national interests to Japanese imperialism. At the same time Japan is making preliminary moves in south China to wrest Fukien and to intervene against the growing Soviets in that province. In face of such violent Japanese aggressions Wang Chin-wei, "left" leader of the Kuomintang (now prime minister under the vitual dictatorship of Chiang Ka-shek), wired his thanks in behalf of the KMT government to Japanese imperialism for its friendly attitude towards China.

Now all KMT leaders and papers preach the doctrine of compromise with Japan by direct negotiation excusing themselves on the ground of impotence to fight the invaders. They consider the betrayal as a local matter. At the same time they advance the theory that the country may fall under foreign rule but the Soviets and with them the anti-imperialist masses must be massacred.

Then the appeal goes on to call on the workers, peasants, other toilers and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia to rise immediately against the further aggressions of Japanese imperialism and the betrayal of Nanking.

THE TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON THE WHOLE OF CHINA
Japanese Preparations for Intervention in the North as Well as in the South

.....

Closely following on the hands off declaration made on April 14, Japanese imperialism has taken more threatening moves vis-a-vis China. While in process of direct negotiations (of course behind closed doors) more Japanese intrigues and plots have come to light from day to day, all designed to annex Chinese territories by war or penetration. No longer confined to the north, Japanese aggressions have been aimed at the south, particularly Fukien owing to its geograprical proximity to the Japanese colony Taiwan or Formosa. The formation of the people's government in Fukien last year and the debacle of that regime under Chiang Kai-shek's pressure earnly this year have contributed largely towards the consolidation of Japanese influence in that province. Coupled with Chiang's pro-Japanese attitude, this consolidation facilitates Japanese colonization of Fukien and intervention against the expanding Soviets within that province.

Furthermore representatives of Japanese financiers have come to Shanghai for the purpose of establishing a Japanese consortium in control of China's economy to the exclusion of American and European capitalists. In an attempt to counter act the Japanese shheme representatives of American and European capital such as N&T.Johnson (US minister), J.H.Rogers (envoy from the white house), Baron Guillaume (Belgian minister), etc, gathered in the KMT capital (now virtually moved to Nanchang where Chiang Kai-shek stays) in the mad scramble for more concessions from the KMT dictator.

According to the bourgeois press the Japanese consul-general at Nanking, K.Suma, took a bold step in demanding direct negotiation from Wang Chin-wei without the intervention from third parties. It is reported that Sir Cadogan, British minister, will arrive Nanchang to have an interview with Chiang undoubtedly on the question of the division of China. The return of Huang Fu, head of the government at Peiping (an agent of Chiang in carrying on the betrayal negotiations) to Shanghai on May 10 from his pleasure trip to Mogan Shan (a noted summer resort) and his departure for Peiping in the near future indicate the rapid progress in the betraying surreptious direct negotiations.

The Anti-Soviet Alliance

The subjects under discussion between representatives of Nanking and Tokyo are almost known to everybody. The issues touching on the resumtion of railway and postal service have been almost settled to the satisfaction of the Japanese. The ministry of communications has instructed the post offices to forward the Manchurian letters to the recipients in China but tear off the Manchukuo stamps before delivery. As reported in the Shanghai Shun-pao, travellers from the north witnessed the Manchukuo cars now running on the Peiping-Hankow line. Chang Hsueh-liang, commander at Hankow, has withdrawn his troops from the Peiping area to fight the red army in Hupeh and Honan. These are additional evidences testifying to the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo by Nanking in full compliance with the Japanese demands. The time will not be distant when Nanking will accord the Manchukuo a de jure recognition.

At the time of the Nanchang conference between Chiang and Huang Fu the correspondent of the China Weekly Review (American) reported the Japanese demand of bringing Nanking into the anti-Soviet alliance. This is in line with the information given by the London Daily Express to the effect that acting under direct instructions of German imperialism Gen. von Seeckt, now acting as chief adviser (military) to Chiang Kai-shek, will train and control the Chinese army with a view to turning it over to the Japanese in case the latter should decide to attack USSR.

Nanking offialdom openly and complacently talked about the Japanese military preparations in the north and said that the sole objective of such preparations is USSR. The same official circles are no doubt ready to give the Japanese every help and aid in this respect. The Japanese are reported to spend £ 15,000,000 on the construction of a line from Jehol tow east Chahar, and preliminary surveying has been completed. This is of course fully agreed to by Huang Fu and Ho Yin-chin, head of the military in the north. With

the consent of the same authorities the Japanese are now constructing an aerodrome at Tientsin covering some 1,000 Chinese mow. The KMT is actively abetting the Japanese in robbing China of her territory and in pushing the military preparations against USSR.

The Southward Policy

On May 2 the Ta Wan Pao of Shanghai carried the report that the Japanese will seize Mamoi and Amoy, and turn these two ports (Fukien) into Japanese naval bases within one or two months. And the report is said to be based on good authority, that is, it leaks out from the consular body at Shameen, the foreign settlement near Canton. According to the Reuter message dated May 4 the Japanese will hold an "opposite shore (referring to Fukien and Kwangtung) conference to be attended by consuls from Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong Kong and Canton. And the foreign office and colonial ministry at Tokyo as well as the governor of Taiwan will despatch representatives to the conference. According to the China Times of May 4 the agenda of the conference includes formation a south China chamber of commerce, liquidation of the anti-Japanese boycott movement in south China, development of fishery along the south China coast, all connected with the offensive to be undertaken against the provinces in the south. On May 1 the Japanese military attachees and residents in Fukien decided at a secret meeting to demand more armed police for protection.

In the past few weeks the Japanese were quite busiy in sending men to the interior of the province of Fukien. A number of Japanese were found in Chuanchow, Putien, Yinping, Chienao, Yin-an, etc, all situated far in the interior. They were engaged in making survey-s. By the way more Japanese warships arrived in Foochow and Amoy. And more Japanese battleships will arrive, it has been stated. The concentration of Japanese forces in south China together the growing activities of individual Japanese has so far accomplished one thing: exposure of the Kwangtung authorities as a lackey of Japanese imperialism who immediately put a ban on demonstrations scheduled for May 7 and 9 against Japanese invasion in sharp contrast with the anti-Japanese phrases which they used to pour out to deceive the people.

With the arrival of influential Japanese capitalists at Shanghai like Takayama of the Asia Colonization corporation, etc, the Japanese demand for Sino-Manchurian-Nipponese economic block has been taking a concrete shape.

MANCHURIAN PEASANTS IN SELF-DEFENCE

.....

In spite of the KMT suppression in the interest of Japanese imperialism the toilers in Manchuria have been ceaselessly fighting the Japanese invaders. Their fight has become more violent in the lower Sungari and in east Manchuria. The anti-Japanese volunteers operated from a firm base in Pansbi.

Owing to the breakout of the volunteer activities 17 villages in Ilan, lower Sungari, were wiped out by Japanese bombardment sometime ago. 20,000 peasants were slaughtered. The Japanese killed the peasantry en masse because they wanted to make room for the arrival of Japanese immigrants. As a matter of fact, Japanese immigrants flooded the whole of Manchuria, especially the north where, as is known to every body, Japanese war preparations against USSR have been speeded up all the time. At present Manchuria is full of Japanese immigrants estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000. Chinese peasants were driven out to make way for Japanese colonists. The fields evacuated by the Chinese were given to Japanese.

The angered peasants are more susceptible of the influence of the volunteers. Sometime in March a detachment of Manchurian troops stationed at Ilan mutinied and fought hand in hand with the peasants in the vicinity against Japanese troops, and defeated them in the first rounds. Later on the fight spread over involving more peasants. The Kwantung army detailed 40 planes and a large number of troops but the volunteers and armed peasants refused to be daunted, still making a stand in Ilan. The Japanese gunfire devastated whole villages and according to the KMT central news agency not less than 20,000 were slain by Japanese.

The peasants are determined to put up a stiff resistence. The Wah-lien news gave out the information that to show their d termination to fight imperialism the anti-Japanese peasants have even gone so far as to kill their wives and children. The volunteers often scored victories in face of the superior Japanese forces. On April 9 some 1,000 volunteers stormed Wah-chuan and occupied it after fierce fighting. In the middle of April another volunteer army captured Tung-kiang city in lower Sungari.

THE RED ARMY REASSERTED THEMSELVES

Repudiating the reported success of the KMT troops, the red army has recently defeated the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions of the Szechuan army under Liu Hsiang, capturing 500 rifles, 20 guns. In the opening days of May the red army took back Wan-yuan, Szechuan. In south Szechuan Comrade Ho Lung captured Panshui and arrested one pastor by the name of H.A.Smith.

WORKERS STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

APRIL, 1934

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in Strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Unrecorded in Last Month

(1)Mar.24 (2)Wushih (3)Chan-feng Silk Filature (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)0 (8) Spontenous (9)Against prolongation of working hour (10)Victory.

II. Strike Continued From March

(1)Jan.-April (2)Wuchow (3)silk weaving workers (4)8,500 (5)10 (6)45,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut by 12.5%.

(1)Jan.14-April22 (2)Tangshan (3)Kailain Mines (4)30,000 (5)15 (6)300,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase and better treatment. see Remarks.

(1)Mar.2-22,April (2)Shanghai (3)Gen. Strike of nine factories of Mayar Silk Weaving Co. (4)4,000 (5)22 (6)88,000, (9)0 (8)Red T.U. (9)Against wage cut. Fight against French Police and KMT forces, over 100/wounded and another 100 aressted. see Remarks. (10)Cruelly suppressed. workers

(1)Mar.10-April (2)Shanghai (3)Tsen-Tai Rubber Factory, discharged workers (4)80 (5)— (6)— (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)Unavailable.

(1)Mar.27-April11 (2)Shanghai (3)53 Umbrallar worshops (4)1,200 (5)11 (6) 13,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase. Strikers clashed with capitalists, with 4 wuonded and 13 arrested. Strikers resumed work at the following conditions:Wage increase by 40-50%; half pay for the day during strike;and two others. (10)Victory.

(1)Mar.31-April9 (2)Shanghai (3)Coolie for carrying faecus, Western district (4)500 (5)10 (6)5,000 (7)— (8)— (9)Against Public Safety Bureau. Coolie demonstrated before the Bureau on April 3rd. 21 of the strikers arrested. (10)Not available.

Sub-total: (2)6 (3)70 (4)40,280 (6)151,900 (7)1

III. Strike Started in April

(1)April2-19 (2)Shanghai (3)Transportation coolie (4)300 (5)18 (6)10,400 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut (10)Victory

(1)2-3 (2)Tangshan (3)Chi-shin Cement Factory (4)2,000(5)2 (6)4,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Sympathising with Kailian Strike and for wage increase, better treatment and reorganizing the union. (10)Victory.

(1)2-3 (2)Tangshan (3)Hua-shin Cotton Mill (4)1,500 (5)2 (6)3,000 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9)Sympahtising with Kailian strike, for wage increase, better treatment etc. (10)Victory.

(1)Apr.3-9 (2)Wushih (3)Chin-feng Cotton Mill (4)4,000 (5)6 (6)24,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut and for better treatment. Office smashed by women workers. Demonstrating worker clashed with police, with 6 demonstrators wounded another arrested. (10)Partially success.

(1)— (2)Tientsin (3)Hua-shin Cotton Mill (4)2,100 (5)5 (6)10,500 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9)For equal treatment as carried on in affiliated factory at Tangshan. Ruthlessly suppressed by Kuomintang, active workers arrested.(10)Unavailable

(1)— (2)Shanghai (3)rice-measurer-hand of the rice market along Soochow creek (4)400 (5)5 (6)2,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut, reconciliated by KMT (10)Unavailable.

(1)12-16 (2)Shanghai (3)Hung-Feng and other 14 Silk weaving factories (4) 2,000 (5)4 (6)8,000 (7)0 (8)Red (9)Against wage cut, sympathising with Mayar strike (10)Suppressed

(1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen, s.s.Tinsen, Ewo Co. (4)40 (5)1 (6)40 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)wage increase by 10% (10)Victory

(10)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Driver and conductor, Chapei Bus (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)1 (8)sp. (9)Protest against three workers beaten by Safe Preserve Corp, Demanded:compensation, etc. (10)Victory

(1)21-30 (2)Canton (3)General strike of gum factories (4)2,000 (5)10 (6) 20,000 (7)— (8)Sp. (9)—— (10)——

(1)20 (2)Kaising (3)highway constructing laborer (4)1,000 (5)1 (6)1,000 (7)) (8)Sp. (9)For full pay. Contractor beseiged and beaten to death. (10)Unavailable.

(1)25-29 (2)Wushih (3)Tai-sen Silk Fikature (4)359 (5)5 (6)1,750 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9)For full pay. 10 workers arrested (10)Unavailable.

(1)26-30 (2)Soochow (3)Rickshaw puller (4)3,000 (5)5 (6)15,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Safety Bureau. 30 coolie arrested (10)Unavailable

(1)26-30 (2)Kaising (3)Rickshaw puller (4)500 (6)5 (6)2,500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9) for lower rent (10)Reconciliated

Sub-total: (2)14 (3)33 (4)20,490 (6)101,890 (7)2

III. Petition Started in April

(1)Mar.31, April 6 (2)Chenkiang (3)Representatives of boatmen, Shih-erh-yu salt market (4)55 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)No result

(1)9 (2)Shanghai (3)Representatives of unemployed, silk filature (4)550 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Sent petition toSocial Affairir Bureau for relief (10) No result.

(1)17 (2)Shanghai (3)Wuqoo Weaving Factory (4)450 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against dismisal of union leaders, sent petition to Yellow Union (10)No result

(1)24 (2)Shanghai (3)B.A.T.,no.1. (4)Representatives (7)1 (8)Yellow (9) Against introduce Of 4-days-one- week instead of 5-days, reconciliated by Social Bureau (10)Fail

Sub-total:(2)4 (3)4 (4)1085 (7)5

V.General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in April

	No. of Fac.	No.of strikes	No.of petition	Total	No.of strikers	no. of petitioners	Total	Work-days lost in strike	Clash, Demonstration	Injured, Arrested
April	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290
March	122	20	12	32	44,794	1,540	46,334	697,556	9	49

VI. Volume of Business
(Number of workers employed in each factory)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000—	Total
April	88	7	7	5	107
March	106	6	9	1	122

VII. Classification of Trade

	Cotton Mill	Silk Filature	Weaving Fac.	Tobacco	Gum Factory	Post, Telegram	Transportation	Municipal	Mine	Mach-ine Work	Handi-craftmen	Rick-shaw Puller	Others	Total
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	56	2	2	107
Mar.	3	1	19	1	1	0	6	2	4	0	83	0	4	122

VIII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dismisal	Against wage-cut	Against lockout	Against fore-men or contractor	For better treatment	For higher wage
April	2	7	0	1	2	6
March	10	6	4	2	5	2

For full pay	Political causes	Other causes
2	6	5
1	2	3

IX. Remarks

The stastics for the month under review are compiled on incomplete information. We have been unable to gather any data from south China.

During the present month big strikes have broken out in North China and Shanghai. The Tongshan miners, altogether struck work demanding higher wages and better treatment. In the course of the struggle the strikers smashed the yellow unions and came to bloody clashes with police and soldiers. On April 17 the miners at Tongkiachun and Siling went on a strike and raised up the same demands. While coming back from work, the Tongkiachun workers were stopped by police and robbed of their coal which was usually granted them as an allowance in fuel. Angered by this fresh outrage, the workers clashed with the offending armed police, suffering one death and several wounded. Then a strike flared up. Over a dozen of worker-leaders were arrested by the KMT under direct instructions from imperialism (the Lailan Coal Co. is a British concern). The KMT tried to alienate the mass of workers from their leaders and to prevent other workers from coming to the aid of the strikers by casting calumnies on the Tongkiachun workers and falsely charging them with traitorous actions in favor of Japanese imperialism. The Kuomintang hopes in this way to protect the interests of British capitalists in the Kailan mine at the expense of Chinese workers.

The Mayar strike at Shanghai is likewise a big scale struggle, details of which have been given in our previous issues. In this struggle the strikers have shown almost unequalled heroism and set to naught all imperialist-KMT attempts to break the strike. Holding stiff to their demands, the strikers refused to resume work untill April 22 when the KMT fascists and police cooperated in dragging the workers back one by one and declared "workers have all returned". In support of the Mayar workers the operatives of the 15 silk mills in E. Shanghai struck work. With the same end in view the unemployed of the Chin-tai Rubber Mill staged a struggle. On April 12 a telegram over the signature of the All-China Federation of Labor, of the Agricultural Workers Union, the Handicraft Workers Union, the Transport Workers Union, etc., was dispatched to the Mayar strikers together with $ 100 collected for them.

Last February the rickshaw coolies in Soochow called a strike in protest against an order of the police which put a ban on their solicitation of business at railway station . They proclaimed a strike once more against the action of the police in interdicting empty rickshaws to run on the street. They organised pickets against strike breakers. On April 27 the police was routed when attempting to interfare with the pickets. The strikers suffered 30 casualties.

As a result of the shutting down of the Yu-feng Cotton Mill in Chenchow, of the 1st Cotton Mill at Wuchang, of the arsenal at Tsinan, the volume of unemployment has been swollen up considerably. The crew of all the salt boats in Shih-erh-yu, Kiangsu, was, owing to failure in competition with steamships, threatened with unemployment. The collapse of the silk filatures at Shanghai has thrown out 60,000 workers. Unemployment figuresa are mounting every day under imperialist-KMT misrule.

The month under review is noted for the jump in the number of clashes on the part of workers with the police and military. Such clashed or demonstrations have increased by 10, resulting in the arrest of 290 workers or six times as many as in the preceding month.

E N D

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE.....Vol.4 ,No.18,.....May 18

CONTENTS.

TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIp ON CHINA

(1) Heroic Defence of The Soviets by Workers ..... p. 1.
(2) CPC's Appeal to Toilers of China Against Japanese and Other Imperialism ..... p. 2.
(3) The Tightened Japanese Grip on The Whole of China .... P. 3.
(4) Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence ..... P. 4.
(5) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves ..... p. 5.
(6) Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China, April 1934 ..... p. 5.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE SOVIETS BY WORKERS
The Example of Workers at Chienning

After receiving the rebuff from the red army in the first stage of the 5th imperialist-KMT campaign the hangmen of Chiang Kai-shek actively prepared for the second stage in an effort to save themselves from the final defeat. They decided to attack the Soviets from directions. By taking the route from Lichuan (Kiangsi) they wished to lay their bloody hand on Chienning, Fukien. They marched on the city in great numbers.

In such a tense atmoshere the workers in Chienning resolved to defend the Soviets with "head (The KMT executed the workers by beheading) and blood". In defence of the interests of the workers and peasants they determined to repulse the KMT attack without regard to any sacrifices. Thus, under the leadership of CPC and red union they proclaimed a general strike on January 29, 1934. They armed themselves and took up fighting immediately.

The Strike Committee

For strengthening the leadership in war, for performing the different tasks in a planned way, the workers elected at the mass meeting the most active elements for membership in the so-called 'The Strike and War Committee' composed of the agitation, the organisational, the mobilization, the aid departments. The mobilization department consists of the red youth vanguard, the carriers, the transport corps while the aid department controls the relief, nurse, washing, money-collecting, etc. All these organs started functioning immediately.

The strike practically involved the whole body of the workers. The postal workers and tailors showed more activities owing to their closer connection with war. They launched a wide campaign collecting money for the strikers. Working day and night, they contributed greatly towards the defeat of the KMT bandits who threatened to encircle the city.

A portion of the armed workers immediately went to the front and took part in actual fighting against the bandits. They either fought with the red army or shoulder to shoulder with the partisans. They charged the enemy repeatedly. Thanks to their brave efforts worth of our admiration the enemy came to a halt and received a decisive blow. At the same time they operated in Huangnipu and captured two Tuhao together with the instructor of the Big Sword bandits.

Guarding the Rear

Another part of the workers assumed patrol duties within the city to maintain order and suppress counterrevolutionary activities in the rear. They tightened the watch on the owners of the shops, organised the spy corps, formed transport corps in aid of the red army. More notewworthy is the large amount of money and articles collected for the red fighters at the front, all money and articles forwarded to the red armists and encouraging them considerably. At the same time they collected something like eighty dollars for 20 strikers and 90 families of the red armists. The Hsiengan CP, Soviet and all organisations down the line tendered a tea party in honor of the workers and in praise of their militancy.

In response to the call of the workers thousands of toilers joined the demonstration on February 4. And they came from the outskirts and marched in processions. Within three days 1,400 were mobilized to do transport work for the red army. The result exceeded the original plan by a wide margin, a fact that proves the rising bellicose mood of the workers in the face of the menacing offensive from the enemy.

The workers continued the struggle, yes, a hard struggle for fifteen days routing the enemy and consolidating the rear. As soon as the threatening danger was over, the strikers retuned to work on the revolutionary production front. On February 12 the workers triumphantly called off the strike.

Needless to say, the strike of the workers in Chienning was a great aid to the cause of the revolution and the red army as well. With the enthusiastic support of the workers the Soviets in Chienning grew much stronger out of the fight with the KMT bandits. After resumption of work the toilers exerted themselves strenuously for the economical reconstruction of the Soviets and for the increase in production. They, too, made greater efforts in the collection of cereals, in the sale of governmental bonds. They helped in expanding the red youth vanguard, in pushing the spring ploughing shock brigade campaign. The masses of peasantry around Chienning as led by the heroic workers made the land revolution more penetrating and joined in increasing numbers the red army and partisans in the continued fight against the remnants of the landlord-counterrevolutionaries.

CPC'S APPEAL TO TOILERS OF CHINA AGAINST JAPANESE AND OTHER IMPERIALISM

(In reply to the hands off China declaration issued by the Tokio foreign office the CC of CPC openly called on the masses of China to rise against the gressions of Japanese imperialism in a statement released for publication on May 5---Ed.)

.....

The CPC publicly appeals to the masses to punish the shameless, betraying counterrevolutionary regime of the KMT at Nanking which openly surrenders to Japanese imperialism. The CPC calls on all toilers of China to unite themselves in revolutionary action against Japanese and other imperialism as well as against their tool, the KMT government at Nanking; to shatter the attempts of imperialism in the division of China as well as in its complete colonisation, to push ahead the sacred struggle of national revolution, to drive out all imperialism, to build up a China entirely independent and unified without an inch of territory being yielded to the enemy, to build up a Soviet China, to fight for the unified revolutionary front in the expansion and defence of the Soviets in China.

The Japanese statement on April 17 pushes the struggle for the division and conquest of China to a new phase likely to hasten the outbreak of an imperialist war for the hegemony in the Pacific and an armed intervention against the USSR.

With the concurrence of Nanking Japanese imperialism has finished the major portion of its war preparations in North China against the Soviet Union as well as for further aggressions on Chinese soil. Apparently securing the agreement of Nanking, Japanese imperialism openly announced its intention in the said statement to control the whole of China exclusively.

The hangmen of Nanking desire tom sell the toilers of China in support of Japanese intervention against the Soviet Union. The Japanese military attaches to the Peiping legation told Huang Fu, head of the Peiping political council, that 'the occupation of Chahar, Suiyuan and Tientsin is based on an absolute necessity in the offensive against the Soviets Union', a view that is entirely in agreement with Nanking. Sometime ago Gen. Araki boasted of the sure support of Nanking in the event of a war against USSR. Paving the way for further Japanese aggressions in the north, Nanking has withdrawn its troops from the Peiping-Tientsin area and transported them southward in an attack on the Soviets in the borderland between Honan-Anhwei-Hupeh.

The direct negotiations now in progress with Japanese imperialism to settle the outstanding issues between China and Japan means an emotion sale of Chinese national interests to Japanese imperialism. At the same time Japan is making preliminary moves in south China to wrest Fukien and to intervene against the growing Soviets in that province. In face of such violent Japanese aggressions Wang Chin-wei, "left" leader of the Kuomintang (now prime minister under the vitual dictatorship of Chiang Ka-shek), wired his thanks in behalf of the KMT government to Japanese imperialism for its friendly attitude towards China.

Now all KMT leaders and papers preach the doctrine of compromise with Japan by direct negotiation excusing themselves on the ground of impotence to fight the invaders. They consider the betrayal as a local matter. At the same time they advance the theory that the country may fall under foreign rule but the Soviets and with them the anti-imperialist masses must be massacred.

Then the appeal goes on to call on the workers, peasants, other toilers and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia to rise immediately against the further aggressions of Japanese imperialism and the betrayal of Nanking.

THE TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON THE WHOLE OF CHINA
Japanese Preparations for Intervention in the North as Well as in the South

.....

Closely following on the hands off declaration made on April 14, Japanese imperialism has taken more threatening moves vis-a-vis China. While in process of direct negotiations (of course behind closed doors) more Japanese intrigues and plots have come to light from day to day, all designed to annex Chinese territories by war or penetration. No longer confined to the north, Japanese aggressions have been aimed at the south, particularly Fukien owing to its geograpfical proximity to the Japanese colony Taiwan or Formosa. The formation of the people's government in Fukien last year and the debacle of that regime under Chiang Kai-shek's pressure earnly this year have contributed largely towards the consolidation of Japanese influence in that province. Coupled with Chiang's pro-Japanese attitude, this consolidation facilitates Japanese colonization of Fukien and intervention against the expanding Soviets within that province.

Furthermore representatives of Japanese financiers have come to Shanghai for the purpose of establishing a Japanese consortium in control of China's economy to the exclusion of American and European capitalists. In an attempt to counter act the Japanese shheme representatives of American and European capital such as N@T.Johnson (US minister), J.H.Rogers (envoy from the white house), Baron Guillaume (Belgian minister), etc, gathered in the KMT capital (now virtually moved to Nanchang where Chiang Kai-shek stays) in the mad scramble for more concessions from the KMT dictator.

According to the bourgeois press the Japanese consul-general at Nanking, Y.Suma, took a bold step in demanding direct negotiation from Wang Chin-wei without the intervention from third parties. It is reported that Sir Cadogan, British minister, will arrive Nanchang to have an interview with Chiang undoubtedly on the question of the division of China. The return of Huang Fu, head of the government at Peiping (an agent of Chiang in carrying on the betrayal negotiations) to Shanghai on May 10 from his pleasure trip to Mogan Shan (a noted summer resort) and his departure for Peiping in the near future indicate the rapid progress in the betraying surreptious direct negotiations.

The Anti-Soviet Alliance

The subjects under discussion between representatives of Nanking and Tokyo are almost known to everybody. The issues touching on the resumtion of railway and postal service have been almost settled to the satisfaction of the Japanese. The ministry of communications has instructed the post offices to forward the Manchurian letters to the recipients in China but tear off the Manchukuo stamps before delivery. As reported in the Shanghai Shun-pao, travellers from the north witnessed the Manchukuo cars now running on the Peiping-Hankow line. Chang Hsueh-liang, commander at Hankow, has withdrawn his troops from the Peiping area to fight the red army in Hupeh and Honan. These are additional evidences testifying to the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo by Nanking in full compliance with the Japanese demands. The time will not be distant when Nanking will accord the Manchukuo a de jure recognition.

At the time of the Nanchang conference between Chiang and Huang Fu the correspondent of the China Weekly Review (American) reported the Japanese demand of bringing Nanking into the anti-Soviet alliance. This is in line with the information given by the London Daily Express to the effect that acting under direct instructions of German imperialism Gen. von Seeckt, now acting as chief adviser (military) to Chiang Kai-shek, will train and control the Chinese army with a view to turning it over to the Japanese in case the latter should decide to attack USSR.

Nanking offialdom openly and complacently talked about the Japanese military preparations in the north and said that the sole objective of such preparations is USSR. The same official circles are no doubt ready to give the Japanese every help and aid in this respect. The Japanese are reported to spend $ 15,000,000 on the construction of a line from Jehol tow east Chahar, and preliminary surveying has been completed. This is of course fully agreed to by Huang Fu and Ho Yin-chin, head of the military in the north. With

the consent of the same authorities the Japanese are now constructing an aerodrome at Tientsin covering some 1,000 Chinese mow. The KMT is actively abetting the Japanese in robbing China of her territory and in pushing the military preparations against USSR.

The Southward Policy

On May 2 the Ta Wan Pao of Shanghai carried the report that the Japanese will seize Mamoi and Amoy, and turn these two ports (Fukien) into Japanese naval bases within one or two months. And the report is said to be based on good authority, that is, it leaks out from the consular body at Shameen, the foreign settlement near Canton. According to the Reuter message dated May 4 the Japanese will hold an "opposite shore (referring to Fukien and Kwangtung) conference to be attended by consuls from Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong Kong and Canton. And the foreign office and colonial ministry at Tokyo as well as the governer of Taiwan will despatch representatives to the conference. According to the China Times of May 4 the agenda of the eenference includes formation a south China chamber of commerce, liquidation of the anti-Japanese boycott movement in south China, development of fishery along the south China coast, all connected with the offensive to be undertaken against the provinces in the south. On May 1 the Japanese military attachees and residents in Fukien decided at a secret meeting to demand more armed police for protection.

In the past few weeks the Japanese were quite busiy in sending men to the interior of the province of Fukien. A number of Japanese were found in Chuanchow, Putien, Yinping, Chiemao, Yin-en, etc, all situated far in the interior. Thoy were engaged in making survey-s. By the way more Japanese warships arrived in Foochow and Amoy. And more Japanese battleships will arrive, it has been stated. The concentration of Japanese forces in south China together the growing activities of individual Japanese has so far accomplished one thing: exposure of the Kwangtung authorities as a lackey of Japanese imperialism who immediately put a ban on demonstrations scheduled for May 7 and 9 against Japanese invasion in sharp contrast with the anti-Japanese phrases which they used to pour out to deceive the people.

With the arrival of influential Japanese capitalists at Shanghai like Takayama of the Asia Colonization corporation, etc, the Japanese demand for Sino-Manchurian-Nipponese economic block has been taking a concrete shape.

MANCHURIAN PEASANTS IN SELF-DEFENCE

In spite of the KMT suppression in the interest of Japanese imperialism the toilers in Manchuria have been ceaselessly fighting the Japanese invaders. Their fight has become more violent in the lower Sungari and in east Manchuria. The anti-Japanese volunteers operated from a firm base in Panshi.

Owing to the breakout of the volunteer activities 17 villages in Ilan, lower Sungari, were wiped out by Japanese bombardment sometime ago. 20,000 peasants were slaughtered. The Japanese killed the peasantry en masse because they wanted to make room for the arrival of Japanese immigrants. As a matter of fact, Japanese immigrants flooded the whole of Manchuria, especially the north where, as is known to every body, Japanese war preparations against USSR have been speeded up all the time. At present Manchuria is full of Japanese immigrants estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000. Chinese peasants were driven out to make way for Japanese colonists. The fields evacuated by the Chinese were given to Japanese.

The angered peasants are more susceptible of the influence of the volunteers. Sometime in March a detachment of Manchurian troops stationed at Ilan mutinied and fought hand in hand with the peasants in the vicinity against Japanese troops, and defeated them in the first rounds. Later on the fight spread over involving more peasants. The Kwantung army detailed 40 planes and a large number of troops but the volunteers and armed peasants refused to be daunted, still making a stand in Ilan. The Japanese gunfire devastated whole villages and according to the KMT central news agency not less than 20,000 were slain by Japanese.

The peasants are determined to put up a stiff resistence. The Wah-lien news gave out the information that to show their determination to fight imperialism the anti-Japanese peasants have even gone so far as to kill their wives and children. The volunteers often scored victories in face of the superior Japanese forces. On April 9 some 1,000 volunteers stormed Wah-shuan and occupied it after fierce fighting. In the middle of April another volunteer army captured Tung-kiang city in lower Sungari.

THE RED ARMY REASSERTED THEMSELVES

Repudiating the reported success of the KMT troops, the red army has recently defeated the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions of the Szechuan army under Liu Hsiang, capturing 500 rifles, 20 guns. In the opening days of May the red army took back Wan-yuan, Szechuan. In south Szechuan Comrade Ho Lung captured Panshui and arrested one pastor by the name of H.A.Smith.

WORKERS STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

APRIL, 1934

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in Strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Unrecorded in Last Month

(1)Mar.24 (2)Wushih (3)Chan-feng Silk Filature (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)0 (8) Spontenous (9)Against prolongation of working hour (10)Victory.

II. Strike Continued From March

(1)Jan.-April (2)Wuchow (3)silk weaving workers (4)$,500 (5)10 (6)45,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut by 12.5%.

(1)Jan.14-April22 (2)Tangshan (3)Kailain Mines (4)30,000 (5)15 (6)300,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase and better treatment. see Remarks.

(1)Mar.2-22,April (2)Shanghai (3)Gen. Strike of nine factories of Mayar Silk Weaving Co. (4)4,000 (5)22 (6)88,000, (7)0 (8)Red T.U. (9)Against wage cut. Fight against French Police and KMT forces, over 100/wounded and another 100 aressted. see Remarks. (10)Cruelly suppressed. workers

(1)Mar.10-April (2)Shanghai (3)Tsen-Tai Rubber Factory discharged workers (4)$$ (5)— (6)— (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)Unavailable.

(1)Mar.27-April11 (2)Shanghai (3)53 Umbrallar workshops (4)1,200 (5)11 (6) 13,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase. Strikers clashed with capitalists, with 4 wuonded and 13 arrested. Strikers resumed work at the following conditions:Wage increase by 40-50%; half pay for the day during strike;and two others. (10)Victory.

(1)Mar.31-April9 (2)Shanghai (3)Coolie for carrying faecus, Western district (4)500 (5)10 (6)5,000 (7)— (8)— (9)Against Public Safety Bureau. Coolie demonstrated before the Bureau on April 3rd. 21 of the strikers arrested. (10)Not available.

Sub-total: (2)6 (3)70 (4)40,280 (6)151,900 (7)1

III. Strike Started in April

(1)April2-19 (2)Shanghai (3)Transportation coolie (4)300 (5)18 (6)10,400 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut (10)Victory

(1)2-3 (2)Tangshan (3)Chi-shin Cement Factory (4)2,000(5)2 (6)4,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Sympathising with Kailian Strike and for wage increase, better treatment and reorganizing the union. (10)Victory.

(1)2-3 (2)Tangshan (3)Hua-shin Cotton Mill (4)1,500 (5)2 (6)3,000 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9)Sympahtising with Kailian strike, for wage increase, better treatment etc. (10)Victory.

(1)April4-9 (2)Wushih (3)Chin-feng Cotton Mill (4)4,000 (5)6 (6)24,000 (& (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut and for better treatment. Office smashed by women workers. Demonstrating worker clashed with police, with 6 demonstrators wounded another arrested. (10)Partially success.

(1)6- (2)Tientsin (3)Hua-shin Cotton Mill (4)2,100 (5)5 (6)10,500 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9)For equal treatment as carried on in affiliated factory at Tangshan. Ruthlessly suppressed by Kuomintang, active workers arrested.(10)Unavailable

(1)5-9 (2)Shanghai (3)rice-measurer hand of the rice market along Soochow creek (4)400 (5)5 (6)2,000 (&)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut, reconciliated by KMT (10)Unavailable.

(1)12-16 (2)Shanghai (3)Hung-Feng and other 14 Silk weaving factories (4) 2,000 (5)4 (6)8,000 (7)0 (8)Red (9)Against wage-cut, sympathising with Mayar strike (10)Suppressed

(1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen, s.s.Tinsen, Ewo Co. (4)40 (5)1 (6)40 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)wage increase by 10% (10)Victory

(1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Driver and conductor, Chapei Bus (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)1 (8)sp. (9)Protest against three workers beaten by Safe Preserve Corp, Demanded:compensation, etc. (10)Victory

(1)21-30 (2)Canton (3)General strike of gum factories (4)2,000 (5)10 (6) 20,000 (7)-- (8)Sp. (9)---- (10)---

(1)20 (2)Kaising (3)highway constructing laborer (4)1,000 (5)1 (6)1,000 (7)) (8)Sp. (9)For full pay. Contractor beseiged and beaten to death. (10)Unavailable.

(1)25-29 (2)Wushih (3)Tai-sen Silk Fikature (4)350 (5)5 (6)1,750 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9)For full pay. 10 workers arrested (10)Unavailable.

(1)26-30 (2)Soochow (3)Rickshaw puller (4)3,000 (5)5 (6)15,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Safety Bureau. 30 coolie arrested (10)Unavailable

(1)26-30 (2)Kaising (3)Rickshaw puller (4)500 (6)5 (6)2,500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9) for lower rent (10)Reconciliated

Sub-total: (2)14 (3)33 (4)20,490 (6)101,890 (7)2

III. Petition Started in April

(1)Mar.31, April 6 (2)Chenkiang (3)Representatives of boatmen, Shih-erh-yu salt market (4)65 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)No result

(1)9 (2)Shanghai (3)Representatives of unemployed, silk filature (4)550 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Sent petition toSocial Affairir Bureau for relief (10) No result.

(1)17 (2)Shanghai (3)Wuqoo Weaving Factory (4)450 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against dismissal of union leaders, sent petition to Yellow Union (10)No result

(1)24 (2)Shanghai (3)B.A.T.,no.1. (4)Representatives (7)1 (8)Yellow (9) Against introduce Of 4-days-one- week instead of 5-days, reconciliated by Social Bureau (10)Fail

Sub-total:(2)4 (3)4 (4)1065 (7)5

V.General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in April

	No. of Fac.	No.of strikes	No.of petition	Total	No.of strikers	no. of petitioners	Total	Work-days lost in strike	Clash, Demonstration	Injured, Arrested
April	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290
March	122	20	12	32	44,794	1,540	46,334	697,536	9	49

VI. Volume of Business
(Number of workers employed in each factory)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000—	Total
April	88	7	7	5	107
March	106	6	9	1	122

VII. Classification of Trade

	Cotton Mill	Silk Filature	Weaving Fac.	Tobacco	Gum Factory	Post, Telegram	Transportation	Municipal	Mine	Machine Work	Handicraftmen	Rickshaw Puller	Others	Total
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	56	2	2	107
Mar.	3	1	19	1	1	0	6	2	k	0	83	0	4	122

VIII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dismisal	Against wage-cut	Against lockout	Against fore-men or contractor	For better treatment	For higher wage
April	2	7	0	1	2	6
March	10	6	4	2	5	2

	For full pay	Political causes	Other causes
	2	6	5
	1	2	3

IX. Remarks

The stastics for the month under review are compiled on incomplete information. We have been unable to gather any data from south China.

During the present month big strikes have broken out in North China and Shanghai. The Tongshan miners, altogether struck work demanding higher wages and better treatment. In the course of the struggle the strikers smashed the yellow unions and came to bloody clashes with police and soldiers. On April 17 the miners at Tongkiachun and Siling went on a strike and raised up the same demands. While coming back from work, the Tongkiachun workers were stopped by police and robbed of their coal which was usually granted them as an allowance in fual. Angered by this fresh outrage, the workers clashed with the offending armed police, suffering one death and several wounded. Then a strike flared up. Over a dozen of worker-leaders were arrested by the KMT under direct instructions from imperialism (the Lailan Coal Co. is a British concern). The KMT tried to alienate the mass of workers from their leaders and to prevent other workers from coming to the aid of the strikers by casting calumnies on the Tongkiachun workers and falsely charging them with traitorous actions in favor of Japanese imperialism. The Kuomintang hopes in this way to protect the interests of British capitalists in the Kailan mine at the expense of Chinese workers.

The Mayar strike at Shanghai is likewise a big scale struggle, details of which have been given in our previous issues. In this struggle the strikers have shown almost unequalled heroism and set to naught all imperialist-KMT attempts to break the strike. Holding stiff to their demands, the strikers refused to resume work untill April 22 when the KMT fascists and police cooperated in dragging the workers back one by one and declared "workers have all returned". In support of the Mayar workers the operatives of the 15 silk mills in E. Shanghai struck work. With the same end in view the unemployed of the Chin-tai Rubber Mill staged a struggle. On April 12 a telegram over the signature of the All-China Federation of Labor, of the Agricultural Workers Union, the Handicraft Workers Union, the Transport Workers Union, etc., was dispatched to the Mayar strikers together with $ 100 collected for them.

Last February the rickshaw coolies in Soochow called a strike in protest against an order of the police which put a ban on their solicitation of business at railway station . They proclaimed a strike once more against the action of the police in interdicting empty rickshaws to run on the street. They organised pickets against strike breakers. On April 27 the police was routed when attempting to interfere with the pickets. The strikers suffered 30 casualties.

As a result of the shutting down of the Yu-feng Cotton Mill in Chenchow, of the 1st Cotton Mill at Wuchang, of the arsenal at Tsinan, the volume of unemployment has been swollen up considerably. The crew of all the salt boats in Shih-erh-yu, Kiangsu, was, owing to failure in competition with steamships, threatened with unemployment. The collapse of the silk filatures at Shanghai has thrown out 60,000 workers. Unemployment figuresa are mounting every day under imperialist-KMT misrule.

The month under review is noted for the jump in the number of clashes on the part of workers with the police and military. Such clashed or demonstrations have increased by 10, resulting in the arrest of 290 workers or six times as many as in the preceding month.

E N D

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE.....Vol.4, No 19.....May 25, 1934

CONTENTS

VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

(1) Our Victorious Stubborn Fight During 5th Drive .....p.1.
(2) Peasant Rioting Against Taxes .....p.5.
(3) Violent push of Red Army .....p.6.

OUR VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

(This is an article by Comrade Chow En-lai, head of the political department for the red army, specially written for the red star, organ of the Soviet military council, which published it on March 18, 1934---Ed.

Imperialism and KMT started its 5th drive from the fight around Lichuan last October with the central Soviet district (Kiangsi) as their main objective. All fighting previous to the attack on Lichuan forms only a prelude to the major war, that is, the 5th campaign.

A rather long period of preparations preceded the 5th drive on the part of the enemy. A change in tactics took place: a stubborn struggle plus the forts system. The transformation became as clear as water since the commencement of the major war.

The enemy learned the lesson of the successive defeats suffered during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th drives. All such tactics as advancement step by step, offensive on a joint front, simultaneous attack from different directions launched by crack units, etc, have all failed to save the enemy from defeat at our hands. As a consequence, large number of officials and men were taken prisoners, large quantities of ammunitions fell into our hands. Worse still, oftentimes the vanquished units could not recover from the blow during the course of two or three years. Our success always brought large territory under the Soviets. The crushing blows delivered to the enemy shook the KMT rule as well as the troops. Men and officers of the white army lost confidence in the success of the war. Even the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie are forced by facts to recognize the utter impotence of the KMT, to say nothing of the petty bourgeoisie who loses faith in the ruling classes.

Taught by the lesson of successive failures, the KMT, particularly imperialism, has become fully awaken to the impossibility of destroying the Soviets within a short period. Hence the adoption of the tactics of the protracted war. We are supposed to be wiped out by this war supported by the forts system and the blockade. The following changes are observed to have taken place in the organisation of the enemy troops, calculated to increase the efficiency of the KMT bandits in fighting us.

In the first place,

Last autumn Chiang Kai-shek reorganised his army to meet the difficulties encountered in fighting the red army. The size of the division was reduced to three regiments in order to be suited to the fighting among the mountains. Instead of equipping each battalion with 100 heavy machine guns, Chiang now gives each regiment only 100 machine guns while each company has three more light machine guns than before. The non-combattant elements within the army have been cut while the combattants have increased.

As to tactics, Chiang decided to strike us principally from the north route now with the east route (Fukien) in addition. He put his crack and reliable divisions in the vanguard (such divisions are now officered by the fascist [illegible] cadets) but assigned the duty of defence to other unreliable units. [illegible] units, always smashed by the red army, are now used to act as a check on

on the red army only. At the beginning of the 5th drive Chiang relied on the north route as the main gainstay in the offensive against the Soviets with the east, south and west routes the auxiliary aids. This state of affairs lasted about three months during which we gained brilliant successes in Sinkow, Hsuwan and Tantsen, all located in Kiangsi. Within the same period the 19th route army mutinied. All these facts upset the plan of Chiang in the initial stage of the offensive. With the collapse of the 19th route army Chiang arranged an attack from the east (from Fukien). Chiang's north route aims at Kwangchang while the east route at Tailin, Chienning and Lienchen (cities in Fukien).

The enemy has thrown 320 regiments into the battle against us, distributed among the following four routes:

NORTH ROUTE: 25 divisions, 1 independent brigade, totalling 99 regiments. The KMT bandits are concentrated here and, for the most part, form the crack units of Chiang.

EAST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 1 independent brigade totalling 71 regiments. These are fork the most part Chiang's personal troops.

WEST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 5 independent brigades, aggregating 41 regiments which, for the most part, come from Hunan.

SOUTH ROUTE: 9 divisions and 1 independent brigade numbering 41 regiments all coming from Canton.

Thus the enemy forces at the front are 66 divisions, 8 independent brigades, totalling 320 regiments, numbering 600,000-700,000 men. In other words, out of the 99 divisions of the KMT 2/3 have been sent at the front against the Soviets. 70% of the KMT soldiers are compelled to fight us now.

Except the 1st and 2nd divisions now fighting the 4th red army in Szechwan, except the 25th division defeated in Jehol, Chiang's personal troops have practically all come to Kiangsi. Moreover, Chiang is calling for more troops from the north. According to the stastics published by the headquarters at Nanchang some 100,000 new recruits were enlisted from Honan, Anwhei and Kiangsu in order to make up the losses of the defeated units.

Training of Cadres

Following the tragical defeat of the 4th drive Chiang resolved to train more new cadres, placing special emphasis on the tactics of climbing mountains, searching, reconnoitring, defending, etc. The forts as a defence against the red army was stressed, too. The new cadres are more clever and cautious than the old who always suffered crushing defeats in succession. The primitive forts afforded a certain measure of protection to the KMT troops. Menaced by a defeat from the red army, the KMT troops may withdraw into the forts immediately. In spite of these improvements the KMT will suffer inevitable reverse during the 5th drive.

Chiang also obtained financial aid from imperialism (e.g. the $50,000,000 cotton and wheat loan from U.S.) as well as from Chinese bankers who bought Chiang's bonds or gave him ready cash whenever he called for it. Besides buying large quantities of arms and ammunitions from imperialist countries Chiang ordered the arsenals at Hankow and Hangchow to work day and night for supplies to the Kiangsi front against the Soviets.

Chiang put 100,000 vast army in a tiny place but he can not secure enough food to feed it. The blockade enforced by the red army is quite effective in cutting off the rice supply. Chiang must import rice from abroad. The coolies impressed by Chiang for carrying rice always eat up one third of what they carry on their shoulders. Here is another disadvantage for Chiang. Another thing---Chiang is forced to organise a large number of carries for the regular army to carry things for the soldiers. One fifth of the army is composed of carriers. Out of 15,000 men of a full division 3,000 are carriers. The lack of road facilities is another weak point. A rice carrier from Shaowu, Kwangtung, may finish the rice at the end of his journey in Fayu, Kiangsi. Hence the construction of more roads which, as a rule, are built up by the peasants without pay and provision of food. The soldiers must take part in road construction in addition to fighting.

The enemy makes use of tactics both old-fashioned and modern. Chen Chen, one of the lieutenants of Chiang, has summarised the tactics of the enemy in one word. He said that fish can not be caught unless the pond is drained and dry. The enemy wants to starve us by blockade. He also organises counterrevolutionary activities in Soviet territory.

The above are the preparations of the KMT for a prolonged war under the direction of imperialism.

Relying on the economic blockade to strangle us, on the mines and arsenals to turn out more arms and ammunitions, on the transportation system under its control, on the domination of sea ports, on imperialism to isolate us from the world revolutionary movement, on news blockade to shut off all victories of the red army and isolate us from the national revolutionary movement in China the KMT has prepared to carry on the protracted war. While recognizing to a certain extent the harmful effects of these factors on us we should not forget the fact that the mighty force of the people and the powerful red army have grown up out of the anti-imperialist land revolution. They are, indeed, so powerful that they will, we firmly believe, break through the restrictions imposed by imperialism and KMT sooner or later. They will link with the world and Chinese revolutionary forces. Here is a factor beyond the enemy perception of the enemy. Our workers and peasants are found in possession of supreme militancy and creative power of the new classes in sharp with the landlord and bourgeoisie who are feeble and corrupted sinking down every day. Depending on the mighty strength of the masses and the red army we will win the protracted war. Under this condition our enemy will suffer his final defeat.

Our Struggle Victorious

What successes have we scored in the past five and a half months of sustained struggle?

In the first place, to the surprise of the KMT our red army fighting at the front all the time has never proved weakened as expected by the enemy. On the contrary, the red army has strengthened considerably as well as expanded tremendously to the great disappointment of the KMT. The red army desisted from the udual practice of sending a batch of its ranks to the rear for rest after a victory. The discontinuance is rendered desirable by the ceaseless onslaught of the enemy. Besides, the red army has improved its military training and political level.

As to the expansion of the red army it may be stated that the red army is now one and a half larger than it was last May. The said extension does not include the reserves, training corps and independent regiments which have increased in numbers, too. The red army has reached the largest number ever recorded in the central Soviet territory. The shock movement for the expansion of the red army has been crowned with startling success. The quota of new red recruits for February has exceeded the original plan in Kiangsi. The red army Kang Tung Pei has doubled while that in North Fukien has enlarged by 50%. All the neighboring Soviet districts have shown expansion of the red army at greater or lesser speed.

The recruits enlisted from the village do not need much time in learning the art of fighting. They prove as efficient as the old fighters in the process of learning. This is made possible through the political class condition. After less than one month the newly formed young communists division has wiped out the units of Chow Tse-chun by walking 80 li a day. The glorious 45th regiment has for two months resisted successfully the attack of the enemy which was three times larger. The Juikin division composed of new recruits bravely fought against five divisions of the enemy at Lichuan. In the light of such facts the red army always won the stubborn fight.

For training and educating the red armists four military schools were added to the sole one already in existence with the attendance of the students doubled. The cadets, mostly of the worker and peasant class, are candidates for higher and middle officers. And some of the cadets have been promoted to high positions for the formation of new divisions. The cadres for artillery, engineering, air defence, chemical warfare, etc, have also increased. The wireless sets have augmented by four times as compared with the 4th drive while wireless students are sufficient in number to do the necessary work. Doctors are now more numerous than before. At present we have two doctors for each improvised hospital.

The overwhelming majority of such cadres comes from the worker and peasant class. They master in one year what takes five or six years for those from the landlord-bourgeois class. These cadres are a sufficient reply to the imperialist-KMT offensive as well as to the opportunists among our ranks who pin no faith in the promotion of new cadres.

While admitting of difficulties in connection with military supplies on our part, we have been fighting persistently and successfully in surmounting these obstacles. Our finances are placed on a sound footing capable of raising military funds for the red army which in former times shouldered the main responsibility of filling the red war chest. Now the red army takes only secondary part in collecting money for military purpose. From last September to January 1934 our military expenditure for each month has increased by 40% to 45% and is raised by the masses who pay the land tax, buy the bonds or increase production.

As to the question of uniforms and blankets we may say that we have succeeded in procuring enough for our red fighters. Formerly this question could not not be solved until after the victory of the red army. Now we have overcome this difficulty. Last December new red fighters increased by 25% and thus upset the original plan but we handled it all right. Spring and summer uniforms will be secured with 80% certainty. The red army is assured of 6 months rice supply and does not have to worry about the spring famine. Owing to the fact that the masses have brought rice to the red army in large quantities we dont need to be anxious about the supply of rice to the red fighters. One red regiment in the vicinity of Chienning collected 20,000 catty of rice in one day while originally planning to have 10,000 only.

Despite the forts of the enemy which are used to obstruct us in seizing his arms our guns and rifles have increased ceaselessly. Compared with last July the rifles in the principal units of the red army has augmented by 30%. The output of ammunitions is enlarged considerbly, especially since February. We turned 100% more ammunitions (for rifles) in February than January but the increase will be 150% in March. The production of hand grenade increased 100% as compared with January but the increase in March will be 1,000% and in April 1,200%.

Our manufactured medicines are even better than the imported foreign products.

All such facts signalize the achievements in war supplies. They will dispel the pessimist view of the question of supplies.

Coordination of Fighting Forces

During the 5th drive of the KMT we have succeeded in securing better coordination of the fighting units of the red army. We fight the enemy on the main front but we never give up fighting on minor fronts. The red forces in west Kiangsi repulsed the enemy from the west route. The red army in east and north Kiangsi holds six divisions of the enemy in check. Even the Soviets in north Fukien have held up three KMT divisions. Red partisans have shown increasing activities in the rear of the enemy. Not only that, we have built up strong defence areas and forts to cope with the protracted campaign of imperialism and KMT. The red units fighting at various fronts have, in the course of hostilities, been better coordinated.

Step by step we have consolidated the organs in the rear. During the 1st, 2nd and 3rd drives of imperialism and KMT we had, strictly speaking, no stable base in the rear. But now we have a secure base in the rear for the storage of war supplies, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, for the transshipment of war booties. Now we have reserve regiments and red youth guard much more enlarged than before. It has been contemplated that during April over 60% of the youths (able-bodied) shall join the red youth guards. We have set up offices for the training of enemy prisonners. We have more hospitals than before. In sanitation the KMT army is far behind us. Our success at Sai[illegible]sien last year enabled us to extend our war industries to a considerable degree.

Finally, the transport system both at the front and rear has become quite efficient. We rely on our own feet for transportation but our success in this regard is startling. The couriers set a new record in walking. They cover the distance from Juikin to Sintien (how many li?) within 40 hours. They walk fast because know what their tasks means in relation to the shattering of the 5th campaign.

The above achievements enumerated, together with the growing militancy of the workers and peasants, the expansion of the red army, the improved education of the cadres, the sufficiency of war supplies, the coordination of the fighting units, etc, will assure our decisive victory in the prolonged war. On the basis of these fundamental facters our red army fighting all the time and on all fronts has never shown any sign of weakness as has been expected by the enemy. It rather strengthened itself and enlarged itself during the hand-to-hand fight with the enemy. It has set to naught the plan of the enemy in the first phase of the war, successfully defended the Soviets in Kiangsi. This triumph tells the toilers of the whole world and of whole China that the red army of the Soviets together with the workers and peasants will certainly crash the 5th campaign and achieve victory of the Soviets on a national scale.

On the other hand, the enemy has suffered many casualties. The 4th division of KMT has, for example, decreased by 6,000 men, the 10th and 83rd divisions by 1,000 each, the 87th division by 3,000, the 9th by 2,000, the 43rd division by 3,000, 14th division by 3,000, the 52th by 1,600. Thus the crack units of Chiang Kai-shek have received [illegible] heavy blows. The red army has annihilated whole regiments one after another. In addition, the enemy has consumed large quantities of ammunition and money.

As to the question of uniforms and blankets we may say that we have succeeded in procuring enough for our red fighters. Formerly this question could not not be solved until after the victory of the red army. Now we have overcome this difficulty. Last December new red fighters increased by 25% and thus upset the original plan but we handled it all right. Spring and summer uniforms will be secured with 80% certainty. The red army is assured of 6 months rice supply and does not have to worry about the spring famine. Owing to the fact that the masses have brought rice to the red army in large quantities we dont need to be anxious about the supply of rice to the red fighters. One red regiment in the vicinity of Chienning collected 20,000 catty of rice in one day while originally planning to have 10,000 only.

Despite the forts of the enemy which are used to obstruct us in seizing his arms our guns and rifles have increased ceaselessly. Compared with last July the rifles in the principal units of the red army has augmented by 30%. The output of ammunitions is enlarged considerbly, especially since February. We turned 100% more ammunitions (for rifles) in February than January but the increase will be 150% in March. The production of hand grenade increased 100% as compared with January but the increase in March will be 1,000% and in April 1,200%.

Our manufactured medicines are even better than the imported foreign products.

All such facts signalize the achievements in war supplies. They will dispel the pessimist view of the question of supplies.

Coordination of Fighting Forces

During the 5th drive of the KMT we have succeeded in securing better coordination of the fighting units of the red army. We fight the enemy on the main front but we never give up fighting on minor fronts. The red forces in west Kiangsi repulsed the enemy from the west route. The red army in east and north Kiangsi holds six divisions of the enemy in check. Even the Soviets in north Fukien have held up three KMT divisions. Red partisans have shown increasing activities in the rear of the enemy. Not only that, we have built up strong defence areas and forts to cope with the protracted campaign of imperialism and KMT. The red units fighting at various fronts have, in the course of hostilities, been better coordinated.

Step by step we have consolidated the organs in the rear. During the 1st, 2nd and 3rd drives of imperialism and KMT we had, strictly speaking, no stable base in the rear. But now we have a secure base in the rear for the storage of war supplies, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, for the transshipment of war booties. Now we have reserve regiments and red youth guard much more enlarged than before. It has been contemplated that during April over 60% of the youths (able-bodied) shall join the red youth guards. We have set up offices for the training of enemy prisonners. We have more hospitals than before. In sanitation the KMT army is far behind us. Our success at Sa sien last year enabled us to extend our war industries to a considerable degree.

Finally, the transport system both at the front and rear has become quite efficient. We rely on our own feet for transportation but our success in this regard is startling. The couriers set a new record in walking. They cover the distance from Juikin to Sintien (how many li?) within 40 hours. They ~~fear~~ walk not because know what their tasks means in relation to the shattering of the 5th campaign.

The above achievements enumerated, together with the growing militancy of the workers and peasants, the expansion of the red army, the improved education of the cadres, the sufficiency of war supplies, the coordination of the fighting units, etc, will assure our decisive victory in the prolonged war. On the basis of these fundamental factors our red army fighting all the time and on all fronts has never shown any sign of weakness as has been expected by the enemy. It rather strengthened itself and enlarged itself during the hand-to-hand fight with the enemy. It has set to naught the plan of the enemy in the first phase of the war, successfully defended the Soviets in Kiangsi. This triumph tells the toilers of the whole world and of whole China that the red flag of the Soviets together with the workers and peasants will certainly crush the 5th campaign and achieve victory of the Soviets on a national scale.

On the other hand, the enemy has suffered many casualties. The 4th division of KMT has, for example, decreased by 6,000 men, the 10th and 83rd divisions by 1,000 each, the 87th division by 3,000, the 9th by 2,000, the 43rd division by 3,000, 14th division by 3,000, the 59th by 1,600. Thus the crack troops of Chiang Kai-shek have received ~~[illegible]~~ heavy blows. The red army has annihilated whole regiments one after another. In addition, the enemy has consumed large quantities of ammunition and money.

PEASANT RIOTING AGAINST TAXES

In spite of the demagogical phrases of the KMT to abolish exorbitant taxes and to relieve rural districts the exploitation of the peasantry by the KMT has been steadily on the increase. According to the investigations conducted by the central agricultural station in 687 hsiens of 22 provinces their burden of the peasant in the form of land tax has been increasing from year to year:

	Low Field	High Field
1932	2.07%	2.36%
1933	2.37%	2.50%
1934	2.68%	2.80%

Thus, the increase in both categories of the land tax is steady. No doubt this table represents the better conditions purposely chosen by the investigators. There are of course cases far worse than those just cited. In Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Anwhei, Kiangsu, Hunan, Hupeh, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, etc, the peasant is forced to cultivate the poppy by orders of the KMT government. But opium is not the sole curse for the peasantry. The KMT always boasts of the construction of 89,161.51 kilometers in 1933 as the greatest achievement in the field of economic construction. These highways only facilitate the transportation of imperialist goods. They impose immense hardships on the peasantry. The peasant is deprived of his land for constructing highways. He usually gets no pay for the sacrifice. In addition he has to contribute labour towards the road-building. He pays the tax on his land which has been robbed from him.

Exorbitant taxes so much cursed by the common people have been piling up year in and year out. In Hopeh there are 300 such taxes out of which 200 are judged "rational" by the financial authorities of the province (Ta Kung Pao, May 19). The same paper gives the information that the tax collector has perpetrated unspeakable outrages on the peasants, that tax collectors have usually come to the village one after another for the same purpose.

Under the increasingly cruel exploitation of the KMT peasants have staged isolated riotings in the past two months. The peasants in Chau hsien, Anwhei, and in Saiyang, Kiangsu, fought fierce battles with the KMT armed bandits who attempted to root the poppy. The peasants in Wusih, Kiangsu, rose in protest against highway construction and surveying of land. In south Hopei many organisations have sprung up against taxes.

Compulsory Poppy Cultivation

Under the name of banning opium the KMT used to sell opium in public. It used to compell the peasants to cultivate the poppy. It monopolises the sale and transportation of opium. The peasants in Chau hsien paid the tax on poppy in compliance with the orders of the KMT but the local government still threatened to destroy the poppy. On April 13 over 10,000 peasants gathered together and put up a stiff resistence to the 1,000 KMT soldiers who came to the countryside to root the poppy. The battle lasted three days and nights. 100 peasants were killed and wounded, and several villages wiped out by the soldiery.

The above information emanates from the Sinwanpao of Shanghai on April 19. The same happenings are also observed in Saiyang, northern Kiangsu. There the magistrate collected the poppy tax last year but now sent armed soldiers to the countryside in an effort to destroy the poppy. The angered peasants resisted and wounded the secretary-general of the hsien government. The casualties on the side of the peasants are unknown. The struggle is still going along (The Tawanpao, of Shanghai, April 14 & 19).

On April 24 the peasants in the northern outskirts of Wusih, Kiangsu, assembled together by the beating of the gongs spontaneously in protest against the expropriation of land for highway construction. They attacked the surveyors and broke their instruments. In the afternoon they march on the hsien government as a demonstration. One farmer complained of his land (two mows) having been robbed, and hence could not make a living any more. On May 10 the peasants again turned on the survey ors.

According to the Ta Kung Pao of May 11 the peasants in Kao-an and Chang Teh, Hopei, secretly set up anti-tax organisations, their slogan being "resistence against exorbitant taxes and corruption". Scores of villages in Changteh have joined the movement. Of late the anti-tax movement has found its way into southern Hopei, i.e., in Feishien, Yin-shien and Chuchow.

No longer feeling any appetite for the KMT demagogical propaganda the peasants have been using their own strength to shake off the yoke of the

KMT. And the anti-tax movement of the peasantry hard pressed by the KMT will no doubt grow and spread far and wide under the expanding influence of the Soviets which have so far scored far-reaching successes over the KMT bandits.

VIOLENT PUSH OF RED ARMY

In the month just past the efforts of the Soviets and red army have been attended with significant successes every where from Fukien to Szechwan repudiating the falsified reports of the KMT on its victories.

The defeat of Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi necessitated a little change in his tactics. As a consequence, he moved part of his troops into Fukien and hopes to attack the Soviets from that direction. But the red army operating there upset Chiang's plan by capturing Yin-an and Kweihua last month, annihilating the 52nd division under the command of Lu Shih-pun. At the same time the seven hsiens along the coast in northern Fukien have been sovietized, thus creating a serious situation for the KMT authorities at Foochow, capital of Fukien.

This section of Fukien is usually called east Fukien covering seven hsiens, all located close to Foochow. The 'local committee' organised last year against taxes forms the centre, with the subsequent formation of a multitude of Soviets in the neighboring hsiens. Later on a powerful force of some 10,000 red guards has been organised. And about 60,000 peasants and peasants.joined hands with the red guards. The whole red force is composed of more than 10 units, each with 600 or 700 men, all under the command of Comrade Fan Teh-mien. The military organisation as evolved there is quite strong with strict discipline. Attached to the regular army is the political departments and GPU under the leadership of Comrade Hung Shao-yin, a girl. The GPU units are each provided with three motor boats and 60 or 70 junks. The red guards have two arsenals, too, turning out two pistols a day. They also make a certain amount of ammunitions. The peasants are willing to stand in the van in any battle although they bear only swords and spears. 60% of the area in each hsien has been brought under the dominationm of the Soviets with the consequent division of land.

In this part of the province the mountains offer obstacles to the approach of the KMT bandit troops. Recently , the struggle in these regions has become more violent causing great anxiety to the KMT government at Foochow. According to Tawanpao of May 19 the magistrate of Poochen, northern Fukien, requested in an urgent telegram the dispatch of more soldiers from the provincial authorities in an attempt to rout the attack of the red army under Comrade Fang Tse-mien.

The Red Army in Hupeh

On may Day the red fighters under Comrade Kao Yin-son attacked Yanglu Sse, an important point on the Changsha-Wuchang railway, and succeeded in disarming the KMT garrison. On the same day another portion of the red army captured Shassekai, Luiyang, only 30 miles from Changsha, capital of Hunan. Two days later the red army occupied the Taolin station of the line just named.

The red army in Honan has built up strong bases around Sanchen hsien and recovered bit by bit the territory lost to the KMT during the gigantic offensive last year. In the middle of May Lotien, a hsien in east Hupeh, fell into the hands of the red army. The neighboring city, Chisui, was menaced resulting in the exodus of almost all Tuhao and capitalists. Red Units in Anwhei also have been active, apparently operating in conjunction with the red army in east Hupeh. On May 6 about 100 militia in Lukiang, Anwhei, mutinied and joined the red forces there.

In April the red units in southern Hunan displayed more activities. As the Hunan government concentrated its forces on east Hunan in ann endeavor to stave off the attack of the red army, the red partisans under Comrade Li Chun-pao have had a freer hand in southern Hunan. Comrade Li effected conjunction with Comrade Li Lin in Tsenchow and the units elsewhere, threatening to cut off the communications between Hunan and Kwangtung.

In response to the activities of the red army in northern Szechwan the radicalised peasants and soldiers in southern Szechwan (Anlai, Pookiang, Ya-en, etc) have organised anti-tax partisans. Enlisting the sympathy and support of the peasantry around, they have become increasingly active and always led the aggrieved masses to battle against the blood-sucking militarists and their agents. According to another report red partisans are operating in the borderland lying between Szechwan, KWeichow and Yunnan.

E N D

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE.....Vol.4, No 19.....May 25, 1934

CONTENTS

VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

(1) Our Victorious Stubborn Fight During 5th Drive .....p.1.
(2) Peasant Rioting Against Taxes .....p.5.
(3) Violent push of Red Army .....p.6.

OUR VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

(This is an article by Comrade Chow En-lai, head of the politi-cal department for the red army, specially written for the red star, organ of the Soviet military council, which published it on March 18, 1934---Ed.

Imperialism and KMT started its 5th drive from the fight around Lichuan last October with the central Soviet district (Kiangsi) as their main objective. All fighting previous to the attack on Lichuan forms only a prelude to the major war, that is, the 5th campaign.

A rather long period of preparations preceded the 5th drive on the part of the enemy. A change in tactics took place: a stubborn struggle plus the forts system. The transformation became as clear as water since the commencement of the major war.

The enemy learned the lesson of the successive defeats suffered during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th drives. All such tactics as advancement step by step, offensive on a joint front, simultaneous attack from different directions launched by crack units, etc, have all failed to save the enemy from defeat at our hands. As a consequence, large number of officials and men were taken prisoners, large quantities of ammunitions fell into our hands. Worse still, oftentimes the vanquished units could not recover from the blow during the course of two or three years. Our success always brought large territory under the Soviets. The crushing blows delivered to the enemy shook the KMT rule as well as the troops. Men and officers of the white army lost confidence in the success of the war. Even the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie are forced by facts to recognize the utter impotence of the KMT. Only nothing of the petty bourgeoisie who loses faith in the ruling classes.

Taught by the lesson of successive failures, the KMT, particularly Imperialism, has become fully awaken to the impossibility of destroying the Soviets within a short period. Hence the adoption of the tactics of the protracted war. We are supposed to be wiped out by this war supported by the forts system and the blockade. The following changes are observed to have taken place in the organisation of the enemy troops, calculated to increase the efficiency of the KMT bandits in fighting us.

In the first place,

Last autumn Chiang Kai-shek reorganised his army to meet the difficulties encountered in fighting the red army. The size of the division was reduced to three regiments in order to be suited to the fighting among the mountains. Instead of equipping each battalion with 100 heavy machine guns, Chiang now gives each regiment only 100 machine guns while each company has three more light machine guns than before. The non-combattant elements within the army have been cut, while the combattants have increased.

As to tactics, Chiang decided to strike us principally from the north route now with the east route (Fukien) in addition. He put his crack and reliable divisions in the vanguard (such divisions are now officered by the fascist Whampoa cadets) but assigned the duty of defence to other unreliable units. Such units, always smashed by the red army, are now used to act as a check on

on the red army only. At the beginning of the 5th drive Chiang relied on the north route as the main gainstay in the offensive against the Soviets with the east, south and west routes the auxiliary aids. This state of affairs lasted about three months during which we gained brilliant successes in Sinkow, Hsuwan and Tantsen, all located in Kiangsi. Within the same period the 19th route army mutinied. All these facts upset the plan of Chiang in the initial stage of the offensive. With the collapse of the 19th route army Chiang arranged an attack from the east (from Fukien). Chiang's north route aims at Kwangchang while the east route at Tailin, Chienning and Lienchen (cities in Fukien).

The enemy has thrown 320 regiments into the battle against us, distributed among the following four routes:

NORTH ROUTE: 25 divisions, 1 independent brigade, totalling 99 regiments. The KMT bandits are concentrated here and, for the most part, form the crack units of Chiang.

EAST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 1 independent brigade totalling 71 regiments. These are fork the most part Chiang's personal troops.

WEST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 5 independent brigades, aggregating 41 regiments which, for the most part, come from Hunan.

SOUTH ROUTE: 9 divisions and 1 independent brigade numbering 41 regiments all coming from Canton.

Thus the enemy forces at the front are 66 divisions, 8 independent brigades totalling 320 regiments, numbering 600,000-700,000 men. In other words, out of the 99 divisions of the KMT 2/3 have been sent at the front against the Soviets. 70% of the KMT soldiers are compelled to fight us now.

Except the 1st and 2nd divisions now fighting the 4th red army in Szechwan, except the 25th division defeated in Jehol, Chiang's personal troops have practically all come to Kiangsi. Moreover, Chiang is calling for more troops from the north. According to the stastics published by the headquarters at Nanchang some 100,000 new recruits were enlisted from Honan, Anwhei and Kiangsu in order to make up the losses of the defeated units.

Training of Cadres

Following the tragical defeat of the 4th drive Chiang resolved to train more new cadres, placing special emphasis on the tactics of climbing mountains, searching, reconnoitring, defending, etc. The forts as a defence against the red army was stressed, too. The new cadres are more clever and cautious than the old who always suffered crushing defeats in succession. The primitive forts afforded a certain measure ~~kxxxx~~ of protection to the KMT troops. Menaced by a defeat from the red army, the KMT troops may withdraw into the forts immediately. In spite of these improvements the KMT will suffer inevitable reverse during the 5th drive.

Chiang also obtained financial aid from imperialism (e.g. the $50,000,000 cotton and wheat loan from U.S.) as well as from Chinese bankers who bought Chiang's bonds or gave him ready cash whenever he called for it. Besides buying large quantities of arms and ammunitions from imperialist countries Chiang ordered the arsenals at Hankow and Hangchow to work day and night for supplies to the Kiangsi front against the Soviets.

Chiang put 100,000 vast army in a tiny place but he can not secure enough food to feed it. The blockade enforced by the red army is quite effective in cutting off the rice supply. Chiang must import rice from abroad. The coolies impressed by Chiang for carrying rice always eat up one third of what they carry on their shoulders. Here is another disadvantage for Chiang. Another thing---Chiang is forced to organise a large number of carries for the regular army to carry things for the soldiers. One fifth of the army is composed of carriers. Out of 15,000 men of a full division 3,000 are carriers. The lack of road facilities is another weak point. A rice carrier from Shaowan, Kwangtung, may finish the rice at the end of his journey in Tayu, Kiangsi. Hence the construction of more roads which, as a rule, are built up by the peasants without pay and provision of food. The soldiers must take part in road construction in addition to fighting.

The enemy makes use of tactics both old-fashioned and modern. Chen Chen, one of the lieutenants of Chiang, has summarised the tactics of the enemy in one word. He said that fish can not be caught unless the pond is drained and dry. The enemy wants to starve us by blockade. He also organises counterrevolutionary activities in Soviet territory.

The above are the preparations of the KMT for a prolonged war under the direction of imperialism.

Relying on the economic blockade to strangle us, on the mines and arsenals to turn out more arms and ammunitions, on the transportation system under its control, on the domination of sea ports, on imperialism to isolate us from the world revolutionary movement, on news blockade to shut off all victories of the red army and isolate us from the national revolutionary movement in China the KMT has prepared to carry on the protracted war. While recognizing to a certain extent the harmful effects of these factors on us we should not forget the fact that the mighty force of the people and the powerful red army have grown up out of the anti-imperialist land revolution. They are, indeed, so powerful that they will, we firmly believe, break through the restrictions imposed by imperialism and KMT sooner or later. They will link with the world and Chinese revolutionary forces. Here is a factor beyond the enemy perception of the enemy. Our workers and peasants are found in possession of supreme militancy and creative power of the new classes in sharp with the landlord and bourgeoisie who are feeble and corrupted sinking down every day. Depending on the mighty strength of the masses and the red army we will win the protracted war. Under this condition our enemy will suffer his final defeat.

Our Struggle Victorious

What successes have we scored in the past five and a half months of sustained struggle?

In the first place, to the surprise of the KMT our red army fighting at the front all the time has never proved weakened as expected by the enemy. On the contrary, the red army has strengthened considerably as well as expanded tremendously to the great disappointment of the KMT. The red army desisted from the usual practice of sending a batch of its ranks to the rear for rest after a victory. The discontinuance is rendered desirable by the ceaseless onslaught of the enemy. Besides, the red army has improved its military training and political level.

As to the expansion of the red army it may be stated that the red army is now one and a half larger than it was last May. The said extension does not include the reserves, training corps and independent regiments which have increased in numbers, too. The red army has reached the largest number ever recorded in the central Soviet territory. The shock movement for the expansion of the red army has been crowned with startling success. The quota of new red recruits for February has exceeded the original plan in Kiangsi. The red army Kang Tung Pei has doubled while that in North Fukien has enlarged by 50%. All the neighboring Soviet districts have shown expansion of the red army at greater or lesser speed.

The recruits enlisted from the village do not need much time in learning the art of fighting. They prove as efficient as the old fighters in the process of learning. This is made possible through the political class condition. After less than one month the newly formed young communists division has wiped out the units of Chow Tse-chun by walking 80 li a day. The glorious 45th regiment has for two months resisted successfully the attack of the enemy which was three times larger. The Juikin division composed of new recruits bravely fought against five divisions of the enemy at Lichuan. In the light of such facts the red army always won the stubborn fight.

For training and educating the red armists four military schools were added to the sole one already in existence with the attendance of the students doubled. The cadets, mostly of the worker and peasant class, are candidates for higher and middle officers. And some of the cadets have been promoted to high positions for the formation of new divisions. The cadres for artillery, engineering, air defence, chemical warfare, etc, have also increased. The wireless sets have augmented by four times as compared with the 4th drive while wireless students are sufficient in number to do the necessary work. Doctors are now more numerous than before. At present we have two doctors for each improvised hospital.

The overwhelming majority of such cadres comes from the worker and peasant class. They master in one year what takes five or six years for those from the landlord-bourgeois class. These cadres are a sufficient reply to the imperialist-KMT offensive as well as to the opportunists among our ranks who pin no faith in the promotion of new cadres.

While admitting of difficulties in connection with military supplies on our part, we have been fighting persistently and successfully in surmounting these obstacles. Our finances are placed on a sound footing capable of raising military funds for the red army which in former times shouldered the main responsibility of filling the red war chest. Now the red army takes only secondary part in collecting money for military purpose. From last September to January 1934 our military expenditure for each month has increased by 40% to 45% and is raised by the masses who pay the land tax, buy the bonds or increase production.

As to the question of uniforms and blankets we may say that we have succeeded in procuring enough for our red fighters. Formerly this question could not not be solved until after the victory of the red army. Now we have overcome this difficulty. Last December new red fighters increased by 25% and thus upset the original plan but we handled it all right. Spring and summer uniforms will be secured with 80% certainty. The red army is assured of 6 months rice supply and does not have to worry about the spring famine. Owing to the fact that the masses have brought rice to the red army in large quantities we dont need to be anxious about the supply of rice to the red fighters. One red regiment in the vicinity of Chiennning collected 20,000 catty of rice in one day while originally planning to have 10,000 only.

Despite the forts of the enemy which are used to obstruct us in seizing his arms our guns and rifles have increased ceaselessly. Compared with last July the rifles in the principal units of the red army has augmented by 30%. The output of ammunitions is enlarged considerbly, especially since February. We turned 100% more ammunitions (for rifles) in February than January but the increase will be 150% in March. The production of hand grenade increased 100% as compared with January but the increase in March will be 1,000% and in April 1,200%.

Our manufactured medicines are even better than the imported foreign products.

All such facts signalize the achievements in war supplies. They will dispel the pessimist view of the question of supplies.

Coordination of Fighting Forces

During the 5th drive of the KMT we have succeeded in securing better coordination of the fighting units of the red army. We fight the enemy on the main front but we never give up fighting on minor fronts. The red forces in west Kiangsi repulsed the enemy from the west route. The red army in east and north Kiangsi holds six divisions of the enemy in check. Even the Soviets in north Fukien have held up three KMT divisions. Red partisans have shown increasing activities in the rear of the enemy. Not only that, we have built up strong defence areas and forts to cope with the protracted campaign of imperialism and KMT. The red units fighting at various fronts have, in the course of hostilities, been better coordinated.

Step by step we have consolidated the organs in the rear. During the 1st, 2nd and 3rd drives of imperialism and KMT we had, strictly speaking, no stable base in the rear. But now we have a secure base in the rear for the storage of war supplies, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, for the transshipment of war booties. Now we have reserve regiments and red youth guard much more enlarged than before. It has been contemplated that during April over 60% of the youths (able-bodied) shall join the red youth guards. We have set up offices for the training of enemy prisonners. We have more hospitals than before. In sanitation the KMT army is far behind us. Our success at Sa hsien last year enabled us to extend our war industries to a considerable degree.

Finally, the transport system both at the front and rear has become quite efficient. We rely on our own feet for transportation but our success in this regard is startling. The couriers set a new record in walking. They cover the distance from Juikin to Sintien (how many li?) within 40 hours. They must walk fast because know what their tasks means in relation to the shattering of the 5th campaign.

The above achievements enumerated, together with the growing militancy of the workers and peasants, the expansion of the red army, the improved education of the cadres, the sufficiency of war supplies, the coordination of the fighting units, etc, will assure our decisive victory in the prolonged war. On the basis of these fundamental factors our red army fighting all the time and on all fronts has never shown any sign of weakness as has been expected by the enemy. It rather strengthened itself and enlarged itself during the hand-to-hand fight with the enemy. It has set to naught the plan of the enemy in the first phase of the war, successfully defended the Soviets in Kiangsi. This triumph tells the toilers of the whole world and of whole China that the red army of the Soviets together with the workers and peasants will certainly smash the 5th campaign and achieve victory of the Soviets on a national scale.

On the other hand, the enemy has suffered many casualties. The 4th division of KMT has, for example, decreased by 6,000 men, the 10th and 83rd divisions by 1,000 each, the 87th division by 3,000, the 9th by 2,000, the 43rd division by 3,000, 14th division by 3,000, the 59th by 1,600. Thus the crack units of Chiang Kai-shek have received [illegible] heavy blows. The red army has annihilated whole regiments one after another. In addition, the enemy has consumed large quantities of ammunition and money.

PEASANT RIOTING AGAINST TAXES

In spite of the demagogical phrases of the KMT to abolish exorbitant taxes and to relieve rural districts the exploitation of the peasantry by the KMT has been steadily on the increase. According to the investigations conducted by the central agricultural station in 687 hsiens of 22 provinces their burden of the peasant in the form of land tax has been increasing from year to year:

	Low Field	High Field
1932	2.07%	2.36%
1933	2.37%	2.50%
1934	2.68%	2.80%

Thus, the increase in both categories of the land tax is steady. No doubt this table represents the better conditions purposely chosen by the investigators. There are of course cases far worse than those just cited. In Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Anwhei, Kiangsu, Hunan, Hupeh, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, etc, the peasant is forced to cultivate the poppy by orders of the KMT government. But opium is not the sole curse for the peasantry. The KMT always boasts of the construction of 89,161.51 kilometers in 1933 as the greatest achievement in the field of economic construction. These highways only facilitate the transportation of imperialist goods. They impose immense hardships on the peasantry. The peasant is deprived of his land for constructing highways. He usually gets no pay for the sacrifice. In addition he has to contribute labour towards the road-building. He pays the tax on his land which has been robbed from him.

Exorbitant taxes so much cursed by the common people have been piling up year in and year out. In Hopeh there are 300 such taxes out of which 200 are judged "rational" by the financial authorities of the province (The Ta Kung Pao, May 19). The same paper gives the information that the tax collector has perpetrated unspeakable outrages on the peasants, that tax collectors have usually come to the village one after another for the same squeeze.

Under the increasingly cruel exploitation of the KMT peasants have waged isolated riotings in the past two months. The peasants in Chau hsien, Anwhei, and in Seiyang, Kiangsu, fought fierce battles with the KMT armed bandits who attempted to root the poppy. The peasants in Wusih, Kiangsu, rose in protest against highway construction and surveying of land. In south Hopei many organisations have sprung up against taxes.

Compulsory Poppy Cultivation

Under the name of banning opium the KMT used to sell opium in public. It used now compell the peasants to cultivate the poppy. It monopolises the sale and transportation of opium. The peasants in Chau hsien paid the tax on poppy in compliance with the orders of the KMT but the local government still threatened to destroy the poppy. On April 13 over 10,000 peasants gathered together and put up a stiff resistence to the 1,000 KMT soldiers who came to the countryside to root the poppy. The battle lasted three days and nights. 100 peasants were killed and wounded, and several villages wiped out by the soldiery.

The above information emanates from the Sinwanpao of Shanghai on April 19. The same happenings are also observed in Seiyang, northern Kiangsu. There the magistrate collected the poppy tax last year but now sent armed soldiers to the countryside in an effort to destroy the poppy. The angered peasants resisted and wounded the secretary-general of the hsien government. The casualties on the side of the peasants are unknown. The struggle is still going along (The Tawanpao, of Shanghai, April 14 & 19).

On April 24 the peasants in the northern outskirts of Wusih, Kiangsu, assembled together by the beating of the gongs against in protest against the expropriation of land for highway construction. They attacked the surveyors and broke their instruments. In the afternoon they march on the hsien government as a demonstration. One farmer complained of his land (two mows) having been robbed, and hence could not make a living any more. On May 10 the peasants again turned on the survey ors.

According to the Ta Kung Pao of May 11 the peasants in Kao-an and Chang Teh, Hopei, secretly set up anti-tax organisations, their slogan being "resistence against exorbitant taxes and corruption". Scores of villages in Changteh have joined the movement. Of late the anti-tax movement has found its way into southern Hopei, i.e., in Feishien, Yin-nien and Chuchow.

No longer feeling any appetite for the KMT demagogical propaganda the peasants have been using their own strength to shake off the yoke of the

KMT. And the anti-tax movement of the peasantry hard pressed by the KMT will no doubt grow and spread far and wide under the expanding influence of the Soviets which have so far scored far-reaching successes over the KMT bandits.

VIOLENT PUSH OF RED ARMY

In the month just past the efforts of the Soviets and red army have been attended with significant successes every where from Fukien to Szechwan repudiating the falsified reports of the KMT on its victories.

The defeat of Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi necessitated a little change in his tactics. As a consequence, he moved part of his troops into Fukien and hopes to attack the Soviets from that direction. But the red army operating there upset Chiang's plan by capturing Yin-an and Kweihua last month, annihilating the 52nd division under the command of Lu Shih-pun. At the same time the seven hsiens along the coast in northern Fukien have been sovietized, thus creating a serious situation for the KMT authorities at Foochow, capital of Fukien.

This section of Fukien is usually called east Fukien covering seven hsiens, all located close to Foochow. The 'local committee' organised last year against taxes forms the centre, with the subsequent formation of a multitude of Soviets in the neighboring hsiens. Later on a powerful force of some 10,000 red guards has been organised. And about 60,000 peasants and peasants.joined hands with the red guards. The whole red force is composed of more than 10 units, each with 600 or 700 men, all under the command of Comrade Fan Teh-mien. The military organisation as evolved there is quite strong with strict discipline. Attached to the regular army is the political departments and GPU under the leadership of Comrade Hung Shao-yin, a girl. The GPU units are each provided with three motor boats and 60 or 70 junks. The red guards have two arsenals, too, turning out two pistols a day. They also make a certain amount of ammunitions. The peasants are willing to stand in the van in any battle although they bear only swords and spears. 60% of the area in each hsien has been brought under the dominationm of the Soviets with the consequent division of land.

In this part of the province the mountains offer obstacles to the approach of the KMT bandit troops. Recently , the struggle in these regions has become more violent causing great anxiety to the KMT government at Foochow. According to Tawanpao of May 19 the magistrate of Pooehen, northern Fukien, requested in an urgent telegram the dispatch of more soldiers from the provincial authorities in an attempt to rout the attack of the red army under Comrade Fang Tse-mien.

The Red Army in Hupeh

On may Day the red fighters under Comrade Kao Yin-son attacked Yanglu Sse, an important point on the Changsha-Wuchang railway, and succeeded in disarming the KMT garrison. On the same day another portion of the red army captured Shaszekai, Luiyang, only 30 miles from Changsha, capital of Hunan. Two days later the red army occupied the Taolin station of the line just named.

The red army in Honan has built up strong bases around Sanchen hsien and recovered bit by bit the territory lost to the KMT during the gigantic offensive last year. In the middle of May Lotien, a hsien in east Hupeh, fell into the hands of the red army. The neighboring city, Chisui, was menaced resulting in the exodus of almost all Tuhao and capitalists. Red Units in Anwhei also have been active, apparently operating in conjunctiom with the red army in east Hupeh. On May 6 about 100 militia in Lukiang, Anwhei, mutinied and joined the red forces there.

In April the red units in southern Hunan displayed more activities. As the Hunan government concentrated its forces on east Hunan in ann endeavor to stave off the attack of the red army, the red partisans under Comrade Li Chun-pao have had a freer hand in southern Hunan. Comrade Li effected conjunction with Comrade Li Lin in Tsenchow and the units elsewhere, threatening to cut off the communications between Hunan and Kwangtung.

In response to the activities of the red army in northern Szechwan the radicalised peasants and soldiers in southern Szechwan (Anlai, Pookiang, Ya-an, etc) have organised anti-tax partisans. Enlisting the sympathy and support of the peasantry around, they have become increasingly active and always led the aggrieved masses to battle against the blood-sucking militarists and their agents. According to another report red partisans are operating in the borderland lying between Szechwan, KWeichow and Yunnan.

E N D

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE..... Vol.1, No 1.....June 8, 1934

CONTENTS

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF B.A.T. AT SHANGHAI

(1) The KMT Financial Conferance at Nanking .....p. 1.
(2) Highway Construction Under the Soviets .....p. 2.
(3) $ 30,000 Collected From Workers on Soviet Soil for Workers in KMT China ..... p.4.
(4) Comrade Mow Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japan's Hands off Policy P.3.
(5) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May, 1934 .....p. 5.
(6) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai ..... p. 7.
(7) Red Army Entered Kweichow ....p. 8.

THE KMT FINANCIAL CONFERENCE AT NANKING
Another Propaganda for Home Consumption

In face of the rising tide of the peasant riotings against unbearable ta ation and oppression of the ruling classes everywhere throughout the country the KMT deemed it necessary to launch a demagogical campaign just at this ju ture---when the deepening of the national crisis and further successes of th Chinese Soviets make the fate of the KMT regime more uncertain than ever, Th said demagogical campaign began with the convocation of the widely heralded f nancial conference at Nanking which lasted from May 21 to May 28 (just a week).

The conference made considerable noise about the re-adjustment of the land tax, the abolition of the exorbitant taxes, the regulation of the provincial taxes similar to the old Likin (onerous tax), the improvement of the taxation system, etc. As a result of one week's delibrations the conference declared to stand by the promise of 'never increasing the tax any more', to investigate the excessive land surtaxes (exceeding the normal tax by as much as 30 times) through the department of finance, to abolish the unpopular exorbitant taxes before the end of 1934 with the proviso that these taxes still found in existence on the expiration of the prescribed period shall be reported to the department of finance for final decision, to require the submission of local budgets to the central government before the end March every year. By the way it should be recalled that even the national government at Nanking does not, contrary to its propaganda, have any real budget in the sense of the term used in advanced capitalist countries, to say nothing of the provincial governments which do not take the trouble of making formal budgets at all.

EMPTY PROMISES

The hollowness of such promises may be seen from the wording of the declaration. The abolition of the exorbitant taxes, for example, is practically rendered null and void by the proviso that they may not be done away with if local conditions do not permit. In the past highly demagogical declarations have repeatedly come from the mouth of the national government. The KMT has announced the imposition of 1% on land values and limited the surtax to an amount double the normal but has never gone beyond the talk stage. In fact, the KMT has been and is increasing the tax day in and day out.

In practice the KMT makes no choice of the means for raising the money to fill its empty coffers. It not only continued the opium tax but increased it enormously. A member of the KMT legislative chamber is quoted saying that "opium is sold under the name of opium-suppression" (The Shun Pao, May 28). The fascist government in Kiangsu has recently reorganised the "opium suppression administration in such a way as to raise more tax from this fat source. The financial conference made no mention whatsoever of this opium tax which forms a leading item in the KMT revenue although it is not found in the formal budget. Nor does the financial conference dare to say anything concerning the huge sums of military expenditure (50.14%) and loan service (29.18) which, taken together, eat up 80-90% of the whole expenditure.

Furthermore the financial conference has shown itself as a strong suppo to the increasing exploitation of the KMT through taxation and other channe It flatly refused to take cognisance of the grievances of the delegates of t salt transport workers in northern Kiangsu who, numbering some 500, knelt down before the gate of the conference. By abolishing the transportation of salt b junks the Gabelle Office under the department of finance cuts off the liveli-

hood of the junk workers. 200,000 workers are affected. The financial conference simply ignored the appeal of the aggrieved workers.

Huge Deficit

For the maintenance of an enormous parasite machine and an unusually large standing army of 2,000,000 to subjugate the restive masses and to fight the expanding Soviets the KMT must squeeze harder and harder every day but not enough to cover the huge deficits of the national and local governments. Colossal loans from the imperialist powers have failed to help in balancing the real budget of the KMT. According to recent reliable stastics Hunan's deficit amounts to $2,500,000, Hupeh gets $7,200,000 from Nanking. Suiyuan reports a deficit of $1,000,000, Kiangsu needs two or three millions, Kansu is debt to the extent of $1,000,000. Nominally, Nanking claims a deficit of $150,000,000 only but in reality the sum is much larger, not less than three hundred millions according to one estimate. It is absolutely impossible to hope for a reduction in the taxes under a regime which incurs increasingly larger deficits from year to year. The KMT apparatus and the army must be enlarged to hold a restless population under control in order to facilitate the surrender to imperialism and to maintain the tottering rule of the landlord-bourgeoisie in the face of the onslaught of the Soviets which have become not only invincible but actually travel on the road to the final conquest of xxx power on a national scale. Quite forwardly the governor of Hopei, Wu Hsueh-chun, has declared the impossibility of abolishing the exorbitant taxes in view of the enormous expenses for maintaining soldiers and militia (The Ta Kung Pao, May 21).

The press here in Shanghai, both Chinese and foreign, points out the hallow nature of the decisions of the conference. Commenting editorially on the conference on May 21 the Sinwanpao of Shanghai complains of the heavy squeeze of the officials who pocket the bilk of the proceeds from exorbitant taxation. In the opinion of the journal the high-sounding theses of the conference will prove inpractical under the realist conditions of the growing militarist suqeeze.

The French Journal de Changhai forcasts the impossibility of mitigating the sufferings of the people (taxation) basing its view on the fact that Nanking can not but feed more officials while militarists feed more soldiers. In its editorial of May 22 the China Times brings to light the fact that the expenditure of Nanking in 1933 has doubled in comparison with 1919 with a tendency to further inflation----which, as it complains, is too excessive and mostly irrational, excluding the possibility of a change for the better.

Yes, the toilers of China will shoulder more burdens as the KMT increases its exploitation.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION UNDER THE SOVIETS
22 Trunk Lines As Planned

For facilitating the work of shattering the 5th campaign, for developing economy and trade, the central Soviet government promulgated on November 12, 1933, a comprehensive plan of highway construction in Soviet territory with Juikin, red capital, as the radiating centre, and required the completion of the project within five months. By order of the Soviet government the lower local Soviets are instructed to build up supplementary roads in the village and hsien, to construct bridges, etc.

The 22 trunk lines with an estimated length of 4,000 li all radiate from Juikin bringing the big cities and towns under Soviet jurisdiction into a vast network of well built highways. The roads are divided into two classes, the first not narrower than 5 Chinese feet (equal to 6 feet) while the second not narrower than 4 ft (equal to 4.8 ft). Trunk lines of the first category are 14 in number while those of the second class are 7 only.

As set out in the order of the Soviet government the leadership of the highway construction falls on the presium of the Local Soviets, and the offices of internal affairs in various local Soviets are held chiefly responsible for the execution of the road construction plan. Highway construction is henceforth in charge of a commission composed of delegates from 'internal affairs', communications, land, national economy, military affairs, trade unions, youth vanguards with the head of internal affairs as the presiding officer.

Under the leadership of the village Soviets all able-bodied people who are not assigned special duties shall form road-building corps and work ten days. With this end in view they may go to register any time. 30-50 people make a corps while 8-15 make a sub-corps, all working not less than six hours nor more than eight hours a day.

Such issues as the road plan, the width of the road, the land and appropriations required, etc, have been brought to the discussion of the masses. And one district has challenged the other for making a contract of competition, resulting in the fairly satisfactory progress of the road construction programme. As prescribed by the plan the programme shall be brought to completion in March, 1934, after its commencement in November last. Judging from the progress thus far, seven tenths of the programme can be accomplished within three months.

COMRADE HOW STE-TUNG'S DECLARATION ON JAPAN'S HANDS OFF POLICY
An Interview Granted to the Red China News Agency
Appearing in 'The Struggle' May 21, 1934.

.....

Since the proclamation by the Japanese foreign office of the hands off policy on China on April 17 the imperialists have displayed more or less indignation out of their desire to defend the spheres of influence in China. Even the national government at Nanking was compelled to make a shameless declaration in pursuance of its traditional betrayal of national interests. A representative of the Red China News Service interviewed Comrade How Ste-tung, Chairman of the central Soviet Government, on the subject and received the following reply:

"The recent statement of the Japanese foreign office is the clearest manifestation on the part of Japanese imperialism to annex China and proclaim China as a Japanese protectorate. In the statement Japanese imperialism bluntly mentions armed force as a defence of its political and economic monopoly in China. Japan's move in this direction apparently aims at suppressing the Chinese revolution with Japanese forces exclusively and insuring security in the rear so that Japan can proceed with the war on the Soviet Union.

"The opposition of other imperialist powers to Japan's hands off policy vis-a-vis China means no more and no less than their reluctance to consent to Japan's annexationist policy. On the contrary, they want to divide the country among themselves and regard it as a common colony exploited according to the 'open door' principle. In regard to the direct suppression of the Chinese revolution and the consolidation of the rear in the offensive against the Soviet Union they have a common cause with Japanese imperialism.

"Here the betraying KMT made the most shameless declaration. Its spokesman at Nanking said on April 19 that "the KMT regime has a duty to perform in the promotion of international cooperation, international peace and tranquility, that is, in the promotion of international control over China and the assurance of imperialist interests in China against possible molestation". He made it clear to Japanese imperialism that the planes and ammunitions bought from abroad together with the foreign military instructors and advisers employed are necessary from the standpoint of national defence, that they are, for the most part, used for the maintenance of peace and order within the country (which is badly needed by imperialism).

"This statement of the KMT is perfectly in accordance with actual facts. Out of the gigantic loans from the imperialist countries the KMT has never spent a single cent or used a single bullet in putting up a fight against Japanese aggressions in North China and Manchuria, or counter-acting British and French outrages in Yunnan and Tibet. In face of imperialist invasion Nanking has long replaced national defence with capitulation.

"The KMT's plea for maintenance of peace and order at home is practically tantamount to the suppression of the revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants, with special emphasis on the offensive against the Chinese Soviets and Red Army.

"The ringleader of the traitors, Chiang Kai-shek, concentrates 70% of the armed forces of the entire country in Kiangsi in the so-called 5th drive, thus showing his loyalty to imperialism and paving the way for imperialist division of China. On this point the KMT displays unusual clarity in its response to Japan's declaration of the hands off policy.

"In reality, the KMT has gone a step further than was expected of it from Japanese imperialism. It pleads for satisfaction to be done to the aspirations of the two countries (China and Japan). By pledging itself to satisfy the common aspirations of the two nations the KMT talks like a perfect slave to Japan. Thus it grovels on stomach before Japanese imperialism.

"In behalf of the workers and peasants as well as of the red army the central Soviet government takes a firm stand against the Japanese hands off policy, and at the same time points out that (here two sentences are omitted by-

ing to equivocal sounds in the broadcasting) in striving to secure freedom and emancipation all the masses of the country shall rise as one man in a struggle under the guidance of the Soviets against imperialism, and that they will avoid the road to colonial slavery and achieve a national victory for the Soviet revolution by smashing the 5th campaign of imperialism and KMT.

$30,000 COLLECTED FROM WORKERS ON SOVIET SOIL
For Workers in Kuomintang China.
A Clear Demonstration of Solidarity
Among the Workers of China

Under the leadership of the All China Federation of Labour (The Old Federation which enjoys considerable prestige and authority among Chinese workers) the workers and toilers in Soviet China who have been emancipated with the formation of the Soviets have recently demonstrated their solidarity with the workers in KMT China in the common struggle against the rule of imperialism and KMT by collecting $30,000 for the workers in the KMT controlled territory to carry on that struggle to a successful end.

The sum total was raised 1st February from the following territories: $10,000 from Kiangsi, $5,000 from Kwangtung-Kiangsi, $5,000 from Fukien, $1,000 from Fukien-Kiangsi, $3,000 from Hunan-Kiangsi, $2,000 from Hunan-Hupeh-Kiangsi, $3,000 from Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi, North Fukien contributing one thousand dollars. These districts are, as the names imply, located on the borderland with Kiangsi as the centre, This act of the toilers is especially laudable in view of their being domiciled in regions now enveloped by almost 1,000,000 KMT bandit troops. But in spite of this unfavorable conditions they give a liberal sum in support of the struggles now waged by the workers in KMT China against increasing oppression and exploitation from imperialism-KMT-capital. In this connection, what is more significant, the emancipation of these toilers under the Soviet power raises their mood for a struggle and their willingness and ability to give more in support of their fellow workers fighting against great odds.

The Message

Together with the thirty thousand dollars the toilers of Soviet China send the following message to their brothers and sisters in KMT China through the care of the All China Fedration of Labour:

The message opens with a high tribute to the workers who have waged struggles both major and minor against the offensive of capital in defiance of the imperialist-KMT terrors and despite the betrayal and demagogey of the yellow unions, who have, as in the case of the Kailan miners, tore the Tangu agreement (KMT surrender) to pieces in defiance of imperialist persecution. Continuing, it appreciates the help of the workers in KMT China to the Soviets and red army by furious struggles against imperialism-KMT-capital.

Next the message makes mention of the call of the All China Fedration of Labour to the workers and all toilers of Soviet China to launch a campaign for the collection of $30,000 in support of the struggles in KMT China. It reminds these workers who have obtained emancipation of their duty to support the strike movement within KMT China.

Furthermore the message lists the following points as decided on by the ACFL in connection with the collection campaign:

In the first place, the significane of the collection must be explained in detail to the workers approached in accordance with the agit-prop. outline of the ACFL. The collection seeks to raise the class consciousness and sympathy of the workers. And it must be voluntary.

Secondly, the drive must find its way into the other organisations such as the Soviets, the party and league, the anti-imperialist league, the red aid, the league in defence of the Soviet Union, the red army, etc.

Thirdly, to make the drive a success the cultural-educational departments of the trade unions shall turn out handbills and slogans, pictures, wall papers; organise entertainment meetings and evening meetings, with a view to making propaganda more widely spread and deeply penetrating.

Finannly, a detailed report shall be rendered on the amount of money collected and posted on the bulletin board. Corruption in whatever form shall be outlawed and stopped.

Needless to say, the workers in KMT China will respond to the offer of $30,000 on the part of the Soviet workers by a greater enthusiasm and ability to carry on the struggles against imperialism-KMT-capital. They will feel bound more than ever with the Soviet workers in a solidarity front.

WORKERS' STRUGGLE IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

MAY, 1934.

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4)No. of participants, (5) Days in Strike, (6) Working days lost in strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Continued from April

(1)April-May (2)Foochow (3)Boatman (4)600 (5)— (6)-- (7)-- (8)Spontenous (9)Against the competition of steam lighter, pickets organised to stop the loading and unloading of the steam lighters. (10)Unavailable.

(1)April-May 10 (2)Chinhtiangpu, Kiangsu Province (3)Carpenters and bricklaiers of the whole Hsien (4)2,000 (5)32 (6)64,000 (7)? (8)Sp. (9)Against wage-cut:hundreds of workers concentrated and demonstrated in city, wage for one day reduced to 50 cts for man worker and 45cts for young worker as the result of conciliation by local Amber of commerce.

March-May 20 (2)In Tientsin (3)Pai-yang Cotton Mill (4)800 (5)— (6)—(7)2 (8)Sp. (9)Against lockout: The factory was re-opened on May 20, but only 800 workers were called back.

SUB-TOTAL: (2)3 (3)3 (4)3,400 (6)64,000

II. Strike Started in May

(2)Lain-hsien, Hopei Prov. (1)May3 (3)Rickshaw Puller (4)500 (5)1 (6)500 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against the competition of bus (10)Victory.

(2)I-chien, Kianhsu (3)Boatmen of salt lighters (4)5,000 (5)— (6)-- (7)I (1)May 2 (8)Sp. (9)Besieged the Hsien Government, demanding for relief (10)No effect

(1)5 (2)Shunkiang (3)Coolie for deepening the river (4)100 (5)-- (6)-- (7)— (8)Sp. (9) For full pay: the contractor was besieged and badly beaten (10)Unavailable.

(1)7-9 (2)Kaia-sin (3)Rickshaw-puller (4)500 (5)3 (6)1,500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9) For reducing rickshaw rent from 40 cts to 35cts a day (10)Victory

(1)8 (2)Wuhish (3)Tai-chan Silk-filature (4)350 (5)1 (6)350 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For full pay (10)Unavailable

(1)3 (2)Peiping (3)Printing Bureau of Finance Ministry (4)750 (5)15 (6) 11,250 (7)0 (8)& Red (9)For full pay: Manager besieged several times (10) Unavailable.

(1)8-31 (2)Shanghai (3)Taylor Garage (4)120 (5)24 (6)1,440 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9) Against dismissal (10)Not yet ended

(1)12-31 (2)Shanghai (3)British American Tobacco Co. Factories no.1 &no. 2 (4)8,000 (5)19 (6)107,000 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against lockout: Detailed story appeared on elsewhere of this issue (10)Not yet ended

(1)19- (2)Hsiu-Hsien, N. Anhwei (3)Li-shan Coal Mine (4)2,000 (5)3 (6)6,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Cause fo stuggle unavailable:Miners seriously conflited with mine police force (10)Unavailable.

(1)20-26m(2)Shangtung (3)Coal-carrier, Ta-Quan-Lun station of Tsinan-Tsintao Railway (4)650 (5)6 (6)3,900 (7)Sp. (9)Against the exploitation of coal merchant (10)Failure

(1)27- (2)Mukden (3)British American Tobacco Co. (4)800 (5)3 (6)2,400 (7) 0 (8)? (9) Sympathy strike aiding B.A.T. strike in Shanghai: other causes unavailable (10)Unavailable.

(1) 30 (2)Li-shui, Kiangsu Prov. (3)Coolie for deepening river (4)1,000 (5)1,(6)— (7)0 (8)— (9)Causes unavailable: Engineer was badly beaten (10)Unavailable.

Sub-total (2)12 (3)13 (4)19,770 (6)187,340 (7)5

III. Petitions Started in May

(1)2(2)Tientsin (3)Yung-chan Match Factory (4)Representatives (7)1 (8)? (9)Against dismisal:wages reduced as the result of reconciliation by KMT

(1)3 (2)Tientsin (3)Yun-yuen Cotton Mill (4)representatives (7)1 (8)? (9) against lockout (10)Failure

(1)4 (2)Tientsin (3) TienTsin Electric Co. (4)24 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against dismissal (10)$200 paid to every discharged worker

(1)12 (2)Wuhu, Anhwei (3)Yu-Tsen Cotton Mill (4)representatives (7)11 (8)Sp. (9)Against lockout (10)Unavailable

(1)21-24 (2)Nanking (3)Boatmen of salt lighter, I-chien, Kiangsu (4)500 representatives (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)For relief: (10)Failure

SUB TOTAL:(2)5 (3)5 (4)524 (7)2

IV General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in May

	No. of Fac	No. of strik	No. of peti-tion	No. of [illegible]	No. of [illegible]	No. of peti-tions	Total	Workday lost in strike	Clash, Demons-tration	Injured, Arrested
May	21	15	5	20	23,170	[illegible]	23,694	251,340	6	?
Apr.	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290

V. Volume of Business (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000--	Total
May	4	7	7	3	21
April	88	7	7	5	107

VI. Classification of Trade

	Cot-ton Mill	Silk Fila ture	Weav-ing Fac.	Toba cco	Gum Fac	Post Tele-Gram	Trans-por-tation	Muni-cipal	Mine	Mach-ine work	Handi-craft-men	Rick-shaw puller	Oth-ers	To-tal
May	3	1	0	3	0	0	4	1	1	0	4	2	2	21
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	56	2	2	107

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dis-missal	Against wage-cut	Against Lockout	Against Foremen, Contractor	For better treatment	For higher wage	For full pay	Poli-tical causes	Other Causes
May	3	1	5	1	2	0	4	0	6
Apr.	2	7	0	1	2	6	2	6	5

VII. Remarks

1) At Yitsen (Sei-er-yuan), Kiangsi, there are not less than 100,000 dependent on the trnasportation of salt by junks (the salt junks), Yi-tsen being one of the centres for the distribution of salt. Since the NRT changed its policy of shipping salt by junks the salt people have been thrown out of employment. The NRT made the change as a measure of increasing the salt tax. For the past five months the unemployed salt people received not a single penny. They called on the Hsien government in the first instance but obtaining no relief as expected. Then they march to Nanking for relief and met with no sympathy whatsoever from the top-heavy bureaucracy. Later on they turned to the Nanking financial conference held from May 21-27 but were equally unsuccessful. 500 delegates of the salt people brought beddings along with them and made the last efforts at Nanking. At the same time the merchants in Sei-er-yuan went on a strike in sympathy with the forlorn salt people.

On May 22 the delegates called on the department of finance to reverse its policy of shipping salt by steamers and to revert to the old practice of transporting salt by junks. They stayed overnight on the vacant land in front of the department, persisting in their demands. They refused to leave the ground until Kung Hsiang-hsi, the finance minister, gave the oral promise of the restoration of salt-shipping by junks in Hunan-Hupeh-Anhwei-Kiangsi. The hypocratical nature of the promise was perfectly revealed when the gabelle office at Sei-er-yuan refused to give permits to the junks for the shipping of salt after the return of the delegates.

2) In the month under review two explosions took place, one in the

Changtsh mine, Honan and the other in Tangkiachun, Kailan, killing two, wounding more than 70. The Kailan disaster took a toll of 27 workers thru suffocation.

3) According to the Ta Kung Pao, of Tientsin, of May 24 three workleaders named Sn Ta-tang, Ma Teh-liang, et als, were executed by order of the KMT Hopeh provincial government, their sole guilt being "fight against Japanese imperialism and British capitalists",

4) The KMT foreign trade bureau at Shanghai gave the information that 700,000 workers have become idle as a result of the closings of the small cotton weaving plants in Chekiang which were made necessary through the loss of market in Manchuria. These cotton plants are as a rule engaged in turning out socks, towels, thin shirts, cloth, etc. and their number has reached the peak of 1,400 during the period of prosperity. But since the Japanese seizure of Manchuria a catastrophe befell them forcing 50% of them out of business.

5) From the above stastics we may form a fair opinion of the extent to which the workers under the KMT rule have been and are exploited and oppressed.

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF THE BAT at SHANGHAI
Involving 15,000 Workers, Man and Women

On May 21 5,000 workers in the No2 plant of the British-American Tobacco Company at Shanghai proclaimed a strike in protest against the closing of the No. 1 plant which laid off some 3,000 operatives on May 12. Aroused by the sense of solidarity, the workers in the No. 3 plant of BAT declared a sympathy strike in support of the strikers. The walk-out means a general strike involving 15,000. According to a telegram from Yinkow, the Manchurian branch of the BAT also struck work some time before May 28. Then it is clear that the struggle practically involves all the employees of the BAT in China.

The Strike Last Year

Two major strikes took place last year in the BAT in China, one in May and the other in August. These strikes ended in a failure under the oppression of imperialism and KMT. The May strike was called by the workers of the No 3 plant in protest against dismisals and supported by the other two plants. Many workers were placed under arrest. Four workers of the 3rd plant were thrown into prison under communist charges. In August the 1st plant went on a strike against dismissal and for a grant of money to the worker schools. Imperialism, KMT and yllow unions played a decisive role in breaking the strike. The workers returned tox work without securing satisfactory conditions.

The BAT in line with all others resorted to rationalization and cut the working week to 40 hours. In the 1st plant the hours were reduced to 36 hs. The workers protested. On May 12 the BAT shut up the plant charging the workers with insubordination. As expalined by the yellow unions, the real reasons lying back of the lock-out are: employment of new hands at lower wages in place of the old hands with higher wages, repudiation of pensions to which the workers are entitled.

The Mammouth Enterprise

The BAT represents one of the most important investments in China. It is capitalized at £20,000,000 with branches at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Tsingtao and Mukden, holding in its hands the destiny of the tobacco industry in China. It even dominates the Nanyang Tobacco Bros Company, the largest of its sort owned by Chinese capitalists. What is more important, the BAT exercises a considerable control over Nanking through the payment of $30,000,000 in tax. Take the case of taxation as an example. In compliance with the demands from the BAT Nanking changed the old system of three grades tax on tobacco into two grades, shifting to a large degree the burden of the BAT on Chinese competitors. As a consequence Chinese tobacco companies are raising a loud clamour against discrimination and for a speedy revision of the tax schedule.

In consequance of reduced taxation the BAT manufactured the 'three castles' (a rather high brand of its products) at Shanghai instead of importing from abroad. The cut in tax in favour of the BAT enabled it to import more tobacco. Now it imports 43,308 cases as against 18,336 previously or twice as much. As to the tax paid to Nanking it also enjoys a great advantage. Now it pays $2,720,000 a month as against $2,410,000 previously

or only a little more. The association of Chinese tobacco companies accused the BAT of having saved $21,640,000 a year. The accusation is somewhat substantiated by the Bank of China Monthly in its financial reports. According to the Monthly the stocks of BAT have gone up to the neighborhood of 120 shillings or appreciated six times owing to the super profits it reaped in China, and 20% net divident (besides the income tax) has been paid by BAT (The Bank of China Monthly, May, 1934, p.13).

The Powerful BAT

Through Sir Cadogan, British minister to China, the BAT has, according to the China Weekly Review (American) of June 2, succeeded in having Chiang Kai-shek issue an order to suppress the strike. As a matter of fact, Chiang has telegraphed to Shanghai to stp the strike immediately. Cadogan went to Nanchang in a conference with Chiang discussing concrete measures to quash the strike. It shall be remembered that Cadogan has a personal interest in BAT as he is the husband of the daughter of Earl of Gosford, the largest stock-holder of BAT in London. Chiang Kai-shek bluntly told Greater Shanghai to end the strike before May 30.

From the above sketch it is not difficult to comprehend the reason why the KMT should energetically and ruthlessly take the necessary measures to break the strike within the shortest possible period in conjunction with the yellow unions which play the role of a swindler. Thus, the KMT 5th tobacco union prevented the workers of the 2nd plant from calling a strike and persuaded them to "go slow" in support of the 1st plant. But to the surprise of these betrayers the workers highly irritated and indignant declared the strike at last. The yellow unions applied the same tactics to the 3rd plant though with a little variation.

The seamen union under the yellow domination refused to accept the request of the BAT workers that it cease loading and unloading for the BAT. This split is purposely engineered by the yellow leaders. Another thing—The yellow leaders called a halt to the agit.-propa. corps of the BAT who tried to go to west and east Shanghai to enlist the sympathy and support of their fellow workers there. The yellow leaders set themselves the task of breaking the strike by, among other things, refusing the offer of aid from other workers. They kept out all delegates of workers from other mills who came to comfort and encourage the strikers. On the other hand, they appealed to Chiang Kai-shek for intervention (to crush the strike the soonest possible) as well as to the leaders of the gangland for assistance in throttling the strikers.

THE RED ARMY ENTERED KWEICHOW

The red army under Comrade Ho Lung, assisted by the peasant partisans in Hunan, Hupeh and Szechuan, has achieved many significant victories over the white bandits. According to the Ta Kung Pao Comrade Ho captured two Hsiens in Kweichow, Houping and Wuchuan, on May 9. The KMT bandits withdrew to points some 200 li away.

The red army in Kiangsi and Fukien won many battles during May. On May 10 a portion of the red army defeated the KMT 10th division capturing 300 rifles, 6 machine guns, 5 automatic rifles, 10 searchlights, 22,000 rounds of ammunition. The KMT bandits suffered 800 wounded, killed and prisonners. In west Kiangsi the red army put three regiments of the KMT 62nd division on flight after annihilating one whole brigade of the 5th division.

The red fighters operating in Kiangsi-Chekiang smashed three regiments of the enemy, capturing 300 rifles and 35 machine guns on April 21.

Going in the direction of Anwhei a part of the red army captured Huliang hsien, Kiangsi, together with the KMT magistrate. At the same time another part of the red army attacked Chimen, Anwhei, scaring the KMT bandits away.

In view of the new tactics adopted by the red army more fresh victories will be added to the long list which we have been compiling in the past.

E N D

FM. 2
G. 5000-10-34

D.17716.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY.
No. D 17716
Date 17.12.34

Date December 15, 1934.

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence.

Made by D.S. Poole *Forwarded by* BKw D.I.

In compliance with the instructions of the Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch) dated November 17, 1934, appearing on the attached report, I have to state that lengthy enquiries have been made in conjunction with the French Police and the Public Safety Bureau, in an effort to ascertain the location of the printing office or offices of the English language communist publication entitled the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence." In addition all communist bases, which have recently been raided, have been thoroughly searched for copies similar to the literature already obtained by this office through other channels. All communist prisoners passing through the hands of this Section have been carefully interrogated for any knowledge that they might have had regarding the publishing of the literature in question.

In each of the above instances, however, all efforts have been without result.

The following is a list of mailing addresses coming to the notice of this office since and to which 35 copies in all of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" have been forwarded during the period July to December 1934 but which have been returned to the "Dead Letter" office of the Chinese Post Office after attempts at delivery had failed.

(1) Secretary, A.I.L. 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris. 3 copies.

(2) Secretary, West Educational Association, 16 Harpur St., London, W.C.1. 6 copies.

(3) J.K. Merray, 58 Gough St., London, W.C.1. 12 copies.

(4) Mr. D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel, Local. 1 copy.

(5) H.R. Isaacs, Embankment Apts, N. Soochow Road. 2 copies.

(6) Mr. V. Rover, King Albert Apts., Av. du Roi Albert, Local. 2 copies

FM. 2
G. 5000-10-34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full) - 2 -

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(7) Mr. Honig, 2 W., 13th St., New York City, U.S.A. 1 copy.

(8) Editor, St. Review, National St. League, 13E. 17th Street, New York City, U.S.A. 1 copy.

(9) Mr. M.G. Vanter, 359 Singed, Amsterdam. 2 copies.

(10) Mr. Ivor Montagu, 33 Ormonde St., London, W.C.1. 2 copies.

(11) Editor, Labour Monthly, 162 Buckingham Palace Road, London. 1 copy.

It is significant to note that in connection with Nos. 4, 5 and 6 (Messrs. Bess, Isaacs and Rover), the addressees have not been residing in Shanghai during the period under review - July to December 1934 - tends to indicate that the persons responsible for the printing and publishing of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" are not in touch with the movements of the persons to whom they despatch the journals. It also indicates that these copies are sent free of charge and that the names of the recipients and in all probability supplied by some individual who is well acquainted with communist sympathisers.

The copies sent were, as usual, mimeographed upon thin rice paper, whilst the envelopes are of a very common stock which are obtainable in any local stationers. Some of the addresses were typed and other written in block letters or script and were posted in various branches of the Chinese Post Office at varying times and dates, thus rendering them more difficult to trace.

File

D. S.

1934

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 5000-10-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 17916
Date 17/11/34

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 16, 1934

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by ..... and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross

I forward herewith three typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on November 15, 1934. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in New York and London, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed :

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:

(1) Addressee: "Editor St.Review,National St.League,13E.17th Street, N.Y.C. United States."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.24, dated June 29.

Contents: a)Salt Rioting in Shantung,Chekiang and Kiangsu.
b)Students violently against Joint Examinations.
c)Chinese Fascism in a New Phase.
d)Another Victory of the Red Army.
e)A Militarist War looms again.

(2) Addressee:"Mr.J.K.Merray,58 Gough Street, London,C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.33, dated August 30,1934.

Contents: a)Red Army instructed to March Northward.
b)The Lushan Sale Conference of the Kuomintang.
c)The successful Volunteers in Manchuria.
d)Chinese Trotskists openly back Kuomintang.
e)The Bankruptcy of Chinese Fascists.
f)Culture under Soviets in Kiangsi.

(3) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.32, dated August 23, 1934.

Contents: a)Foochow likely to Fall.
b)The anti-Japanese Oath of the Red Army.
c)Victories of Red Army in one year.

FM. 2
G. 5000-10-34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full) (2)

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

d)Statement of Soviet Government on anti-Japanese Vanguard.

e)The Shanghai Ricsha Coolies struck work.

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

(1) was posted at the C.P.O.,North Szechuen Road, on 2.7.34.

(2) was posted at 12noon 25.8.34 at C.P.O.Branch Office, 105 Rue Marco Polo.

(3) was posted on 31.8.34 (place of posting being undecipherable).

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

$2, Please endeavour to trace the source of "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" and report.

D.S. Poole.

NOV. 17 1934

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE.....Vol. 4, No 24.....June 29

CONTENTS

ANOTHER MILITARIST WAR LOOMING AGAIN

1) Salt Riotings in Shantung, Chekiang and Kiangsu.....p. 1
2) Students Violently Against Joint Examinations.....p. 2
3) Chinese Fascism in a New Phase.....p. 2
4) Another Victory of the Red Army.....p. 5
5) A Militarist War Looms Again.....p. 5

SALT RIOTINGS IN SHANTUNG CHEKIANG & KIANGSU
Against Increase in Salt Taxation

The 24% increase in gabelle by Nanking towards the end of last year has brought in its train serious reactions among the mass of the poorer people. In the past month five riotings, for example, have taken place for the seizure of salt in the provinces along the coast. On May 20 and 21 several thousand peasantry including women and children in Kiaotung, Shantung, fought a bloody battle with the police in an attempt to seize the salt stored in the governmental warehouse, resulting in 5 casualties. The cause of the rioting as given by the Sinwenpao is too much tax collected on salt. The ruined peasants can not buy salt at high price boosted up by heavy taxation. Hence the attempted seizure.

Closely following it is another rioting in Yihsien, Shantung, staged by 400 armed people on June 7 at night to surprise the salt police while several hundred others boldly took salt out of the governmental warehouse. Large quantities of salt are reported to have been taken out. Several days reports came from the same province stating that the people in Weihaiwei (formerly a British possession), no longer able to bear the exorbitant salt tax, gathered an army of some 5,000 individuals and seized 80,000 piculs of salt from the Lutaokow salt warehouse.

In this respect Chekiang and Kiangsu, two 'prosperous' provinces near Nanking, have also much to show. According to a message of the KMT central news service dated June 20 about 100 piculs of salt were grabbed by the masses from the governmental warehouse in Huang Tseszi, Pukiang, Chekiang. And the rioters assaulted the warehouse and smashed it to pieces. 400 households in Changchow, Kiangsu, disarmed the salt police in a hard fight. (The Sinwenpao, June 16, 1934).

Gabelle Too High

As everybody knows, salt is a necessity for the masses. It ought to be free from taxation. But, on the contrary, the KMT has raised it from year to year. The revenue from gabelle is the second largest item in the public receipts of Nanking: 1/5 of the total revenue only next to customs duties, the major part of it having been offered as securities for foreign loans.

The sale of salt under the KMT is still monopolized by influential merchants just like what it was under the Peking regime. Supported by the government, the merchants have the right as well as the power to buy salt at exceedingly cheap price from the folks who manufacture it. The high price of salt results from a combination of high gabelle and intensified exploitation of the merchants. The gabelle is so high that it amounts to 40 times as much as the original productive cost, not to count the squeezes of the merchants and governmental offices.

From 1911 to 1931 the gabelle has increased eight times with a tendency to rise higher and higher under the KMT regime. After 1931 the KMT raised the gabelle three times, particularly in last year when the raise amounts to 20%.

Salt Now A Luxury

Aside from raising the gabelle and prices the criminal mandarins of the KMT

in charge of the bonded warehouses have almost invariably resorted to the practice of mixing the salt with sands and mud in order to reap a much higher profit. High prices make salt virtually a luxury to the masses, especially the toilers who, hit by economic depression and rural bankruptcy, are deprived the power to purchase salt along with other necessaries. On June 18 the Ta Kung Pao published a letter from north Shansi saying that "recently, the peasants prefer to go without salt owing to the lack of buying power to purchase salt". A similar information came from the Peiping social investigation bureau stating that in Lihsien and Tinghsien, Hopei (two rich ~~provinces~~ Hsiens) the high price of salt compels the people to employ substitutes such as carbonate of soda (The Eastern Miscellany, June 1, 1934, p 12).

Deprived the power to buy salt, the peasants are also forbidden to use salt water coming from the sea in Kiangsu. Here is an interesting story found in the columns of the Sinwenpao of June 13:"The people in Chitung and Haimen (Kiangsu) who have been suffering from an acute shortage in salt in consequence of the cheap rice and high price of salt are interfered with by the police with the attending arrest of dozens of them for the simple reason that some of them took a little salt water from a river swollen up by the tide of the sea. The police served the warning that the taking of such salt water will be punished in the same sense as smuggling. But a militant mass struggle overrode the warning of the police and restored the liberty to take salt water to the people.

These cold facts prove the impossibility of abolishing the so-called exorbitant taxes under the KMT regime which actually raises the tax under the very slogan of doing away with it. The masses must get ready to pay higher taxes when told by the KMT to abolish the nefarious tax.

STUDENTS VIOLENTLY AGAINST JOINT EXAMS
In Taiyuan, Shansi.

.....

The promotion of the joint examination system as a means to restrict the liberty of thought among the students has been laid down by the KMT fascists in their policy of fascizing education throughout the country but met with a strong rebuff from students of the whole country, followed by strikes of the students.

Some time in May the students of all the private middle schools at Nanking went on a joint strike against the joint examination to be held. On June 18, several thousand students of 17 middle schools demonstrated before the office of the educational commissioner at Taiyuan and clash with the police and military, resulting in the killing and wounding of some 40. The city gates were closed for a whole day. Troubles are still brewing in spite of the ban on the publication of such news by the press as well as transmission of such news by telegraph and mail.

On the morning of 18 the students of the middle schools went in groups before the Yamen of the educational commissioner and staged a demonstration there, distributing OP handbills. They organized pickets against the intervention of the police and military. Several students came to a clash withe police with batons and flax ropes as weapons. As a result many were wounded. One certain of the bodyguards was injured in the mouth with one tooth cut off by a stone. A soldier was strucked in the eye with one eyeball smashed by stone. More than ten students were injured by bayonets or ropes while others downtrodden.

To stop the march of the students of two middle schools, the police and military in fear of troubles immediately shut the gates of the walled city, thus interrupting the traffic between the inside and outside of the wall for 24 hours. Passengers coming from the railway stations were compelled to take a round-about way in order to gain admission to the city.

But the students made a hole through the city wall with axes, etc. They were unable to win admission in face of the strong resistence of the police and military.

As a result 36 students were arrested including four girls. The student body called a mass meeting to discuss how to deal with the affair of the brutalities of the police and military, how to aid the arrested students, etc. The authorites blocked the move of the students by posting police and militaries at the entrance of each middle school. The struggle of the students is still going on.

FIGHT AGAINST KMT FASCISTS
Chinese Fascism in A New Phase

On June 13 the Struggle (organ of CC of CPC) wrote a timely editorial on the acitivies of the KMT fascists both old and new under the title of "The 13th Plenum of CI and the Chinese Revolution" mainly devoted to an enunciation of the chief theses of the CI in their relation to the development of the Chinese revolution. Of special importance to us is that part of the editorial which exposes the real role, just at the present moment, of the KMT fascists in the partition of China by imperialism, a role that is now camouflaged under various forms, particularly the new life movement set afoot some two months ago under the aegis of Chiang Kai-shek, the notorious hangsman of the Chinese people——Ed.

"The various fractions of the KMT government, whether with their seat at Nanking or Canton or Peiping, are practically fascized as a result of their efforts in this direction. They may have a debate on how to fascize such as the difference between Chiang Kai-shek who insists on unity for construction and Wang Chin-wei who advocates unity through construction. They may fight for spoils as a reflection of the growing conflict among their imperialist masters (conflicts between Chiang, Wang, Chen Jitshun, Chen Chitong, Hu Hanmin, etc). ... The attempt to find a middle ground between fascization and revolution has failed as in the case of the people's government in Fukien. This accelerates the process of two extremes: the rampancy of fascists and the rapid growth of the revolution.

"Not content with its existence as a small secret organization, Chinese fascism attempts to form an open party and to thwart the revolutionary movement by bribery, kidnapping and assassination. With this end in view the following steps are being taken: fascization of the army in the drive against the Soviets, ban on the talks about resistance to Japan, 'bandit-suppression' and cultural control in Shanghai factories and schools, the burning and suppression of revolutionary and liberal books, the attack on film companies and book stores, the appearance of many periodicals of a xxxxxx a fascists nature with the advocacy of San-minism to be replaced by fascism, the demand for the restoration of Tsun-li (head of the party) headed by Chiang Kai-shek, finally the new life movement, all designed to form an open party and to establish an open dictatorship. Other militarists are following the example of Chinag Kai-shek. So with the politicians. Far from an indication of the strength of the landlord-bourgeoisie, this is positively a weakness in the landlord-bourgeosie machine."

....

"KMT fascists are characterized by the following:

1) The KMT fascists are the most reactionary fraction of the Chinese landlord-bourgeosie who endeavor to rescue the rule of imperialism-LB from the existing revolutionary crisis with the most terroristic and cruel methods under the protection of imperialism. They grow in the very bosom of the KMT and aim at the complete fascization of the KMT, thereby hoping to proclaim a full-fledged fascist dictatorship over the whole country.

2) The KMT fascists are the most treacherous and disgraceful in direct contrast with the chauvinist-fascists in Europe. Under 'nationalism' they revive the antiquated slave morality and turn out slaves (out of Chinese) for imperialism, thus paving the way for the imperialist division of China.

"The hangman Chiang Kai-shek shouted loudly at Nanchang: Death to those who still talk about resistance to Japan. The fascist papers and statements declare publicly that the loss of Manchuria and Jehol to Japanese imperialism matters little provided the communists can be exterminated. In their view the imperialist division of China does no harm to the landlord-bourgeisie, only the workers and peasants alone being hurt."

The New Life Movement

"To help imperialism in its attack on China the KMT fascists have recently thrown considerably more into the campaign against the Soviets and redoubled their energy in the extension of slave education incarnated in the new life movement.

"Among the five basic rules of the new life movement not a single patriotic slogan is found such as 'resistence to foreign powers' loudly proclaimed by Chinese etatists (nationalists). Apart from loyalty to a 'revolutionary leader' meaning Chiang Kai-shek, the KMT fascists put forward another slogan: National recovery.

"In a speech at Nanchang on Feb.12, Chiang Kai-shek clearly defined 'national recovery' in the following terms. At the very outset Chiang asked whether it is possible to revive the nation with the co-existence of the reds in Kiangsi. He therefore mobilized over 70% of xxxxxxxx his troops against the Soviets in Kiangsi. Until after the removal of this formidable obstacle the imperialist partition of China is out of the question. Chiang as a sec-

vengor of imporialism has set himself the task of clearing the communists for imperialists. Herein lies the decisive significance of the 5th campaign of Chiang Kai-shek.

"National recovery must rely on Li (manners) and Tsei (shame) for its realization", says Chiang. who wishes to conceal his betrayal of national interests with these solemn words. Although Chiang is disqualified to speak on this subject,yet under the cloak of Li and Tsei he may, he hopes, succeed in diverting the masses from the revolutionary path by preaching the old fashioned morality. According to the fascists papers the life movement is a portion of the program of national recovery, and old morality the soul of the new life movement.

"Chiang wants to educate the masses in the spirit of old morality through the police and school. Old morality and batons of the police are precisely the weapons needed by imperialism to attack China.

Thus it is clear that the new activities of the KMT fascists have but one purpose: preparing more ground for the imperialist division of China. The fascists can not and dare not indulge in such demagogical propaganda as 'against Versailles' advanced by Hitler or 'restoration of the old glorious Roman Empire' preached by Mussolini. National phrases on their lips are more evidences of their betrayal.

Clamour For War

"Chinese fascists are clamouring for a world war, an imperialist world war, in response to their brothers in Europe who agitate and organize that war. They are thirsty for an imperialist war on the Soviet Union and Chinese revolution. Prolitarians of the whole world are fighting against the world war primarily aimed at the Soviet Union and Chinese revolution but Chinese fascists employ their whole propaganda machine in agitation for a second world war, disseminating illusions among the masses and diverting them from the antiimperialist struggle. Chinese fascists are preparing China for as the battlefield and the Chinese people as the cannon fodder for imperialism.

4) As said before, Chinese fascists dare not indulge freely in national phrases nor dare they employ such words as 'revolution' and 'socialism' to cover their role as lackey to capitalism. they merely declare in favour and support of the old regime. The fascist papers openly preach that "We must refrain from any action inimical to the public peace and order and grow in strength under conditions of maintenance of the status quo in China".

This does not mean in the least that Chinese fascists have no national and social phrases whatsoever. They are actively agitating for 'technical cooperation with the League of nations', 'opening the northwest', 'controlled and planned economy', 'collaboration between labour and capital', 'making the greatest efforts to pushi construction', etc, all for the maintenance of the rule of imperialism-landlord-bourgeosie, for the more severe exploitation of the Chinese toilers, for leading the Chinese masses to the road of hunger, famine, death and colonial slavery.

5) For the above reasons Chinese fascists are more afraid of the masses than their brothers in Europe. Their ideological poverty makes them feel unsafe for any mass movement. They dare not play with fire within a revolutionary environment. Chinese fascists depend on troops, police, militia, officials, revolutionary renegades and the upper stratum of intellectuals in contrast with their European brothers who appeal to the ruined peasants, handicraftsmen, employees, officials and the declassed elements in big cities with an inclination to break into the working class.

"European fascists have a mass armed organisation which is lacking in the Chinese fascist camp. The fascist blue shirts under Chiang Kai-shek are a secret body resting on blind discipline and the mutual watch of its members. Chinese fascists mobilize the entire police force and detectives on every memoral day to prevent any demonstration while European fascists permit and organize certain anti-foreign demonstrations.

"This does not mean that Chinese fascists make no appeal to the masses. They are just buying the labour contractors and backward workers, appealing to the kulaks in the village, organising the new life movement in support of the old regime (regime ancient), a movement that aims at making docile slaves out of the Chinese people for imperialism.

"Such are the characterestics of Chinese fascism with the bitterest feelings against the Chinese revolution, the Chinese Soviets and the USSR. Chinese fascism is the most faithful servant of imperialism.

"All counterrevolutionary groups in China, from social democracy, the 3rd party, to Trotskists, have openly joined hands with the fascists, especially after the collapse of the people's government in Fukien.

"We are pretty sure that with the participation of millions of militant tiolers the revolutionary movement in China is able to crush the fascists-terrorists in the end".

ANOTHER VICTORY OF THE RED ARMY

On May 29 a portion of the red army annihilated one full brigade of the 80th division of the KMT bandits in the eastern part of Sahsien, Fukien, capturing 800 rifles, 20 machine guns, 30 piculs of bullets for the cannon, 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

A MILITARIST WAR LOOMING AGAIN

Beginning a week ago, the Canton 'National Defence' Conference has just come to a conclusion, declaringthat all KMT leaders present at the meeting agreed on the need for greater efforts being made in the joint campaign against the Soviets in Kiangsi, for closer cooperation between Canton and Nanking in the military field vis-a-vis the communists. The KMT leaders of the southwest pledged themselves to make more strenuous exertions in the march o Soviet territory.

Militarists at the Conference

Under the guise of national defence militarists gathered at Canton from Shanghai as well as from the south. Gen. Chiang Pei-chen, personal delegate of Chiang Kai-shek, first went to Canton, telling Gen. Chen Chitong (warlord of Kwangtung) to speed up his drive on the communists in Kiangsi as well as to aid Nanking in the work of unification. The latter phrase may mean different things to the different militarists. In the case of Chen Chitong unification signifies handing over Kwangtung to Chiang Kai-shek which he and his master, British imperialism,are quite unwilling to do. To Hu Han-min, the master politician now living in retirement in Hong Kong, Chiang's unification means cutting off his relations with Canton (his financial reservoir) as well as supporting Nanking in its present surrender to Japanese imperialism to which he is opposed for the simple reason that he wants to keep the anti-Japanese slogan as a weapon to win popular sympathy and postpone capitulation until his rise to power at Nanking. Viewed from the angle of Kwangsi militarists, Chiang's unification is a great threat to them and master, French imperialism, which has just succeeded in laying a firmer on the warlords of Kwangsi (adjacent to French Indo-China).

Whatever the implications of unification, the KMT militarists concerned must take up the matter and talk it over among themselves behind closed doors, especially at the moment when the red army has scored initial success in repulsing the KMT 5th campaign.

Besides Chiang Pei-chen and Gen. Sheh Yao, both representatives of Chiang Kai-shek, the Canton conference is attended by Ho Chien, dictator of Hunan; Pei Tsung-hsi, dictator of Kwangsi; Chen Chitong, dictator of Kwangtung; Li Chunjen, aid to Pei, and a number of ranking military officers. Politicians are excluded on the ground that the conference concerns national defence and communist-suppression alone. Practically all the military dictators of the southern provinces have honored the conference with their presence, a fact that has caused special anxiety among the public. The Japanese owned paper, Kiang Nan Chen Pao, has followed the ~~KMT~~ proceedings of the conference with special interest and considered the conference as an anti-Chiang Kai-shek gathering.

Decisions of the Conference

According to the interviews granted to the press by the militarists the conference reached the decision to finish the campaign against the Soviets at an earlier date by closer cooperation between Nanking and Canton. As to national defence the conference departed from the original objective and announced that measures for national defence shall be indefinitely postponed in order to avoid misunderstandings with Japan. The treacherous character of the KMT militarists is thus entirely laid bare. KMT militarists, politicians and fascists are all the same in one respect: capitulation to imperialism.

The concentration, at present, of the major part of the KMT bandit forces against the Soviets does not, however, exclude the possibility of another militarist war (a war among the militarists) in the near future. The expansion of Chiang's influence at the expense of other militarists with the assistance from Tokio is practically tantamount to the widening of the Japanese sphere of influence in China. It can not go on without grave anxiety to British, American and French imperialism who have vital territorial or commercial interest in China.

With active support from British and French imperialism the southern warlords may present a united front against the advance of Chiang Kai-shek as the vanguard of Japanese imperialism which, as is known to every body, wants to annex the whole of China with the help of Nanking. Of course all the bandit leaders of the Kuomintang will never relax their drive against the Soviets under any circumstance. E N D

Chinese Workers Correspondence.....Vol.4, No 33.....August 30, 1934

Contents

ANTI JAPANESE VANGUARD OF RED ARMY ADVANCES RAPIDLY

(1) Red Army Instructed to March Northward ..... p. 1.

(2) The Lushan Sale Conference of the Kuomintang ..... p. 2.

(3) The Successful Volunteers in Manchuria ..... p. 2.

(4) Chinese Trotskists Openly Back Kuomintang ..... p. 3.

(5) The Bankruptcy of Chinese Fascists ..... p. 4.

(6) Culture Under Soviets in Kiangsi ..... p. 6.

Red Army Instructed to March Northward

The following is an order issued by the revolutionary military council of Soviet China to the red army on August 1, 1934

1) The red army of Soviet China observes August 1, the day of world proletariat against imperialism, and the anniversary of the red army of Soviet China in the most tense atmosphere created by the 5th drive of imperialism and KMT. In spite of the fact that the Kuomintang concentrates all its troops, weapons and technique against the Soviets, particularly the central Soviet districts and its red army, the heroic red fighters achieved many spectacular successes in one year's bloody war: destruction of considerable parts of the 4th, 5th, 10th, 15th, 52nd, 80th and 99th divisions of the KMT bandits besides a fatal blow struck at the rest. Our present task consists in fighting for the final victory in shattering the 5th drive.

2) Following the occupation of Manchuria and Jehol, and the invasion of north China, Japanese imperialism is preparing for the seizure of Fukien, envisaging to convert China into its colony. Under the excuse of 'too impotent to resist Japan' the Kuomintang has recognized Manchukuo and Japanese rule in north China. Moreover, it is just engaged in clearing the ground for Japanese imperialism in Fukien in exchange for direct aid from imperialism to attack the Soviets of the workers and peasants. Evidently, the treacherous Kuomintang has become the ouvert agent of Japanese imperialism. Nay, it has become its hangman. Only the red army of the workers and peasants has proved its ability to liberate China from the yoke of Japanese and other imperialism. Our second task, therefore, consists in making direct war on Japanese imperialism.

3) The revolutionary military council under the central government of Soviet China has organised and dispatched the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army on a northern expedition against Japanese imperialism, with a view to directly making war on Japanese imperialism. Our vanguard has marched far into the rear of the Kuomintang armed bandits, capturing large quantities of ammunitions supplied to the KMT bandits by Japanese imperialism. Our vanguard advances rapidly on the citadel of Japanese imperialism in Fukien, to wit, Foochow (capital of the province).

4) On the fighting day of August 1 the whole body of commanders and political functionaries of the red army shall, in a thorough-going manner, explain the two great tasks just enumerated, and announce to the whole body of troops this order together with the anti-Japanese oath and the declaration on the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army issued by the revolutionary military council, seeing to it that every red fighter is acquainted with it.

Signed:

Chu Teh, chairman of the revolutionary military council.

August 1, 1934

The Lushan Sale Conference of the Kuomintang

On August 9 the Kuomintang fascists held a conference at Lushan, attended by Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chin-wei (prime minister), Huang Fu (head of the Peiping political council), Yin Tung (head of the Peiping-Mukden railway administration), Tang Yu-jin (vice-minister of foreign affairs), all known as the greatest traitors in the history of China. The conference accepted as far as has been known all the demands of Japanese imperialism discussed at Changchun and Dairen, and some of the demands personally presented by the Japanese minister, Ariyoshi. The Kuomintang traitors recognized the second Manchukuo in north China and promised to settle all outstanding issues in favor of Japan. They also discussed the maneuvers intended to deceive the masses and to conceal their betrayal.

At the very beginning the famous traitor, Yin Tung, reported the proceedings of the Dairen conference summoned under Japanese auspices, emphasizing that unless Japanese demands are all accepted without reservation the Kwantung army will take immediate action, humiliating the Kuomintang still further. He stated, on the contrary, that in complying with the demands of Japanese imperialism the KMT may receive financial and military aid from Japan for the 5th campaign now on the point of breakdown and for the suppression by KMT of the anti-imperialist and Japanese movement in China.

The next speaker was Huang Fu who expressed willingness to serve in north China (read: sell north China), assured by Wang Chin-wei that the national government had determined to accept all Japanese demands. He declined to return to the north in the event of hesitation on the part of the government.

Next the bandit leader of the KMT, Chiang Kai-shek took up the floor, insisting on the unconditional acceptance of the Japanese demands, regardless of all sacrifices, provided assistance shall be immediately forthcoming from the side of Japan for the offensive against the red army. Then thunderous applauses came from all sides, endorsing Chiang's new betrayal.

Deception under Discussion

Continuing, the traitors discussed the materials for home consumption. In this regard Wang's proposal was carried: immediately issue a manifesto in behalf of the government, explaining in detail the reasons why the new betrayal is necessary, in order to calm the angered masses.

But the people, more determined tha ever, will arm themselves and develop the national revolutionary war on an ever-widening front to repulse Japanese aggressions and to finish Chiang at an early date, tearing off the selling contract signed by the Kuomintang.

The Successful Volunteersin Manchuria

The Manchurian volunteers have displayed more activities under the protection of the blue tents (referring to Kiachiang) in contradiction to the Japanese propaganda of their annihilation. They operate in all directions from their bases in Guantao, Shansin and Fulin. They successfully carried out surprise attacks on Japanese and Manchurian troops, taking large cities, interrupting traffic on railways, etc. On the other hand, the Manchurian troops always mutinied and joined the volunteers as a result of Japanese persecutuion.

The trains carrying Japanese soldiers between Harbin and Poganichnaya on the Chinese Railway (Eastern) have been always subject to the attacks of the volunteers, especially in July. 20 Japanese soldiers perished in an en-

plosion arising out of bombs thrown by the volunteers.

Several months ago one of the leaders of the volunteers in Manchuria, Teng Teh-mei, fell into the trap set by the Japanese and was taken into custody accordingly. Though placed under arrest, the hero never submitted, never showed any sign of submission. His followers increased their vigor in the fight against the Japanese , his imprisonment to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Peasant Rising in 4 Hsiens

The peasants in Feng-chen and three other hsiens, driven to the end of patience by the molestation of Japanese troops, the persecution of Japanese ronins, the sharp fall in the price of agricultural products, etc, rose in a revolt, joining the volunteers in large numbers. The 'fearless' Japanese troops are rather panick-struchen. They are placing barbed wires around the outskirts of An-tung, digging trenches, etc, in feverish preparation against the onslaught of the volunteers.

On August 5 several hundred of the followers of Teng Teh-mei, disguising themselves as villagers, fought a street battle outside the western gate of Mukden, their objective being to pull out Teng Hsien-chi from the goal. The battle lasted several hours with the machine guns and field guns in operation. The entire Japanese garrison rushed to the front.

Partisan warfare of the volunteers has become very effective in tiring up Japanese troops. On July 20 a Japanese armed band led by regulars, numbering 57, was entirely wiped out by the volunteers at a certain point on the Nonna river. The Manchurian garrison at Hsing on the Chinese Eastern Railway was disarmed by the volunteers, the commander killed right on the spot, on July 30. Many minor engagements have ensued.

Mutinies of the Manchurian troops have become more frequent. On August 14 there was reported the desertion of 80 cavalry of the Manchurian army at Pogranichnaya. A week previous 300 soldiers under Li Shu-shin (Manchurian commander) refused to lay down arms and deserted into the mountains.

The Manchurian volunteers, having heard of the approach of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army, are preparing a warm reception by a much more vigorous campaign against the Manchurian and Japanese bandits.

.....

Chinese Trotskists Openly Back KMT

.....

In China there is now more evidence to confirm the counterrevolutionary character of the Trotskists in China. Chen Tu-shu, Pen Shu-tse and a dozen others who call themselves Trotskists have openly gone over to the side of the KMT bandits by a further betrayal to the working class of China.

At a retrial taking place recently in Nanking Chen and Pen openly declared that the red army of the Soviets is nothing but 'bandits and tramps', that the red army is unnecessary at present, to be organised according to their opinion only after the formation of the Soviets, a theory that had long been preached by these counterrevolutionaries but sneered at by the working masses.

Chen et Als 'Arrested'

It should be recalled that Chen et als, self-styled leaders of Trotskism in China, were 'arrested' in 1932, just at the moment when the Kuomintang bandits withdrew their troops from the anti-Japanese front and directed them against the red army in Hupeh-Honan-Anwhei. The KMT bandits 'arrested' them because they needed more than ever the services of the Chinese Trotskists. During the ensuing trial Chen and Pen bravely fought for the Kuomintang bandits exactly in the same way as the bandit leader Chiang Kai-shek fought the red armies at the front. In opening the campaign Chen and Pen fired hot shots at the red army and Soviets by saying that the name of red army is only a camouflage for bandits and tramps, that there is no need for the red army. The bourgeois press and KMT news agency fully utilized these shots of the Trotskists to re-enforce their red-suppressing campaign in

newspapers and journals. But, in fact, the 4th KMT canpaign broke down before the onslaught of the red army which grew out of the land revolution. Far from being bandits and tramps, the red army has become the main defensive force of the Soviet regime in China. These clear facts are a direct contradiction of the lies and slanders of the Chinese Trotskists.

Needless to say, the Trotskists arraigned were treated as guests of honor in the KMT prison. They have been living on the hospitality of the KMT bandits for almost two years, busying themselves with writing of articles and pamphlets for the furtherance of the KMT cause of capitulation and oppression. Chen wrote a book for Chiang Kai-shek entitled 'the Red Army' amplifying and illustrating his theory (theory of considering the red army as bandits and tramps) with fresh lies and slanders. The pamphlet is prefaced by Chiang Kai-shek.

Chen's New Job

Chen's job is now of greater importance under new conditions. With the proclamation of the armed self defence by the Chinese people, with the dispatch of the anti-Japanese vanguard by the Soviet government of China, with the sweeping successes of the red army in Fukien, the KMT bandits feel more menaced than ever and attempt to mobilize all the forces for defence.

Just this moment Chen and other Trotskists come out in the open to support the Kuomintang. Under the pretext of taking an appeal to the supreme court at Nanking Chen and his company denounced the anti-Japanese crusade of the red army by repeating the old slander, and stood solidly behind the KMT bandits for surrender and capitulation. On August 11 the Shanghai press featured the decision handed down by the supreme court on Chen's appeal, giving prominence to that passage of the the verdict which quotes Chen's denounciation of the red army as bandits and tramps.

Another passage of the verdict says, "Chen & Co. are rather erudited scholars in view of their objection to the peasant rioting led by the Stalinists with the help of bandits and disarmed soldiers. They have not the slightest egotism (?)." The court rewarded the acts of the Trotskists by reducing the sentence from ~~fourteen~~ 13 years to 8 years, restoring the civil rights deprived by the lower court, etc.

The gentlemanly treatment given to the Chinese Trotskists contrasts sharply with that accorded to the genuine revolutionaries, the communists and their allies who are subject to all sorts of torture invented by modern genius, for the simple reason that the Chinese Trotskists are followers of the KMT bandits on the political front.

While the whole country is raising the clamour for the speedy overthrow of the KMT traitors, Chinese Trotskists loudly shout the last slogan in defence of the shaken KMT bandits, a fact that proves beyond all doubt the real counterrevolutionary physioglonomy of Chinese Trotsikists.

The Bancruptcy of Chinese Fascists

In point of facts Chinese fascists, namely, the blue shirts, are the most reactionary, most inefficient, and most corrupt political organisation. In face of violent Japanese aggressions the fascist papers such as the Shanghai Chen Pao, the Social News, etc, have been and are advocating surrender to Japanese imperialism. They openly denounce the anti-Japanese revolutionaries and patriots. The fascist censors rule out all news concerning the anti-Japanese movement. Recently, they censored the programme and declaration of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, forbidding Chinese papers to publish anything of the sort. What is more intolerable, the fascists-traitors have of late arrested a score of the leaders of the armed self defence movement, comrades Yu Chi-chuan, Liu Yeh-yin, etc, torturing them, insulting them, etc. Hrere lies one of the causes underlying the rapid decline and decay of the fascist traitors.

Once recognizing the real face of the fascist traitors, the people of China have been staging struggles against fascism with persistence. In fact, anti-fascist fights have taken place in the factory, village, school, barracks, etc.

In the face of the anti-fascist struggles the fascist traitors have presented a gloomy picture of disintegration just like the German fascist bandits. The fascist traitors claim as one of the greatest achievements that last spring they established a control on culture, placing the book stores, schools, publishing houses, etc, under their brute domination, reviving the medeival practice of the Chin dynasty to burn books, preparing the people to accept the rule of Japanese and other imperialism. But even in this regard the fascist traitors have failed as predicted.

Take the school as an illustration. Here the fascist bandits have concentrated their energy, hoping to make the best out of the school. The Great China School, once one of the leading universities at Shanghai, has closed down under the fascist administration resulting from the intercenine warfare between the Whampoo fraction and the two Chen clique, both claiming to be orthodox fascists, fighting for the positions. Shots were frequently fired from both sides when arguments got hoter and hoter.

More Instances of Decay

The Kiangnan School virtually run by leading fascists has been dragging on a miserable existence as a result of the defection of a large section of the students under conditions of corruption and disgrace. In the Shanghai College of Law and Political Science the Whampoo and two Chen fractions have fought for the absolute control of the student association, clearly indicating that the fascists are torn asunder by internal strife. These isolated examples are enough to show the bancruptcy of the fascist bandits.

Turning to the periodicals, the fascist bandits have proved more greedy andx corrupt. The fascist bandits have run scores of periodicals from daily news to monthly, propagandizing for the revival of feudalism and humanism, only occassionally and carefully uttering a few demagogical phrases against the revolutionary movement. Fully aware of the reactionary nature and hollowness of these periodicals, the people used to carry on a rigid boycott against them.

The boycott in this instance, however, turns to the advantage of the fascist bandits who make a huge profit out of it. The boycott leads to reduced circulation, that is to say, to reduced expenses. The more reduced the expenses the greater are the profits for the fascist bandits. The reason is this: all fascists take a definite sum from the bandit party to defray the expenses of the journals, news apers, etc, pocketing the remainder of the money.

Under this practice all fascist papers are earning big money. The Outlook, a monthly, operated by Liu Pin-li, yields $600 net profit to Liu who gets $2,000 from the bandit party and also receives $300 salary a month in the National College of Commerce. Out of the $1,000 for the 'State and Society', a weekly, Tang Chin-pei earns $300 a month and puts it into his pocket, also receiving $300 sinecure from the national college of commerce. Similar examples may be multiplied but these are enough to show the height of the corruption of the fascist bandits.

The Contradiction Another Example

Yet one more example is at hand. The 'Contradiction' run by Pan Jeh-lun, a fascist bandit, declares bancruptcy owing to too much squeezes made by Pan. This fascist traitor receives $1,000 from the bandit party a month but pays little to the printing company, owing $1,677.37 to it. Failing to get the money, the company applied to the court for arrest of Pan, which the court granted. Accordingly, Pan was thrown into prison. Featuring this news, the whole press in Shanghai pushed the moral and economic bancruptcy into the limelight.

According to reliable news corruption and embezzlement have led to the arrest of Hsu Pei-gun, one of the highest cadres (head of the aviation office) and of Teng Win-yi, another high cadre; and consequently to the suspension of all activities of the special corps (murderers) and cultural assiciations organised by the Whampoo cadets. This inner decay gives a good chance to anti-fascist organisations to finish fascism at an early date and with comparative ease.

Culture Under The Soviets in Kiangsi

The victory of the Soviet revolution lays down the cornerstone of the development of Soviet culture. Without the Soviet government it is impossible to imagine the most advanced culture of humanity, especially in China where, as is known to everyone, culture is antiquated and dying. The central Soviet district is just pushing the culture canpaign with redoubled energy, having achieved the following results:

Education

The communist party of China has established the highest party school, the Lenist Institute, with a large attendance of graduates from the high schools. The institute has turned out a multitude of cadres for party work with a good showing. Under the auspices of the Soviet government two universities of high standing, the Soviet university and the red army university, have come into existence, attracting from the whole country students who are dissatisfied with the Kuomintang rotten education.

Under the red army university there are six different schools with emphasis on infantry. The total attendance is 3,000 students. The university gives a thorough training to candidates for offociers above the rank of regimental commanders such as political commissair for the division, divisional commanders, political commissair for the regiment, regimental commanders, etc. Attending the university are students, almost without exception, recalled from the front. Needless to say, these red fighters have gone through a long process of struggle at the front. They are almost all worker-and peasant-cadres. Eager to learn, they have displayed praiseworthy achievements in the field of learning and technique besides military drill.

Owing to its importance as the highest training school for cadres of the red army the R. A. university has the best equipment in all respects as compared with other institutes of learning. It lends a valuable helping hand in strengthening the red army. It plays a big part in consolidating the red army. The party and government devote the greatest energy to the development of the univeristy of the red army. Having left a longer history behind, the university of the red army has turned out many more students.

Throughout the Soviet territory there are many middle shcools local cadre schools, normal schools, etc. The elementary schools are more numerous, and can be found everywhere, all under the label of Leninist schools.

Finally, the consolidation of the commissariat for education under the central government will be a vital factor in the development of education in Soviet China.

Campaign against Illiteracy

Slowly but surely, the drive against illiteracy has been making fair progress under the stimulation of the government. Backed by all the resources available at present, a vigorous reading campaign has been going on in the red army, the government, among the masses and mass organisations. Even during the course of fighting the red armists have to set aside some time to learn to read. Designed to teach the masses to read, conspicuous wood signboards inscribed with large characters have been erected beside the highways in the village where the masses are supposed to pass frequently.

Among the mass of workers and peasants have been organised reading cricles, laying special stress on school education to push this work on. The literates are increasing in numbers at a greater rate. Liquidation of illiteracy should begin with the basic work of reading. But this does not mean that illiteracy is absolutely liquidated if one can read something. Abolition of illiteracy thus defined is of course comparatively easy. One is no doubt still illiterate if he can not comprehend simple writings by readingx or write simple letters. In this phase of the cultural camapign the Soviets have progressed fairly.

The Soviet Press

Study and learning circles of varicus discriptions have sprung up among the party, governmental, military and mass organisations. Cultural and educational work has been carried on in lecture, discussion and evening meetings. Almost in every organ of the government there is provided the Leninist circle for the furtherance of the Marxist and Leninist teachings. Likewise clubs ranging from the simple to the splendid have come into being in large numbers, considerably contributing towards the development of Soviet culture.

Parallel to the general rise in Soviet culture newspapers and books are in great demand, especially the former. The following publications appear at regular intervals: The Struggle, organ of the communist party of China; The Red China, organ of the Soviet government, appearing every two days; The Red Star, organ of the central military council; The True Word, organ off the central young communist league; The Soviet Worker, organ of All China Federation of Labour. Local party organisations have their own papers and periodicals.

The central military council issues a kind of illustrated paper at regular intervals, supplemented by others published to fit a particular occasion as in the case of the Red Aid.

As to the books many translations and pamphlets have appeared on Marxism, Leninism and military tactics. There are journals on literature, etc, published by mass organisations such as the anti-imperialist league for the defence of the Soviet Union, the Red Aid, etc---The Red Wave (name of a journal).

All papers and books are charged at cheap prices, cheaper by several hundred percent as compared with the Kuomintang China. In cities the Leninist book stores handle all papers and books of a revolutionary nature.

The Soviet Theatre

Under the central government the worker and peasant drama socities have been organised with ramifications in certain localities. Art has advanced rapidly under Soviet rule. The performances, dances, ballets and music of this society have won the thunderous applauses from the wide mass of the toilers. Governmental organs have their own drama societies either permanent or temporary as the GPU and the university of the red army, their performances having won a general reputation. Workers and peasants in the village have not infrequently appeared on the stage playing new dramas.

Soviet music is the next itm of interest to the outsiders. The Juichin (capital of the Soviets) musical band is well known. Pianos and violens have also found their way into Soviet territory. So with musicians who have graduated from music schools. Soviet music is reminiscent of the theatre of Shanghai. Many revolutionary ballets and songs are rpinted in the form of books.

Red sports are encouraged with the formation of baseball, football, basketball teams in the shcools and governmental organs. Stadia and auditoria are built up in the towns and cities. Recently, the central government has constructed a big stadium for the development of red sports.

Beautiful parks have also come into existence like the Lenin park in Tingchow. Impressive monuments in memory of the fallen red fighters are erected. Magnicicient buildings and mansions have made appearance under the supervision of Soviet archtects.

The proletarian literary movement has made a very brilliant debut. Soviet culture which is subordinated to the task of breaking through the imperialist-KMT encircling campaign is stadily on the upgrade movement.

E N D

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE.....Vol.4, No 32.....August 23, 1934

Contents

ENTIRE SOVIET CHINA MOBILIZED FOR WAR ON JAPAN
1,000,000 Red Army Sworn to Repulse Japanese Invaders !

(1) Foochow Likely to Fall.....p. 1
(2) The Anti-Japanese Oath of the Red Army..... p. 2
(3) Victories of Red Army in One Year..... p. 3
(4) Statement of Soviet Government on Anti-Japanese Vanguard.p. 4
(5) The Shanghai Ricsha Coolies Struck Work.....p. 6

Foochow Likely To Fall
In A Few Days

An official communique issued at Paisha, 12 miles north of Foochow (Capital of Fukien), on August 3, confirms the news that the red army has gained a sweeping success over the KMT bandits in Fukien, occupying a dozen of hsiens, disarming the whole division of Gen.Lu Shin-peng, seizing 21 military trucks at Shi-chun east of Lung-ai (near Changchow), etc, as reported in our last issue. The communique also states that the victorious red army captured 100 cases of ammunitions at Paisha, which were shipped by Japanese imperialism for the KMT bandits to clear the ground for further Japanese aggressions in south China.

Closing In On Foochow

While official information is still lacking, it may be safely stated, judging from press dispatches at hand, that the red army, with its units concentrated at Ying-ping (strategical point on the upper reach of the Min river), is advancing on Foochow from three directions, from Lienkiang in the north, from Nan-yu in the south, from Shuikow in the northwest, with the centre of gravity shifted in the north route. In that quarter are probably concentrated 50,000 red army and partisans. Along the south route marches probably an equal number of red troops who may turn on Chuan-chow at any moment, if so desired. The red units gathered at Yin-ping may send additional men down the Min river but their chief task consists in checking the southward march of the main body of the KMT bandits in an attempt to rescue the besieged Foochow. If need be, they may advance far into north Fukien, effecting a conjunction with the red army units operating there, and thence march into Chekiang.

For tactical reasons, however, the red army may not take Foochow just now although small detachments of the red army have been storming the outskirts of the provincial capital. Certain quarters hold the opinion that the red army may not enter Foochow unless assured the possibility to capture Chang-chow near Amoy and Chuan-chow half between Amoy and Foochow, thus cutting off KMT re-enforcements from the south. It is firmly believed that with the occupation of Foochow and Amoy the red army will launch a holy war against Japanese robbers as has been widely known. As will be stated below, 1,000,000 red troops, well trained and equipped, have sworn to oust Japanese invaders in a holy war of national revolution. The red army has assumed the responsibility to play the leading role in this war, supported by the people of the entire country (Soviet China and KMT China). The

will prove the only force capable of fighting the Japanese in words as well as in deeds. Probably more than 200,000 red troops have entered Fukien since August 1, organised as the vanguard of the north expeditionary force against Japanese imperialism, fighting their way northward and crushing the KMT resistence, relying on the backing of the people as they go along.

Victories on Other Fronts

Minor victories of the red army are also reported from other fronts. On May 30 the 25th army of the Soviets in Honan crushed three regiments of the 32nd division of the KMT bandits at Lin-yin-tse, killing and wounding 700 KMT bandits, including one regimental and many batallion-commanders. The same red army scored another victory in Loshan (Honan) on June 6, sending one brigade of the 44th bandit division on light, disarming two battalions, capturing 200 rifles. The victorious red army cut off the motor road from Shin-yang to Hwen-chuan, calling halt to the Kin-Han railway service. The local populace entertained the red fighters with tea, following the usual mode of Chinese hospitality, recognising the red army as their warm friend.

For a third time the 25th red army beat the KMT bandits in Honan. At Yan-chia-tien the red army met two regiments of the 44th division of the KMT bandits only several days following the second victory. The red army made a bold charge, cutting the bandits into parts, capturing 200 rifles, taking 200 prisonners, killing 400, seizing one wireless set, etc. Were it not for nightfall, the red fighters might have finished the whole body of the KMT bandits.

The red armies operating on the Hunan border took Kwei-tung hsien of Hunan province, capturing large quantities of ammunitions and arms. The day following, the red army captured several bandit officials who told the story that with supplies falling short everyday soldiers of the bandit army have deserted in increasing numbers, expressing much indignation at the attack on Soviet China.

THE ANTI JAPANESE OATH OF THE RED ARMY THROUGHOUT
Soviet China on August 1

With the taking of oath by the red army on August 1, the date usually set for anti-war and anti-fascist demonstration throughout the world, the armed self defence campaign backed by the whole country (except the KMT traitors) has taken on a sharp turn. War on Japanese imperialism is no longer an illusion but a potentiality bordering on reality. The capture of Foochow and Amoy by the red army will serve as the signal for a general offensive against Japanese robbers, it is stated in certain circles. First of all, the red army will, supported by patriots and toiling masses, drive out Japanese imperialism from Fukien, then marching northward to recover the lost territories in the north. It will crush the treacherous KMT bandits on the way if the latter should resist and interfere with the holy war of the Chinese people.

In compliance with the instructions of the revolutionary military council more than 1,000,000 red army and red guards took on August 1 the following oath the text of which reads:

1. We are the army of the workers and peasants, always standing in the van against Japan and imperialism, fighting for the independence and freedom of China.

2. We pledge ourselves to fight to death against Japanese imperialism which has massacred our brothers and grabbed our territory and property, now contemplating to annex the whole of China after the occupation of Manchuria and north China.

3. We violently protest against the betrayal of the treacherous KMT which, after selling half of the country, is envisaging to hand China over to imperialism.

4. We succeeded in establishing the Soviet regime at the cost of our blood, having overthrown the rule of KMT and imperialism within the Soviet confines, but the Kuomintang desires to destroy the Soviets for the sake of imperialism, an attempt against which we will fight to death.

5. We pledge ourselves to fight against the imperialist intervention of the Soviet Union which is the bulwark against imperialism in the world and a friend of Chinese masses.

6. We support the declaration of war on Japan by the central Soviet government, support the six points of the anti-imperialist programme of the Chinese communist party, fighting shoulder to shoulder with with the workers and peasants of the whole world, with the anti-Japanese masses of China, with people's revolutionary army and volunteers in Manchuria. We will fight to the last drop of blood the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. We want to make war on Japan, ousting Japanese imperialism from Chinese soil.

The above is the whole text of the oath taken by red fighters. There is a little variation in the wording of the oath for the red guards and youth vanguards but in the main the red armists are quite outspoken on one point, namely, the war on Japanese imperialism which constitutes the kernel of the oath. Of course the war on Japan is at present inseparable from the counter-offensive against the Kuomintang bandits for the simple reason that the KMT has become the mainstay of Japanese imperialism in the latter's aggressions in China.

It seems that the red army can not move beyond the Soviets frontiers insofaras the KMT bandits are closing in on Soviet China with more than 1,000,000 troops (the major part of which are trained by German militarists). But it is a clear fact that the heroic red army has broken through the encircling campaign of the KMT bandits, now marching on Foochow, Chuanchow and Changchow, ready to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism where it is deemed convenient so to do. Hating the treachery and betrayal of the KMT, the ranks of the white bandits committed to a policy of defending Japanese imperialism at the expense of China are not only wavering but actually have joined the red army in the north expeditionary force against Japan. A case in point is the 500 soldiers of the garrison at Shiukow, who gladly shook hands with the red army for a joint war on Japanese highway robbers (They joined on the approach of the red army on August 1).

The red troops that have been sweeping Fukien are all dubbed the vanguard of the anti-Japanese expeditionary force of the Soviet government, bearing in their arms the anti-Japanese banners in compliance with the demands of the whole country---liberation of China from Japanese and imperialist shackles and further aggressions.

VICTORIES OF THE RED ARMY IN ONE YEAR
Stastically Stated

In direct contradiction to the KMT slanders and libel claiming victories for the white bandits incomplete stastics as set forth in the 53rd issue of the Red Star give the conclusive proof that from November, 1933, to July, 1934, the red army has defeated more than 100 regiments of the white bandits, annihilating more than 40 regiments, capturing tens of thousands of rifles, etc.

From July, 1933, to July, 1934, the red army in Kiangsi defeated 41 regiments of the white bandits, disarming more than 20 regiments, taking over 20,000 prisonners including 4 brigadier-generals, 4 regimental commanders, five majors, etc.

The 4th red army defeated over 60 regiments of the white bandits, disarming 10 regiments, from 1933 to April, 1934. The red army operating on the Hunan-Hupeh borders scattered 4 brigades and 3 regiments, disarming

one brigade and three regiments of the white bandits (20 regiments altogether). The red army along the Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi frontier crushed 5 regiments and 3 battalions of the white bandits, dis arming three battalions. from November, 1933, to July, 1934.

Putting the isolated stastics together, the red army defeated seven divisions, 5 brigades, 24 regiments, 13 battalions, aggregating 100 regiments. from July, 1933, to July, 1934, more than 40 regiments perished at the hands of the red army. This staggering victory proves the correctness of the leadership of the revolutionary military council and the enthusiastic support given by the masses to the red army in the war against imperialism and Kuomintang.

ON THE NORTHERN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE OF THE RED ARMY AGAINST JAPAN

A Statement Issued by the Central Government of Soviet China and the Revolutionary Military Council of the Chinese Red Army, July 15, 1934

.....

Workers, Peasants, Soldiers and All Revolutionary Masses in China!

The criminal Japanese imperialism has been rounding out its possessions in north China after the occupation of Manchuria, Jehol, and Inner Mongolia while, at the same time, contemplating the direct seizure of Fukien in south China by the dispatch of naval, air and land forces in a hurry. In taking this action, Japanese imperialism entertains the thought of converting China into a Japanese colony, enslaving the entire Chinese people, massacring, raping, exploiting them at random.

KMT's Thorough-going Surrender

The KMT militarists from Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Hsueh-liang, etc, persistently persued a policy of surrender and betrayal vis-a-vis Japanese aggressions. They sold out Manchuria, Jehol and Inner Mongolia. Now they sold out north China and Fukien by tacit recognition of the Manchu State through the resumption of railway and postal services. They aid Japanese imperialism in the suppression of the anti-Japanese movement as carried on by the Chinese people, of the anti-Japanese boycott movement, of the partisan warfare of the anti-Japanese volunteers in Manchuria. Under the excuse of 'impotence to resist Japan' they concentrated more than 1,000,000 men, spent more than 1,000,000,000 dollars and mobilized all airplanes and guns in successive but futile drives on the Chinese Soviets and red army which have proved to be the sole force capable of resisting Japanese and other imperialism. All these bear out the assertion that the KMT militarists are the most loyal servants of Japanese imperialism and that the KMT militarists are the most treacherous in the history of China.

The Soviet government of China and the red army of the workers and peasants under its control have repeatedly appealed to the people of China to arm themselves and to stage a national revolutionary war in repulsing Japanese aggressions. They have declared war on Japan. They have issued an order of emergency mobilization, telling the people of Soviet China to get ready for a direct war on Japanese imperialism.

The Soviets and the red army have proclaimed to the people of China: (1) stop attack on the Soviets and red army, (2) give the people the elementary democratic rights such as liberty of speech, assembly, association, strike, demonstration, etc, (3) immediately arm the people and form anti-Japanese volunteers on a mass scale for the defence of China——three conditions under which they are willing to conclude a war agreement with any armed unit in China to fight Japanese imperialism.

The Soviets and red army have repeatedly protested against the Tangu agreement, against direct negotiations between China and Japan, against the recognition of Manchukuo created by Japanese imperialism, against the sale of north China by the Kuomintang. They stand for open aid to the Manchurian anti-Japanese volunteers and all forms of anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movement throughout the length and breadth of China. They are opposed to the suppression and massacre of the anti-Japanese and

anti-imperialist movement from the side of imperialism and Kuomintang.

Mass Support

The workers, peasants, soldiers and all revolutionary masses throughout the whole country have shown a great indignation over the KMT betrayal of Manchuria, Jehol, Inner Mongolia, north China, Fukien and the whole of China, and rallied behind the anti-Japanese programme and action of the Soviets and red army, a fact that is responsible for the feverish KMT attack on us, hoping thus to create a wide gulf between the Soviets and red army, on the one hand, and the people of the whole China, on the other; preventing us from fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Manchurian volunteers in a war to dislocate Japanese imperialism from Chinese soil. Ignoring the proposal of the Soviets and red army to fight Japan on a united front, the Kuomintang militarists have displayed more disgraceful betrayal and intensified the 5th drive on the Soviets, helping Japanese imperialism in the annexation of China.

For this reason the Soviets and red army, in order to mobilize the whole force in a war against Japanese imperialism, can not but fight in the first instance a bloody battle with the 1,000,000 KMT bandits, keeping Soviet China which has freed itself from imperialism safe from further outrage and betrayal of the KMT bandits, lackey of imperialism. We will under no circumstances give up the revolutionary base of China (a base against imperialism) which rose out of numerous battles with the KMT bandits. The Soviets and red army, however, will under no condition tolerate the downfall of the Chinese nation at the hands of Japanese imperialism nor the sale of the whole country by the Kuomintang traitors nor the massacre of the Chinese people by Japanese imperialism . Nor can they watch the Manchurian volunteers fighting single-handed.

Thus the Soviets and red army have decided, regardless of any difficulty, to send the anti-Japanese vanguard on a northern expedition to fight Japan, to be followed by the main body of the red army fighting shoulder to shoulder with all the armed units of China against Japanese imperialism under the condition that the latter units accept the three terms laid down by the Soviets and red army.

Joint Front Offered

People of China! The vanguard of the Chinese red army is willing to resist Japan on a united front with the people of the whole country and all armed units and to crush Japanese imperialism in a national revolutionary war. All anti-Japanese masses ought to assist our anti-Japanese vanguard in every way possible, to rally around our vanguard, to join our vanguard, to arm themselves and fight Japanese robbers who made a violent intrusion into China. All anti-Japanese masses are certainly our companions. We must join together. All individuals, groups and armed units who forbid or impair our anti-Japanese actions are traitors and Japanese slaves, and ought to be licked out by our joint action. We hold that only a national revolutionary war actively supported by the people of the whole country can finish Japanese and other imperialism, achieve liberation and independence of the nation and preserve the territorial integrity of China.

Five Points Laid Down

For the victory of the national revolutionary war the Soviets a army propose the following five points: (1) peristently fight agai KMT sale of Manchuria, Jehol, Inner Mongolia, North China, Fukien whole country, against the KMT treacherous and disgraceful direc tions with Japan, against the recognition of Manchukuo; abandon lusions over the possible aid from imperialist robbers, either league of nations or from Yankee imperialism; (2) break off d lations with Japan, proclaim null and void the Tangu agreeme cret treaties with Japan, mobilize all land, naval and air na in a war against Japan, cease attacks on the Soviets an mic embargo immediately, ennabling the red army to fight (3) call masses of the whole country to arm themselves a lunteers and partisans against Japanese imperialism wit from KMT arsenals or depots or imported from abroad; anti-Japanese volunteers in Manchuria and the anti-Ja red army, (4) confiscate all enterprises and propert ism and traitors, stop payment on principal and int loans of China, institute the progressive tax, fi

out of the total amount of the KMT military appropriations, (5) organize everywhere anti-Japanese bodies including the boycott, collection of funds for the Manchurian volunteers, red army committees, anti-Japanese pickets, anti-communications, propaganda, transport corps, etc drawing in the broad masses, regardless of age, sex, religious and political affiliations, making use of strikes and demonstrations as a protest against Japanese aggressions and the surrender of the Kuomintang.

The Soviets and red army fight for this programme at all costs. The Soviets and red army appeal to the masses of the whole country for the support to and realisation of this programme.

Let lackeys of imperialism cry out that China is 'impotent to resist Japan'. Let the KMT traitors cry out that China is 'impotent to resist Japan'. But, be that as it may, the anti-Japanese general mobilization of the masses throughout the country, the anti-Japanese mass armament of the whole country and the anti-Japanese solidarity of the whole country are strong enough to crush Japanese and other imperialism!

Signed:

Mou Tseh-tung; Han Yin, Chang Kuo-tao; chairman and vice-chairmen of the Central Government of Soviet China, respectively;

Chu Teh; Chow En-lai, Wong Kia-hsiang; chairman and vice chairmen of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Red Army of Soviet China.

July 15, 1934.

THE FIGHT OF THE RICSHA COOLIES AT SHANGHAI

The fight of the ricsha coolies involving some 100,000 workers is a major struggle for the month. The fact that the struggle broke out not suddenly but after the elapse of a rather long brewing period in direct defiance of the strict order of Chiang Kai-shek (bandit chief of the Kuomintang) to the contrary is a conclusive proof of the workers' rising fighting mood during the very process of the sharpening of the KMT economic and national crisis. This action of the ricsha coolies practically set the KMT interdiction to naught. The coolies, well united, not only defied the Kuomintang but triumphed over it politically.

Cause of the Fight

Sometime in July the Shanghai municipal council promulgated a new set of regulations governing the ricsha business aiming at direct control. In the face of the violent opposition from the ricsha owners the council yielded to the capitalists by amending the regulations in certain respects on August 7. But the council, as was expected, stood firm in dealing with the ricsha coolies who were hit by the new order. On August 8 a grave situation arose when coolies paralized the ricsha business by a partial strike.

Imperialism has long been desirous of cutting down the competition of the ricsha coolies with the tramway cars, buses and taxis by limiting the number of the ricshas. As far back as in 1924 the council restricted the ricshas to 10,000. And the traffic commission under the council proposed to reduce that number to 5,000 within ten years, a proposal that was never put into operation owing to the opposition of the ricsha owners. Then the ricsha committee set up in September, 1933, after a full study, suggested direct control of the council over the ricshas and coolies as the first step towards the restriction of the number of the ricshas. The new regulations worked out by the committee were endorsed by the council and promulgated in July.

The new regulations have the following features: (1) registration of the ricsha owners who must take out a license, (2) beginning with August

reduction of ricsha rent from $1.40 to $1.00 (small money) per day, to be further reduced to $0.80 in 1935, (3) registration of the ricsha coolies who must take out licenses the number of which is limited to 40,000 or one third of the present number. Each day the coolies must each contribute 10¢ towards the funds under the administration of the so-called Pullers Mutual Aid Association (to be pocketed by the imperialists and Chinese capitalists).

The Ricsha Monopoly

In one respect the new regulations created a virtual monopoly for the ricsha owners on the simple ground that owing to the restricted number of ricshas available for rent the coolies who come to the city in ever-increasing numbersfor a livelihood have certainly fewer chances to make a living on ricsha-pulling.

The 14 dimes paid by the coolies as rent eats up 47.5% of the daily income of the puller. Among the 55 families investigated only one is able to go along fairly. Practically all the coolies are on the starvation line, borrowing all the time at an usurious rate of interest. The Sinwenpao reported on August 11 the suicide of a coolie by hanging through the presure of usury. In addition the ricsha owners operate gambling houses and take commissions from the winnings of the coolies. Another thing, equally prejudicial to the coolie, is the attempt of the ricsha owner to bind the puller to his ricshas by a loan of, say, from five to twenty dollars.

Considering that the ricsha owners pockets too much money from the coolies the Shanghai municipal council feels 'obliged' to take action for the direct control of the ricsha business. The council itself wants to share more of the super-profits reaped by the owners. According to the ricsha report of the council, pp.64-65 owners of the ricsha earn $21-23 a month on the average or 100%-300% while the council takes from $10 to $18 for each license. In 1928 a license was valued at $750 (market value).

The Struggle of the Coolies

Defeated or, rather, cooperating with the owners or contractors, the council turns on the coolie by a ruthless offensive, namely, restriction of the number of the coolies and intensified exploitation. The Council claims to have reduced the ricsha rent from 14 dimes to 12 a day but owing to the decreased ~~power~~ earning power of the coolie 12 dimes a day is yet too much. The earnings of the coolie have fallen off for two reasons. Firstly, the small money and coppers, particularly the latter, have steadily depreciated (ricsha carfare usually paid in these coins). Secondly, competition from the buses and tram cars has become ~~more~~ keener.

With their grievances still deepened further, several hundred coolies went on a partial strike, interfering with the pulling of the ricshas on August 9. Later on the number increased up to several thousand, sharpening the struggle still further. The strikers put forward the following demands:

1) Reduce the ricsha rent down to 8 dimes, small money,
2) Give free medical treatment to coolies, sanitary appliances, etc,
3) Against registration,
4) Free meals to unemployed and sick coolies,
5) Against restriction of ricshas to 10,000,
6) Against arrest and beating of policemen,
7) Passengers solicited on any street.

These are the minimum demands of the coolies coupled with militant action of a large section of the pullers who fought with the police. On two successive days the Settlement police rounded up some 1,000 coolies under charges of disturbing peace. Dozens of the strikers are still held by the police, charged with the same offence (disturbance of peace). But in face of mass action for the release of the strikers the police had to set free hundreds of the militant workers.

E N D

C. & S. B. Registry *File No.*.....

SUBJECT

(27) C.W.C., Vol.4, No.3, 18.1.34.
Addressed: D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel, Kiangsi Rd., Shanghai.

(27A) C.W.C., Vol.3, No.86, 14.12.33,
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.

(27B) C.W.C., Vol.3, No.83, 25.10.33.
Addressed: Mr. S. Fermma Gongles, 1106 Remedios Ave.,
Tayabas, Tayabas Province, Phillippine Islands.

(27C) C.W.C., Vol.3, No.84, 7.12.33.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life, 24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

(27D) C.W.C. (as above).
Addressed: Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.

(27E) C.W.C. (as above).
Addressed: Editor, Young Worker, 38 Gt. Ormond St., London,
W.C.1.

C. & S. B. Registry *File No.*

SUBJECT

(27F) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 81, 11.10.33.
Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris.

(27G) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 80, 4.10.33.
Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris, France.

(27H) Report by D.S.I. Golder, 17.4.34.
Report by D.I. Ross , 10.4.34.
Memorandum on Demarce C. Bess.
C.W.C. (7 pages), undated.
Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

No. [illegible]
Date [illegible]

April 17 34.

Dear Mr. Steptoe,

I forward herewith for your information extracts from an undated issue of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" which has been obtained from the Chinese Post Office. The cover containing this paper was addressed to "Editor, Workers' Life, No. 24 High Holborn, London, C.W.1" and was returned to Shanghai after attempts to deliver it to the addressee had failed.

Yours sincerely,

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 17, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. D
Date 17 APR 1934

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by D.S.I. Golder *Forwarded by* J B Lu D.I.

With reference to the memo (attached) dated April 16, 1934, issued by the Officer i/c Special Branch relative to the contents of the attached copies of the "Chinese Workers Correspondence". The data contained in the attached papers is too old to be of value to the various Consular authorities, that is, with the exception of that contained on pages 5 and 6 of the document addressed under cover to the "Editor Workers Life, No. 24 High Holborn, London, C.W.1." which is incomplete and undated. As reference is made to certain alleged actions of Sir Miles Lampson, former British Minister to China, it might be of interest to the British Authorities as they may be able to identify the source of the information.

A copy of that part of the article coming into the possession of the Police is hereto attached.

Em Golder
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy of a report contained dn pages 5 and 6 of an incomplete copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence". This document is also undated.

- - -

Thirty six fighting planes of 700 h.p. each were ordered from U.S.A. by Nanking. Some 20 have arrived in mid August. May American air force training officers have been hired by K.M.T. (Japanese.paper)

Informations of Japanese Naval authority reported: Cruiser Fulton of U.S.A. was unloading machine guns and aircraft parts at Amoy. A railway is planned between Chan-chow(漳州) and Loong Yuen(龙岩)on a loan of ten millions. (this railway is evidently for the convenience of anti-red campaign - c.w.c.). Two submarines, six airplanes, six anti-aircraft guns and 5,000 cannon balls are exchanged with Fukien Naval authority for the right of assuring a naval base for U.S.A. at Tung-Shan-Wan (東山湾)of Fukien Coast and the arrangement of coal depot nearby. (Rango, July 27.)

The China Aviation Company of Sino-American capital is developing a new Shanghai-Canton line, besides the original Shanghai-Hankow, Hankow-Tsungking, and Shanghai-Peiping lines, and further planes are pending.

A big amount of old munitions has been bought by Nanking from Manila. (Japanese news).

And it is rumoured that a secret aviation agreement existed between Nanking and Washington, in which U.S.A. is to supply a certain number of air force training officers, to sell a certain number of aeroplanes to China, and be responsible in organizing a strong air force for Nanking within a certain period of time.

The share of the British

1.While T. V. Soong was in London, a loan of £5,000,000 was raised, mostly in the form of machines and railway materials.

2.Thirteen aeroplanes were recently purchased from Britian.

3.The Preparatory Committee of the Chan-chow-Loong Yien Railway, in Fukien, has decided to buy at least partly British rails, cars, machines and if necessary British engineers will be employed (July 25, Rango).

4.A loan of $20,000,000 was granted to Liu Shang, generalisimo of Szechuen troops, by Lord M. Lampson, mostly in the form of machines and ammunitions, the security of which being the salt revenue of the province. And British imperialists are utilizing the Tibetan Troops to expend their forces into Szechuen. A detail account of British activities in Szechuen was given in a previous no. of this correspondence. (Vol. 3 No. 72).

Besides, British trades along the Yangtsze River have completely recovered since boycott movement against Japan existed. And in South China, the British still maintain the monopolized situation.

France

1. The Railway Depart.of the Central K.M.T. Government is proceeding a loan amounting to $20,000,000 from the French imperialists for the construction of 221 km. Chong-Shien-Sek Ka Chang Railway(潮石铁路) (July 16, Shanghai

Paper).

2. Japanese information states that France has sold some aeroplanes and machine guns to Nanking as well.

3. In the 1st half of April, the French imperialists have taken by force nine small isles belonging to the Sisha Isles (西沙羣島) in the Sea south of Kwangtung, aiming to establish a naval base between Saigon and Kwangchow Bay for the French battleships, aeroplanes and submarines. The French occupation of course is agreed by Kuomintang.

4. The French imperialists also participate in the partition of West China (Refer to No. 72 of this correspondence).

Germany.

1. T. V. Soong auctioneered China's interests in both Berlin and Hamburg. As soon as he arrived in Germany, Reuter's service reported (July 23)that China has decided to give a first order of 30 fighting aeroplanes to German factories, and that the German are building these aeroplanes in Estonian territory where they are ~~xxxx~~ some old worn-out factories and cheap labour, so that the Versailles Treaty may not be violated.

2. Germany has sent 73 military advisers to Nanking and sold Nanking a lot of munitions (Japanese information).

3. Germany has obtained the right of the construction of a railway, starting from the Siberian border, passing thru Ching Hai(青島) and along the Yangtsze River to reach Shanghai. (Japanese information)

4. The Industry Depart. of Central K.M.T. Government together with Liu Shang, chieftain of Szechuen, has raised a $20,000,000 loan from a German Co. for the establishment of a steel work in Szechuen. The draft agreement has been signed, interest being 6% per annum, capital to be repaid in eight years. The loan is half paid in the form of machines. A delegate from the Co. and a ~~xxxxxx~~ Yang, Chief of the Industrial Dept., were called to Szechuen by Chieftain Liu Shang, to discuss further details of the loan. (June 20, Shanghai Paper).

Italy

Besides studying some fascist murdering experiences, T.V. Soong has also raised a big loan from Italian imperialists. The amount is not known, some said it was 30,000,000 Lires. According to information from Japanese sources, a portion of this loan is for purchasing 16 zeppelins and some twenty aeroplanes. (But Shanghai papers reported that 70 aeroplanes were purchased from Italy). A paragraph from Shanghai papers, July 24, would help to prove this facts.

"When Minister Soong passed Italy this time he has ordered many fighting aeroplanes of the C.R. 30 style from the Fiat Factory. The Shanghai agent for that factory, in order to arouse the interest of the local people for aviation and to show the supremacy of their planes, made an aerial manoeuver yesterday at 5.30 in the Hungjao Aerodrome.....the planes have 750 h.p. and fly 240 miles an hour....."

Other minor imperialists as Czechoslovakia also had some share in the auction of China's interest by K.M.T. leaders.

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch

Date April 10, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 12916
Date 10/4/34

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross

I forward herewith nine typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on April 9,1934. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in Shanghai, London, Paris and the Philippine Islands, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-

(1) Addressee: "Editor, Workers' Life, 24 High Holborn, London, C.W.I."

Enclsoure: An incomplete and undated copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence."(page 5 to page 11)

Contents: (a) Growth of Imperialists Influence over Chinese Economy.

(b) The Corruption of Old Szechuen.

(c) High Tide of Mutiny among Kuomintang Soldiers.

(d) Workers' Struggles in Kuomintang China.

(2) Addressee: "Secy. A-I.L.,3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris, France."

Enclsoure: Vol.III,No.80, dated October 4, 1933.

Contents: (a) Second National Soviet Congress to be held in December.

(b) The Bankruptcy of Chinese National Economy- the Decline of Chinese National Industries and Commerce.

(c) World Anti-War Conference Finally Held in Spite of the Ban by Impt-KMT Alliance.

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(3) Addressee: "Secy A-I.L.,3 Rue Parmentier,Neuilly, Paris."

Enclosure: Vol.III, No.81, dated October 11, 1933.

Contents: (a) A Review of the Kuomintang's 4th Anti-Red Campaign.

(b) Military Achievements of the Red Armies in the Upper Half of 1933.

(c) The "Life-and-Death Struggle" of Kuomintang.

(d) The Meeting of the World Anti-War Conference.

(4) Addressee: "Mrs.Fermma Gongles, 1106 Remedios Ave, Tayabas, Tayabas Province, Philippine Islands."

Enclosure: Vol. III, No.83, dated October 25, 1933.

Contents: (a)Bankruptcy of Chinese Rural Economy.

(b)Independence declared in Inner Mongolia as result of Japanese Agitation.

(c)Imperialists Active in Singkiang Civil War.

(d)Soviet Development in Szechuen Worries the Imperialists.

(5) (6) (7)

Addressee: "Editor, Young Worker, 38 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.I."

"Editor, Workers' Life, 24 High Holborn, London, C.W.I."

"Secy, W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol. III, No.84, dated December 7, 1933.

Contents: (a) The People's Government in Fokien.

(b) Bird-Eye's View of Economic Reconstruction in Soviet China.

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

-3-

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

(8) Addressee: "Secy, W.E.A.,16 Harper Street, London,W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol.III, No.86, dated December 14,1933.

Contents: (a) Peasants Rioting against Tax in Kiangsu.

(b) First Blow to Kuomintangs' 5th Campaign.

(c) Workers' Struggles in White Districts of China for October 1933.

(9) Addressee: "Mr.D.C.Bess, Metropol Hotel, Kiangsi Road, Shanghai."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.3, dated January 18, 1934.

Contents: (a) The anti-Japanese Partisans in Manchuria.

(b) The National Currency Crisis in its Acute Stage.

(c) Greater Tasks Assigned to Aeroplanes during the 5th Campaign.

Regarding the last mentioned addressee (No.9) it will be recalled that the following entry "D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel" was contained in a notebook which was found by the Police on May 15, 1933, in the room occupied by× Miss Ting Ling (丁玲), at 7 Quinsan Gardens. Mr.× Bess upon being interviewed was non committal. He later admitted, however, that in his capacity as a journalist, he had made the acquaintance of Mr. Slepach and Mr. Rover, Tass correspondents in Peiping and Shanghai respectively and also Mr.C.F. Glass. He also stated that he received regularly from an unknown source a "red" publication called "The China Peasants' and Labourers' Correspondence" (Chinese Workers' Correspondence) which he used to forward his paper the Christian Science Monitor.

× File D 11835

× see also index of Bess file D. 5501

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
-4-

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

An extract from file D-4875 on the subject of D.C. Bess is attached herewith.

In view of the fact that the copy of the Chinese Workers' Correspondence of January 18, 1934, was returned to the Chinese Post Office, it would appear that Mr. Bess has either left Shanghai or has changed his address, and in this connection further enquiries are being continued.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SECRET

Extract from File D-4875 - re: D. C. Bess.

In connection with the address mentioned "D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel", it is interesting to note that this individual is an American journalist and correspondent to the Christian Science Monitor, an American Daily Newspaper. He was interviewed by D.S. Tilton and D.S. Sorrie at 12.15 p.m. May 18 when the object of the interview was briefly explained by D.S. Tilton and that his name had been found in a room at 7 Quinsan Gardens. Mr. Bess immediately stated that the only explanation he could offer was that the occupant of the room at No.7 Quinsan Gardens may be connected in some way with a monthly "Red" journal called 'The China Peasants and Labourers Correspondence' of which he had received regularly until a month ago, a copy from an unknown source, addressed to him in a plain typewritten envelope. These publications, he states, he forwarded to his paper in America. He explained that he has been living in Shanghai for about a year and a half, and that he formerly resided in Peking where he met a Mr. Slepach, correspondent of the Tass (Soviet) News Agency, who, he states, has since returned to Russia. Bess worked together at one time with Slepach in Manchuria, and through him he became acquainted in Shanghai with C. F. Glass and V. Rover, former local Tass Agent. Slepach mentioned to Bess that the "Red" journal contained interesting news and as result Bess was in receipt of copies until recently. Bess also remarked that Rover and Glass were both well known to the Police and in his opinion Glass was a very smart man. Bess who appeared to possess a profound knowledge of communism it was deemed unwise to ask him any questions other than those bearing on the object of the visit. In answer to certain questions he stated that he had never met or worked together at any time with any Chinese in view of the fact that he had no Chinese friends. He admitted that he had caused certain

of the articles appearing in the above mentioned "Red" journal to be published in the Christian Science Monitor. He regretted that he could not hand D.S. Tilton a copy of the "Red" journal as he had not secured one this month. In connection with the finding of his name and address he appeared to be very anxious to know how many addresses were actually found and it was obvious that he was endeavouring to gain further information than the very brief facts given to him explaining the object of our visit. D.S. Tilton informed him, however, that this information was not yet known. A significant fact in connection with this interview is that D.S. Tilton and D.S. Sorrie visited the Metropole Hotel at about 10 a.m. the same day (May 18) to obtain an interview. Mr. Bess was in but refused to see us at that time and requested that we return at 12 noon.

Memorandum.

April 11, 1934.

DEMAREE C. BESS

Demaree C. Bess, an American citizen, was born in 1893 at Kansas City, Missouri. In addition to studying at a high school in his native town, he attended and graduated from the Columbia University, Missouri.

He is reputed to have worked on various of the Kansas City daily newspapers until 1920 when he became connected with the Christian Science Monitor of Boston, Mass. He apparently impressed his employers for in 1924 he came to China as the Far Eastern Correspondent of the Monitor. He came from the U.S.A. to Shanghai where he stayed from April 1924 until the middle of 1925 when he made a two year tour of Japan in the interest of his paper.

In May 1927 he was ordered to Peiping by his employers and it was in Peiping that he met the present Mrs. Dorothy G. Bess, a divorcee, who was at one time the wife of Randall Gould, present Executive Editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

Whilst in Peiping Bess made the acquaintance of and became very intimate with Mr. Slepach, Soviet citizen and representative of the Tass News Agency in Peiping. Bess is reputed to have worked in close co-operation with Slepach in Manchuria and through him became acquainted with V. Rover, at one time Shanghai representative of Tass,and another radical named C. F. Glass, a British subject, who is reputed to have been at one time connected with H. Isaacs, an American citizen of pronounced communist tendencies.

Bess and his wife left Peiping for Shanghai by rail about April 20, 1932, and arrived in Shanghai on April 24, and on arrival here both put up at the Metropole Hotel.

On May 18, 1933, officers of the S.M.P. interviewed Bess in the Metropole Hotel in connection with the finding of his name and address in a room at No. 7 Quinsan Gardens occupied by Miss Ting Ling(丁玲) and a male Chinese named Fung Pah Ming (馮伯明) alias Manu Fung alias Fung Kwang Chi(馮光之), who posed as her husband.

Bess stated, when questioned, that he was in receipt of a monthly journal entitled "The China Peasant and Labourers Correspondence", a "Red" publication recommended to him as containing items of interest by Slepach and it was probably in that connection that his name had appeared.

It was apparent to the officers interviewing Bess that he was possessed of a profound knowledge of Communism and that he was well on his guard the whole time. He admitted that he had sent copies of "The China Peasants and Labourers Correspondence" to the Christian Science Monitor and that certain articles contained in the Correspondence had been reprinted by the Monitor.

Note When Bess mentioned "The China Peasants and Labourers Correspondence" he was referring to "The Chinese Workers Correspondence", a copy of which addressed to him has recently been seized.

Bess and his wife resided at the Metropole Hotel until July 22, 1933, when they removed to No. 839 Avenue Foch, the home of Mrs. A. Ellis. On August 28, 1933, Bess applied for rooms in the Cathay Mansions stating that he desired to take up occupancy as from October 1, 1933. Between August 28, 1933, and September 20, 1933, he apparently received orders to proceed to Japan, for on the latter date he took over the rooms at the Cathay Mansions on behalf of his wife and proceeded on September

28 to Japan where he remained until November 4, 1933, on which date he returned to Shanghai.

From November 4, 1933, the pair resided at the Cathay Mansions until January 29 when they left Shanghai for Moscow giving their address in that city as No. 15 Bousoglebsky Pereulok, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Discreet enquiries regarding the local activities of Bess show that he contributed occasional articles to the Shanghai Times and the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury. The consensus of opinion regarding the man is to the effect that he was tremendously interested in his profession, but conservative and not likely to dabble in any reactionary undertaking beyond procuring copy for his paper.

His journey to Moscow is reputedly at the orders of his employers who have sent him there to relieve a man named Chamberlain who has been correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor in Moscow for the past eight years.

Poor Copy

Three, six fighting planes of 700 h.p. each were ordered from U.S.A. by Nanking. Some 20 have arrived in mid August. Many American aircraftmen driving ~~[illegible]~~ have been hired by him. (Japanese Paper)

Informations of Japanese Naval authority reported: Cruiser Fulton of U.S.N. was unloading machine guns and aircraft parts at Amoy. A railway is planned between Changchow(漳州) and Loong Yuen(龙岩) on a loan of ten millions. (This railway is evidently for the convenience of anti-red campaign--c.N.c.) Two submarines, six airplenns, six anti-aircraft guns and 5,000 cannon balls are exchanged with Fukien Naval authority for the right of assuring a naval base for U.S.A. at Tung-Shan-Wan(東山湾) of Fukien Coast and the arrangement of a coal depot near by.(Rengo, ~~[illegible]~~ July 27)

The China Aviation Company of Sino-American capital is developing a new Shanghai-Canton line, besides the original Shanghai-Hankow, Hankow-Tsungking, and Shanghai-Peiping lines, and further plans are pending.

A big amount of old munitions has been bought by Nanking from Manila.(Japanese news)

And it is rumored that a secret aviation agreement existed between Nanking and Washington, in which the U.S.A. is to supply a certain number of air force training officers, sell a certain number of aeroplanes to China, and be responsible in organizing a strong air force for Nanking within a certain period of Time.

The Share of the British

1. While T.V.Soong was in London, a loan of £ 5,000,000 was raised, mostly in the form of machines and railway materials.

2. Thirteen aeroplanes were recently peuchased from Britian.

3. The Preparatory Committee of the Changchow-Loong Yien Railway, in Fukien has decided to buy at least partly British rails, cars, machinesm and if necessary British engineers will be employed.(July 25, Rango)

4. A loan of $ 20,000,000 was granted to Liu Shang, generalissimo of Szechuan troops, by Lord M. Lampson, mostly in the form ofmachines and ammunitions, the security of which being the salt revenue of the province. And British imperialists are utilizing the Tibetan troops to extend their forces into Szechuan. A detail accout of British actitities in Szechuan was given in the previous no. of this corespondence,(vol. 3 no. 72)

Besides, British trades along the Yangtze River have completely recovered since boycott movement against Japan existed. And in south China, the British still maintain the monopolyized situation.

France

1. The Railway Depart. of the Central KMT Government is proceeding a loan amounting to $ 20,000,000 from the French imperialists for the construction of 221 km. Chong Shien-Sek Ka Chang Railway.(滇緬鐵路)(July 16, Shanghai Paper)

2. Japanese information states that France has sold some aeroplanes and machine guns to Nankingas well.

3. In the 1st half of April, the French Imperialists have taken by force nine small isles belonging to the Sisha Isles(西沙群島) in the sea South of Kwangtung, aiming to establish a naval base between Saigon and Kwangchow Bay for the French battleships, aeroplanes and submarines. The French occupations of course is agreed by Kuomintang.

4. The French imperialists also participate in the partition of West China. (Refer to no. 72 of this correspondence)

Germany

1. T.V.Soong autioneered China's interests in both Berlin and Hamburg. As soon as he arrived in Germany, Reuter's Service reported(July 23)that China has decided to give a first order of 30 fighting aeroplanes to Germany factories, and that the German are building these aeroplanes in Estonian territory where there are some old wornout factories and cheap labor, so that the Versailles Treaty may not be violated.

2. Germany has sent 73 military advisors to Nanking and sold Nanking a lot of munitions(Japanese information)

3. Germany has obtained the right of the construction of a railway, starting from the Siberian Border, passing thru Ching Hai(青海) and along the Yangtze River to reach Shanghai. (Japanese information)

4. The Industry Depart. of Central KMT Government together with Liu Shang, chieftain of Szechuen, has raised a $20,000,000 loan from ~~the~~ a German co., for the establishment of a steel work in Szechuen. The draft agreement has been signed, interest being 6% per annum, and to be repaid in eight years. The loan is half paid inthe form machines. A delegate from the Co. and a Yang chief of the Industrial Dept. were called to Szechuen by Chieftain Liu Shang, to discuss further details of the loan. (June 20, Shanghai Paper)

Italy

Besides studying some fascist murdering experiebces, T. V. Soong has also raised a big loan from Italian Imperialists. The amount is not known, some



said it was 30,000,000 Lires. According to information from Japanese sources, a portion of this loans is for purchasing 16 zeppelins and some twenty aeroplanes. (But Shanghai papers reported that 70 aeroplanes were purchased from Italy?) A paragraph from Shanghai papers, July 24, would help to prove this facts

"When Minister Soong passed Italy this time he has ordered many fighting aeroplanes of the C.R. 30 style from the Fiat Factory. The Shanghai agent for that factory, in order to arouse the interest of the local people for aviation and to show the supremacy of their plahes, made an aerial manoeuver yesterday at 5:30 in the Hongkew Aerodrome... the planes have 750 H.P. and fly 240 miles an hour...."

Other minor imperialists as Czechoslavakia also had some share in the auction of China's interest by KMT leaders.

The above mentioned are the published facts of KMT's selling out of China only for the recent several months, besides the signing of some traitorous agreements and surrendering an extensive territory to Japanese imperialists, which has not been mentioned here, At the same time, the KMT traitors are attacking the red armies and slaughtering the revolutionary fighters just as endeavouring as they are selling out China to the imperialists.

The brutality and shamelessness of KMT only indicate that they are in the eve of corruption. The upsurge of workers and peasants revolution in China will surely one day bury not only the reactionary KMT, but also its master--the international imperialists, and liberate China from the planned partition. The treachery of KMT and the brutality of international imperialists will finally be proved to be in vain.

GROWTH OF IMPERIALISTS INFLUENCE OVER CHINESE ECONOMY
-Economical & Financial Bankruptcy of Chinese National Economy-

Chinese economy has long been of semi-colonial nature. We see imperialists control on its every phase, finance, industry, communication, mines, agricultur etc. Since Kuomintang's seizure of power and the coming of the world economic crisis, the colonization of Chinese economy has been accelerated by the incessant selling-out of national benefits by KMT Government, and the bankruptcy of Chinese economy and finance has been hastened to a great degree.

1. The foreign trade of China has always shown an unfavorable balance, amounting of import over export being 250,000,000 Haikwan Tales in 1929, 400,000,000 Taels in 1930 and Over 500,000,000 since 1931. The excess of import last year was more than the totak export. The net sum of the import excess from 1912 to 1932 has been 69 hundred million dollars.

Due to the excess of import and the big amount of money deposited in foreign banks by militarists, landlords and capitalists, the foreign banks in China are having a big stock of unemployed capital with which they transported gold to their native countries, especially U.S.A., and now, as gold is nearly exhausted, they invest such money in China or grant loans with them.

The export last year was 492,600,000 Taels, and import 1,049,000,000 Taels total amount of foreign trade being 1,541,600,000 Taels, which compared to 2,300 millions Taels of 1931 means a decrease of 34%. Here we see decline in both export and import, (In 1931, import 1,400 million, export 900 million) or in other words, there is a decrease not only in the purchasing power of China but also in her export--a condition never shown before. Besides, among the imports it might be noted that the major items are agricultural products as rice wheat, flour and cotton.

2. The capitals invested by imperialists, have mostly been put into warfare industries preparing for the world war and the suppression of Chinese revolution. The sixty million dollars borrowed from Germany is for an Iron and Steel Work at Saddle Hill (馬鞍山)(near Hankow). A sulfuric acid factory is to be established in Hunan or Hupei with five million dollars from Great Britian and Germany and 6 million from China. A central arsenal is planned in the vicinity of Nanking with British capital and manhinery, The China National Aviation Company, 45% of the shares of which being in the hands of Union American Aviation Co., is now running regular traffic from Shanghai to Hankow, Shai to Peiping and Hankow to Cgungking, a new Shanghai to Canton line is being established. The Chio tso(焦作) coal mine of Honan formerly run by Pekin Syndicate of British capital, was closed down in the workers' strike during May 30th ingident of 1925. But recently Nanking, collaborating with British imperialists, is talking to combine Chung-Yuen Co.(中原公司)(Chinese capital) with the Syndicate, with Chung Yuen Co. taking $ 5,050,000 of shares and Pekin Syndicate $4,950,000.

3. The recent loans issued to China by imperialists have great influence on Chinese economy. In 1931, about 450,000 tons of American flour, amounting to $ 30,000,000 was imported to China. In January of this year, an additional lot of 1,400,000 tons of Australian flour costing $ 70,000,000 was inported. T.V. Soong again contracted a cotton and wheat loan of G $ 50,000,000 in U.S.A. The importatiin of such huge amount of agricultural products to China nders a big drop in price of Chinese agriculture products, with a result at peasants in China suffer greatly, and rural bankruptcy proceeds at terrific speed.

Wong Pak-Chen, ex-Minister of Communication of the KMT Central Government, ated that the total capital of Chinese railways is $ 520,000,000 but railway loans amount to over $ 1,500,000,000 i.e. three times the railway capital. w, besides the borrowing of £ 360,000 from the British portion of Boxer's demnity Fund for purchasing some steamboats for the China Merchants Steam vigation Co. and a certain amount from the same sousce, for the construction the Nanking-Pukow Ferries, the Railway Dept. again borrowed £ 4,500,000 om the British Boxer's Indemnity Fund to finish constructing that portion om Shia Kwan to Chu Chow(株洲) of the Canton and Hankow Railway. The ngkong and Shanghai Banking Cooperation is giving a loan to the Nanking-nghai Railway, and other British capitalists invest $ 6,000,000 in the nghai Rehabilitation Bonds issued by the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all these loans are very [illegible] - and therefore in reali-, they are some forms of usuries.

According to the 1932 Year Book of China(English Edition) serious the foreign debt of China has been £ 237, 00,000,000, to 75% of which, Britain Japan, France and Belgium are creditors, securities of these loans being custom revenue salt revenue etc.

4 Recently, the Japanese Imperialists have bought many cotton mills, formerly belonging to Chinese capital. Last year, the total number of cotton mill both foreign and Chinese, was 128, with a total capital of $ 356, 594, 288; of which 84 were Chinese mills with a capital of $ 137,430,800; 41 were Japanese with a total capital of $ 208,903,488; British Imperialists had 3 mills, and a capital of £ 8,260,000, that means the toatl foreign capital is up to 217, 163, 488.

While KMT specifies 1933 as a "year for native goods", the Japanese goods flow in China like torrents. Many a Chinese mill-capitalists purchase in Japanese products, change their brand, bring to the market as native goods, and earn some good money this way. Linen, cloth and coal are the chief items of Japanese products. Following are some data of Sino-Japanese Trading:

	1st qt. 1933	1st qt. 1932	Increasing Rate
Impt. from Japan	Y 97, 514,000	49, 424,000	50%
Expt. to Japan	81,365,000	62, 656,000	23%

5. The Japanese imperialists, after occupying Manchuria, and Jehol, are still launching attacks on North China and Inner Mongolia. This renders a decrease of 1/3-1/2 in the export of Chinese agricultural products and forms the main reason of the huge excess in import in the foreign trade of China. The loss of the Manchurian Custon revenue and Salt revenue had caused Nanking a financial crisis. Meanwhile, the Japanese imperialists, in Manchuria, besides robbing the properties of the Chinese people and taking away lands from peasants, issued Y 100,000,000 value of credit notes through the Chosen Bank, and 14,000,000 through the Yokohama Specie Bank. Such credit notes have the nature of paper money and will never be cashed. Recently, Manchurian residents are forced to contribute $ 500,000,000 for the capital of an Industrial Bank. While those Fengtien notes(奉票) formerly issued by Chang Sheh-Liang, up to a value somewhere around $1,000,000,000, of course worth not more than waste papers. Besides, there are the incessant exploitations of the Japanese imperialists, the robbings of the local "beard bandits", etc. The 30,000,000 workers and peasants in China's Northeast conner are practically in a Hell of starvation and freezing.

THE CORRUPTION OF OLD SZECHUEN

--Szechuen thru the Eyes of a Bourgeois Correspondent--

Mad Exploitations of the Ruling Class in the Age of Corruption

A Bright Future Shines Upon the Masses of this Western Province

At present, some 800,000 soldiers of the KMT troops, under the lead of two rival militarists, Liu Shang and Liu Wen Hai(劉文輝) are killing one another along the Min River(岷江), West of Szechuen. Liu Shang and his aides Tien Chung-Mui and Ten Sek Hsu(鄧錫侯) attack from the east side of the river, and Liu Wen Hai defend at the West side, with a font as long as 170 miles, and all modern slying equipments--aeroplanes, mortars, etc. being employed in the battle. This civil war is participated by all the militarists

Szechuen, and as usually happened in civil wars, people are pressed to offer strong men and foodstaffs to the armies, and pay a years's field tax every month. TaKunPao of July 25 reported that Ching Lui Hsien under the rule of Liu Wen Hui, is facing a serious famine because the field tax there has been pre-collected up to 1987, 54 years in advance! Soldiers are sent everywhere to arrest people to recruit the armies or to carry and transport things for the soldiers. Ta Kun Pao of July 18 reported that the soldiers in Chengtu(成都), in plain cloths with ropes hidden, picked up strong men on streets, and, frightened by this terror, 36,000 rickshaw pullers in Chengtu dare not risk the danger of going out to work but confined themselves at home to be starved.

Fighting against this brutal exploitations, the masses of Szechuen have established a Soviet power of their own in North of the Province,(refer to Vol 3 no 68 c.w.c.) Recently, a new district, Hing Jang(宣恩), in the Shensi South Border was captured by the red armies, and the connection between Shensi and Szechuen white armies were cut off(Sun Wen Pao, Aug.12)

In South Szechuen, another Soviet Government under the lead of Liu Pak Chen(劉伯承) is in its embryonic stage.

A new force arises and expands everyday, in Szechuen, hastening the corruption of the old system, and this fact is recognized even by the bourgeoisie. In a Szechuen correspondence appearing on Sun Pao, August 10, the bourgeisie could not help exclaiming "Szechuen is as dangerous as an egg under a stone."

In front of the continuous victories of the red armies, the armed forces of the Szechuen reactionary rule completely lost their resisting power, In Shen Pao correspondence, it was reported that when the 4th Red Army made a counter attack on Nanking(南江) and TungKong(通江) the previous month, "Ten thousand Liu Hui's troops fled to save their lives without any resistance, and districts as Changchi(蒼溪) KwangYuan(广元) Chiu Hwa(昭化) were given up before the appearence of the 4th red army. Some places were forfeited when the red armies were as far as 30-40 miles apart."

This victory of the red armies doubtlessly is due to the warm support and cooperation of the local peasants and also of the white soldiers, ... that Sun Pao correspondence said: "This time, over 20,000 of Ten Chun Hui's soldiers ran and surrendered to the red armies....the unemployed workers and peasants long for the arrival of red armies every quarter of an hour, this can be seen thru the slogans they wrote on the walls and poles of the streets."

The expansion of the Soviet district gave a heavy blow to the Bourgoisie-landlords' finance and economy. "Half of the districts of North Szechuen 'harvest" continued that bourgoisie correspondent "as a result, the trade around the capital and other main cities shows a tendency of bankruptcy. Only in one small district, Nan Chung(南充), over 200 firms have been closed, financial crisis and high price in commodities reach an unprecedented degree. Debtors never meet their abligations, all contracts and witnesses are practically without effect, sale and purchase of land have already stopped. People, seeing that their capitalism can not be maintained by planting fields or trading, see work altogether, with the result that merchants are not seen in the streets and fields left uncultivated."

However, the "legal" and illegal squeezings of the KMT militarists are not in the least degree lessened. Any resistance meets the merciless sword of the KMT warlords. "While retreating, the Government officers and soldiers looted the people wildly... they (the Gov. troops) station in the village temples and are Government soldiers in the day time, but at night, who could distinguish whether they are soldiers or bandits?... in places where red armies have not encroached, people are cruelly taxed, and every month, they are required to pay a year's Feild Tax, besides there are the opuim tax, military bonds and a thousands other burdens, thus, in addition to the occasional visits by bandits the people are always called upon by armed tax-collectors. Lashes and chains are the always-ready weapons of these collectors for those who refuse to pay. Many Youths, and intellectuals are arrested and excuted, their crimes are in the majority 'being related to the c.p.'. In Nangchung, there have been 300 youths put into prison and 200 executed"

The above descriptions made by a bourgoisie correspondent, are not only true to Szechuen, but also true to China as a whole. There are rival cliques in Chinese politician, Nanking, Canton, Kalgan etc., and civil wars and heavy taxes have put Chinese economy into bankruptcy. According to investigations of the industrial circle, tens of thousands of firms have closed in various cities, and the rate of newly opened firms to the closed one is only 3:10. Strikes, mutinies, tax-resisting riots develop everywhere and are justing leading toward a big revolt

[illegible] TIDE OF MUTINY AMONG KUOMINTANG SOLDIERS
Seven Cases Within One Month

As a result of the recent Kulin conference convened by Chiang Kai-shek and [illegible]

ttended by practically all important figures of KMT for the decision of some urgent questions placed before the corrupting borgeoisie of China, the Military Department of the Central KMT government is now planning to t the Chinese military system on a compulsory conscription basis in place of the old system hiring. A conscription of one hundred thousand men is said be the first plan of the department. And TangSong-chi(唐生智) the Hunan litarist is taking case of the whole affair.

This change brought to the military system, though not yet realized, is doubtlessly due to the fact that KMT has well experienced the unreliableness of its hired troops in front of the Soviet power of workers peasants and soldiers. These hired troops of KMT, the most important weapon KMT rely to maintain their rule, have completely lost their power, and sometimes have even become an important element in their defeat. The continuous mutinies of the soldiers and their surrender to the red armies, e.g. in the three months of May, June and July, over 20,000 soldiers in North Szechuen have surrendered to and joined the red armies(SunPao Aug. 10) compell the Kuomintnag leaders to find some way, such as though the compulsory conscription system, so that an armed force completly under the control of reactionary landlords and Kulaks may be established. No doubt, KMT is trying to mobolize its final class force to maintain the bloody rule, after all these defeats by the brave red armies of the Chinese masses, However, it is already too late for KMT to do so since the broad toiling masses of all China.have arisen to fight against their oppression, the landlord-bourgoissie KMT. Peasants' struggles in every form, such as refusing to pay taxes, dividing landlords' stored crops, 'eating in ' big houses', guerilla wars, local riots etc,break out incessantly in rural districts, and thus there can only be one futune to KMT's plan, a dark future. Munity among KMT soldiers has become a tendency, KMT can by no means stop it!

Within the last thirty days, mutinies incessantly happened among KMT soldiers— from Kalgan in the North to Yungting district(West Fukien) in the south, fom one or two companies,to a whole regiment or division. Of course, the main causes of such mutinies are the stimulation of the red armies, the poor living conditions and the inhuamn threat treatments by the higher officers

The following is a list of them:

About a fortnight agos the Shanghai Times reported that two battalions of KMT troops revolted in Yungting district(永定) West of Fukien where it was once a Soviet area. The mutinions soldiers are now fighting with the Chang Yan Division(張炎) of the 19th Rote Army of KMT.

On July 21th, the whole Cavalry Regiment in Yiao and Sam Sui Districts(耀縣 汾陽) (Yiao District is 50 miles North of Si-anfu) of Shensi Province mutinied. They set fire to theSi Mun Gate of the district wall, the district government, and the KMT office, the Bureau of Public Safty, the office of various Government organs and landlord volunteers. The tax register book of the district, and bills of the landlords were all destroyed. The regiment was reorganized into five big groups, and joined the red army headed by Li Mui-Chai(李妙齋) in Chek ka Chai(謝家寨) of the Shensi border.

On JUly 22, the whole body of Cheng Kwei Lin's(鄭桂林) Provisional 1st Division in Ma-Chang(馬廠) of Hopei Province mutinied, marched westward to Ling Tang(行唐) and Lai District(靈壽) seeming to aim at Shensi, where red armies hold sway in the South border.

Tang Wen's(汤文) stroops revolted in Kalgan on Aug. 3rd.

A whole regiment of Sun Ten Ying's(孫殿英) in Shart District(薩拉齊) of SuiYuen, rebeled, according to Chen Pao. Aug. 6.

Son Wen Pao of Aug. 10 reported the muhiny of Patrols in Haichow(海州) North of Kiangsu.

And Sun Pao of Aug. 15 said: "Three reigments stationing in Wang Chuen(黃村) between Paiping and Tientsin rebeled the night before last."

The surrender of KMT troops to the red armies in the font is not included here.

The tide of mutinies of soldier masses will join the big current of workers and peasants struggles to form a irresistible force, that will one day overthrow the reactionary rule of the KMT-Imp. alliance.

WORKER STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

JULY , 1933

1.Date 2.Location 3.Nameof Enterprics 4. No. of Participants 5.Led by 6.Striking Days 7. No of etitionings 8.Demand and Causes 9.Result

1.1-2 2. Tientsin 3.Erm Car Co. 4.1,800 5.Yellow Trade Union(Y.T.U.) 6.2 7.-- 8.(a)higher wags,(b)against dissmissal(c)winter and summer working suits etc. continued fom last month 9.Reconciled.

1-22 2.Shanghai 3.Chin Industrial Co. 4.750 5.Spontaneous 6.22 7.1 8.(a)agai nst closing factory(b)to pay boarding fee during idle days, workers rushed into factory store to confiscate goods to compensate boarding expenses 9.Victorious, but 25 workers arrested.

1.1-31 2.Canton 3.20boats of China Navigation Co. and also wharf workers 4.4,000 5.-- 6.31 7.— 8.(a)against dismissal of Stewards(b)help the steward in s.s. Wusung, who were pushed into river by foreign officers on board, 9.not finished yet

1.1-31 2.Shanghai 3.Great China Rubber Fac. 4.450 5.Spon. 6.13 7.— 8.(a)against closing factory, continued from last month. Workers demanded higher boarding compensation by refusing to eat. Subject to arbitration. 9.Workers dismissed with a compenaation of $20 for each person.

1.2 2.Sh'ai 3.Workers in 2nd-hand clothes store 4.(200) 5.— 6.— 7.-- 8.One hour's rest during lunch time 9.---

1.3-31 2.Shanghai 3.Sh'ai Power Co. New Factory 4.850 5.Y.T.U. 6.1 7.1 8.Sabotaged for one day on July 3rd, against dismissal of workers, demanding(a)old age relief(b)usual pay and midicine fee during sickness (c)one month's extra pay in year's end(d)solatium for accidents. Co. dismissed 4 workers 9. reconciled, not yet finished

1.4 2.Shiao-Sin(Chekiang) 3.Rickshaw pullers 4.340 5.— 6.— 7.1 8.Reduce 1/3 of rent 9.REconciled

1.5 2.Wusih 3.Sun Sin Mill No. 3 Fact. 4.750,women worker 5.Spon. 6.1 7.-- 8.Against reduction of wages (they work 15 hrs.) 9.Victorious

1.5-12 2. Shanghai 3.General strike of 36 filatures in Chapei and Hongkew districts 4.20,000 5.Spon. 6.8 7.-- 8.(a)Raise wages 11% (b)reduce working hrs. collision with police, 9 female workers aressted 9.Victorious in a great part.

1.13-15 2.Shanghai 3.4 filatures within the Settlement 4.2,000 5.Spon. 6.3 7.— 8.Demand same treatment as Chapei filatures 9.Victorious

1.12-31 2.Shanghai 3.Foo-Luan Filature 4.(400) 5.Spon. 6.19 7.— 8.Raise wages 11% 9. unfinished

1.10-11 2.Shanghai 3.Mai Kwong Match Fact. 4.500 5.Y.T.U. 6.2 7.— 8.Because an excutive of Y.T.U. was dismissed. Bureau of Social Affair ordered to resume work first. 9.Reconciled

1.11-12,18-20 2.Chuchow 3.Rickshaw Pullers 4.2,500 5.Spon. 6.3 7.1 8.Demand to reduce rent from 90 cts to 50 cts a day. District Gov. promissed to reduce 15 cts in the 1st strike, but workers would not be cheated, and demanded firmly in the 2nd strike. 9.Great part victorious.

1.13 2.Shin Poo(K'su) 3.Rickshaw Pullers 4. 300 5.Spon. 6.1 7.— 8.against running bus. 9.Reconciled.

1.15-17 2.Pukow 3.Pukow station of Tientsin-Pukow Railway 4.(1,000) 5.— 6.1 7.— 8.Opposing beating workers by KMT Gendarmerie. Demanding apology and compensation to losses 9. Victorious

1.16-17 2.Shanghai 3.Fruit Store Workers 4.40 5.Spon. 6.1 7.— 8.to raise wages 20% 9.Victorious

1.16 2.Shanghai 3.Yuen Tai Woo Tea Store 4.23 5.— 6.— 7.— 8.against closing shop, demanding(a)pay wages accordingto last year's standard(b)pay dismissal compensation, equal to 3 month's wages 9. not available

1.1-11 2.Shanghai 3.S.N.H.Line 4.Representative 5.Y.T.U. 6.— 7.— 8.Demand higher wages 9.Victorious

1.17-19 2.Soochow 3.Rickshaw pullers 4.(1,000) 5.Spon. 6.3 7.— 8.Demand to reduce rent from 90cts to 50cts 9.Not available

1.20-22 2,Sungkiang 3.Rickshaw pullers 4,(500) 5.Spon. 6.3 7.— 8.Reduction fo rent 9.Forced to resume work

1.22-31 2Tientsin 3.YuYuan Mill 4.5,200 5.Red T.U. 6.12 7.— 8.(a)against continual reduction of work(b)reorganize the Y.T.U. voluntarily. 9.Capitalists closed factory. Police arrested the Striking workers, 73 arrested

1.29-31 2.Chung Chow 3. Yufeng Mill 4.5,00 5.— 6.3 7.— 8.Against capitalist closing down 9. Unifinished

1.1-6 2.Tientsin 3.Laundry workers 4.1,000 5.— 6.6 7.— 8.Totall number of laundry men about 2500. demanding(a)12hrs work (b)raise 50% of wages (c)rest in Sundays, countinued from last month's 9.Partially victorious

1.20/6-22/6 2.Hankow 3.Rickshaw pullers 4.5,000 5.Spon. 6.. 7.—
8.Demand reduction of rent 8.failed
1.21/6-22/6 2.Ping Wu(Chekiang) 3.Rickshaw pullers 4.(100) 5.Spon. 6.1
7.— 8.Demanding 25% of rent reduction 9.Reconciled.

In this month, there are altogether 24 struggles, practically all of which are in the form of strikes and sabotages, with the exception of only two cases i.e. the struggles of the S.N.H. Line workers and the Shiao-sing rickshaw pullers, in the form of peaceful negotiation.

The last two items in the above table were missed items of last month's struggles.

Among those 24 struggles, if classified according to occupations, rickshaw pullers had 5 struggles, mill workers 4, Filatures 3, municipal workers 3, Railway 2, Steamboats 1, and others altogether 6. The struggles of silk filtures covered 41 factories with more than 20,000 people participating though there were only three struggles.

Classifying according to the magnitute of the struggle, there are 3 cases with over 5,000 participants, 7 with over 1,000, 7 with over 500, and 6 with less than 500.

In a previous no, of this cprrespondence, we have published a special article on the general strike of Shanghai Filature workers, whose bravery and correct tactic in the struggle have exposed the treachery of the Yellow Trade Union, crushed the oppressing force of police and won for them a great part of the demanded conditions.

The offensive of the cotton mill capitalists is server than ever this month. The products in stock never ceased to increase since the reduction of 23% of work declared on April 20th by the Chinese Mills Union, therefore the mill capitalists are planning this month for a reduction of 40%. According to TaKungPao of Tientsin, Aug[illegible]list, the latest investigation of the Bureau of Social affairs, Tientsin, revealed that the highest wages for male mill workers is $.53, and the [illegible]ow $.43 a day, while for the female workers, it is .41 and .27 respectively. And imagine from such low wages, 40% is still to be reduced!

When reduction of wa[illegible] of the Yi-Yuan Cotton Mill Tientsin was announced, in May, the capitalist a[illegible]ed the workers that the measure would be carried on only for two months, b[illegible]ater, when the time came, they prolonged it for another month. Recently, [illegible] the news of a futher prolongation reached the ears of the workers, all, [illegible]than 5,000 of them rose to protest and overthrew the Y.T.U. which hi[illegible] the workers struggles. they declared a strike on July 22nd, under the [illegible]directions of the Red Trade Union. Pickets armed with knives and cl[illegible]ized to fight against gangsters engaged by capitalists to [illegible]e factory was occupied, police and soldiers were refussed t[illegible] interfere, and oral and written warnings from KMT, Bure[illegible]d Bureau of Social Affair were disregarded. KMT, furio[illegible] a big force of police and troops, to attack the factory, [illegible]ls of the workers. Workers were driven out and a wholesa[illegible]ade. Up to present, the Tientsin prison still keeps 40 of [illegible]

The closing down of cheeah feng Mill of ShungChow, under the pretext of lack of raw material, had put 5,000 workers and about 15,000 family members in addition(occupying 20% of the local population) to the road of starvation.

In the struggles of the Tientsin Tramcar Co. and Shanghai Power Co. workers, the Y.T.U. bureaucracy once again played the trick of selling workers by leading them to petition to KMT organs, or to subject the struggles to arbitration or reconciliation by KMT or some "Society Prominent People". Evidently, they are destroying the struggles, and the workers will not get any their conditions.

In this month, the form of petitioning has greatly decreased. Spontaneous struggles greatly out number thost struggles under the lead of Y.T.U.. It signalizes the rising tide of workers struggles. However,, with the exception of the struggle of YuYuan Mill, Tiensin, the Red Trade Union has not yet fulfilled its function as organizer and leader of strikes.

KMT's white terror increased as the tide of workers struggles rises. This why 73 workers were arrested in the YuYuan Mill struggle, and 9 in the Filature General strike of Shanghai. Rickshaw pullers in Hankow, & ShungKing were also arrested for striking.

END

CHINESE WORKERS' SOVIET CORRESPONDENCE VOL III NO 80 Oct. 4.1933

(1) Second National Congress to be Held in December
(2) The Bankruptcy of Chinese National Economy (continued from no.73)
—The decline of Chinese national industries and commerce
(3) World Anti-War Conference Finally Held In Spite of The Ban by Imp.-KMT Alliance

SECOND NATIONAL SOVIET CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN DEC.
Resolution of the Chinese Central Soviet Gov.

It has been nearly two years since the holding of the first national Soviet congress on November 7, 1933, in the Central Soviet District of China, At present, when the revolutionary war and the anti-Imperialist and anti-Kuomintang movements have reached a higher stage of development than ever, the assemblage of a second national Soviet congress becomes quite necessary, for the strengehening of the lead to revolution and anti-Kuomintang struggles, the summing up of the two years' experiehces of Soviet movements, the decision of new policies, and the election of new C.E.C. of the Soviet Government.

For the above reasons, the C.E.C. of the Chinese Soviet Government resolved that the second national congress shall be held in December 11 this 6th anniverary of the famous Canton Commune, with the following directions:

I. The Second National Soviet Congress shall be held in December 11 this year in the Central Soviet District of China.

2. The Council of People's Commissaries is instructed to collect necessary materials on the work of these two years for the preparation of a two years' report to the congress.

3. Local Soviets of various ranks shall be reorganized before the holding of the Congress,

(a) In the Central Soviet District, the reorganization of the four ranks of Soviets—the Shang, the regonal, the districtal and the provincial soviets—must be completed before Nov. 15, and the delegates to the Congress should arrive the place where the central Government is located before Dec. 5th.

1

(b) In other Soviet Districts, the reorganization of the four ranks of Soviets must be completed before Nov. 31, and the delegates must arrive before Nov. 30.

(c) Delegates to Congress from the varous provinces must be elected in the Provincial Soviet Congresses.

(d) The soviet election movement must be closely connected with the practical life of workers' and peasants' masses, the struggles in rural villages and towns, the carrying on of the field-restribution movement and the inspection of the realization of the labour Ordinance.

(e) The majority of the voters must be mobilized to participate the Soviet movements.

4. Delegates from the revolutionary organizations, anti-Japan Volunteers, and revolutionary guerrilla forces, or sympathetic individuals in the Kuomintang districts are welcome to the Congress.

5. Likewise individuals or delegates from the revolutionary organizations of the neighbouring nations are welcome.

6. Soviets of various ranks should report the process of election to the upper organs upon the completion of election, and the Provincial Soviets should hand their reports of two years' work to the Central Government before Nov. 15.

7. Every effort must be exerted to carry on propaganda work among the broad masses of workers and peasants in bothe the Soviet and Kuomintang districts, regarding the revolutionary significance of the second national Soviet Congress, and the masses should be called forth to struggle for the complete success of the congress. 66

THE DECLINE OF CHINESE NATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

In the 'China Review' of Oct. 13, 1933, Chang Kung Chuen(張公權), Head of the Bank of China, estimated that the yearly output of the Chinese national industries as approximately $200,000,000 which, compared with the 1,050,000,000. Haikwan taels of foreign goods imported last year, is an amount too little. In the Chinese national industries, cotton mills occupy an important place, but it is too pitiful that the total capital of the Chinese mills is only a little more than 38% of that of the foreign mills in China, and lately many Chinese mills have bancrupted and closed in Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin, while in those still running, reduction of

work has to be carried on, Mill workers work only three to five days a week, and yet cannot avoid the fate of wholesale dismissals.

80% of the international market for Chinese silk has been snatched away by Japan, and a general corruption of the silk industry is seen everywhere. There were 113 filatures in Shanghai, but only ten are running at present: only six out of fifty filatures in Wusih were running in Feb. this year (China Evening News Shanghai, Feb.); and in Sun Tak District, the silk center of Kwangtung, only some ten filatures operated in last year, while in the period of prosperity there were more than 300 filatures in the district. Export of silk decreased a great deal last year, to only one half that of the year 1931. Besides, there has been a big drop in price, from $1,002 taels per picul in Jan. last, to 650 Taels per picul in June the same year—a drop of some 350 taels in six months.

The pongee and satin industries are also facing a crisis, due to the introduction of articial silk in the Chinese market, the imperialist war on China, the civil wars among the Kuomintang militarists etc. Kaifeng (開封) has once been famous for its pongees, and had more than ten pongee-weaving shops before, but only two were still operating in May this year, with only three looms and six workers. The same phenomenan is seen in Hankhow, another silk center, where 5,000 looms out of 6,000 have to be stopped, and 16,000 workers of 25,400 are thrown out of work. The calico or cotton cloths factories are facing the same fate, as expressed in the decrease of 1/3 calico firms in Shanghai (there are only 638 firms dealing with calico business in Shanghai, while in the prosperous period there were more than a thousand).

There have been 193 flour mills and 189 match factories in China according to recent investigations, but most have been closed or on the edge of bankrupty due to the recent importation of the huge amount of American wheat and the dumping of Swedish matches. Yung Chung King(榮宗敬) the 'flour King' of China, is said to have lost some $40,000,000 last year.

The export of procellens produced in Chingtechen(景德鎮)Kiangsi, amounted yearly to over ten millions before, but owing to the unchecked importation of foreign porcellens, the increase of inland taxes, & the lack of capital, 80-90% of the potteries are now in a perished state.

Other miscellaneous industries such as manufacturing of enamel articles, rubber articles, felt and straw hats, printing inks, perfumes and other ornamental articles, etc. which prosper lately as the result of masses' boycott of Japanese goods and because of the easiness to start the business, are also in an unstable state, because of insufficiency in capital, and easily collapse, as shown in the recent closing down of many Shanghai rubber factories.

Above are the conditions of the Chinese light industries.

Heavy industries in China are practically equal to zero. Industries for the production of machines are non-existent; there is only one iron work—the Hanyang Iron Work— for the production of iron and steel, but that has already bancrupted; ironore mines are entirely in the hands of Japanese Imperialists, and by agreement 90% of the ores and cast iron has to be shipped to Japan. The production in coal mines greatly decteases, due to the dumpomg of Japanese coal and the high rate of transportation, as shown the Pingsiang Coal Mine, Kiangsi, which produced 3,000 tons a day during the War, but in last May, the daily production was only some 600 tons, and still there were a huge amount of coal in store with no market at all. While the biggest coal mines are in the hands of the imperialists. The production of the Fushun mine (Japanese, about 7,500,000 tons yearly) and Kaiping mine (British, about 4,500,000 tons yearly) occupied practically a half of the total coal production in China (about 25,000,000 tons, of which Chinese mines only produce 11,000,000 tons).

The tungstan mines of South Kiangsi supply 60% of the world market of tungstan, but owning to the recent stagnancy of the international market, the price for tungstan ores drops from 50 dollars to a little more than 10 dollars per picul, with the result of a general closing down of the mines by the capitalsts.

Now over sixty percent of the industrial workers in Chinese are unemployed.

A relative development is seen in the electricity enterprises, but then the electricity is consumed all for light purposes, and not as motive power. All the electricity plants in China produce about 900,000 kilowatt-hours, but that of the Shanghai Power Co.(American interest) alone occupies 160,000. There are two or three factories in Shanghai where lamp bulbs, electric fans and other small electric apparatus are produced.

Since commerce is so closely-connected with industries, therefore a general crisis is also seen in the business fields, as in Swatow and Chiuan district, where it has been famous for the richness and prosperity of the business circle, over 200 firms closed during last winter and this

spring with an account of over three million dollars unpaid, and 130 out of the 700 firms of the Yutze district city(榆次県城) and 200 out of the 600 firms in the Fen Yang distirct(汾陽) both of the Shansi Province closed because of suffering too great losses. The 1932 business report of the Bank of China says: "Business of the Shanghai firms decrease one-third this year as compared with the last, and a further decrease of 50% is expected next year(1933)". The total import and export of Szechuen Province last year was only 5% of that of 1930.

Because of the general decline in industries and commerce, the condition of navigation enterprises can no means be bright. Last year a business loss was suffered by all the Yangtze River steamships of the China Navigation Co. (Butterfield and Swire), one of the two biggest foreign navigation companies in China (the other being the Ewo Co. or Jardine and Matheson & Co.), because the income of cargo freights and passenger fares last yr. was 60-70% less than that of other yeafs. However, due to the boycott of Japanese goods and ships in Sotth China, and the lack of Chinese steamships running the South China lines, the profit gained by the China Navigation Co. in South China balanced the loss in the Yangtse line. But it is a different sotry with the Chinese navigation enterprises, which, owing to the Japanese bombardment of Shanghai and its subsequent blockade of the port last year, the impressment of Chinese steamships by the Kuomintnag Government for transporting soldiers to attack the red armies, the outbreak of civil wars in Szechuan which resulted in blockade of communication in the upper Yangtze, and the loss of the Manchurian ports, all suffered great business losses last year, and besides, there were losses due to sinkings, pirates, etc. Shun Pao of Nov. 9 last year described the decline as follows: "The exportaion of the Upper Yangtze goods is cut off, and the importationsto such places greatly decrease, resluting a great drop in the business of the Chinese steamships of the Yangtze line. Cargos carried by the regular-sailing steamships are only 20-30% as much as before, and the two or three thousand dollars of freight collected each trip, as compared with the 10,000 dollars or up of the good old days, are not enough to cover the outlays for coal."

In conclusion, the main reasons for the corruption of Chinese industries and commerce are(1) the flowing in of foreign goods(2) the imperialist partitioning of China(3) the civil wars among the Kuomintang warlords(4) the harsh taxes(5) the bancruptcy in rural districts and(6) the blockade of Soviet districts carried out by Kuomintang militarists(i.e. the prohibition of transporting goods into the red areas). The corruption of Chinese industries and commerce make the powerless Chinese bourgeoisie resort to the more shameful ways, such as to be compradores to selling Japanese or other foreing goods, and to launch greater attacks on the workers by reduction of wages, prolonging of work hours etc., in order to save themselves from the fate of inevitable corruption, with the result that the living standard of the workers are greatly lowered, most workers are thrown out of factories to the road of hunger and death, the national market for the capitalist productions is diminished the more, class antagonism grows more and more acute, and struggles, strikes and revolutionary movements of the workers rapidly grow and spread all over the country.

WORLD ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE FINALLY HELD IN SPITE OF BAN BY IMP-KMT ALLIANCE

Warm Welcome Meetings given to Delegation by Shanghai Masses

As the C.W.C. has predicted, the Shanghai Settlement and Kuomintang authorities banned the World Anti-Fascist and Anti-War Conference which was arranged to be held in Shanghai this month.

The oppressive measures taken by the Imperialists was first expressed in the joint announcement of Sept. 11 made by the French General Consul at Shanghai and the polive headquarter of the Shanghai French Concession in which it said that political meetings of any nature have always been prohibited in the French Concession, and therefore it cannot be exceptional to the Anti-War Conference (however a great number of instances can be cited that political meetings of reactionary nature have held in the French Concession) In response to the announcement of he French Authority, Lord Marley, Chairman of the Conference, related that it was rather a surprise to see that the Conference was banned by the French authority in Shanghai, since in other places under the same French rule, in Paris and even in Saigon, branch offices of the World Anti-War League have been established and anti-war meetings have been always held.

The Shanghai Municipal Council also refused to give permission for the holding of the Conference in the International Settlement as was re-

quested by Lord Marley after the ban of the French. An announcement of this effect was made to Lord Marley in a letter signed by J.R.Jones, secretary o of the S.M.C., on Sept. 19, in which it stated that, having regarded to all circumstances, the Council could not see their way to grant the application, requesting for sanction to hold the meeting in the Chinese territory. Of course, the opinion of the lackey cannot be different from that of his master.

While the Kuomintang authorities do not answer Lord Marley's letter,

The banning of the Conference by the three authorities in Shanghai exposes the ugly face of the Imperialist-Kuomintang alliance vividly, and shows how the Imperialists are eager for war to re-divide the world and how the Kuomintang lackeys act as Imperialists' tools. As Lord Marley broadcasted in a Shanghai radio station on Sept. 12, ' the opposition of other nations to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria is only for their selfish destinations. The French plunders in Yunnan, the British aggressions in Thibet and the American endeavour to expand their trade with China are the real causes why the Imperialists are so furious with the Anti-War Conference being held in China.'

In addition to the suppressive measures taken against the Anti-War Conference, the actions of Lord Marley and other delegates in Shanghai have been under close watch by the Imperialists and even their mails have been secretly censored. This dirty trick of the Imperialists was leaked by a Japanese reporter of the Shanghai Nichinichi Shinbun who in an interview with Lord Marley on Sept. 11 carelessly informed the latter that the Japanese paper has discovered that recently he(Lord Marley) has corresponded with certain persons, and the reporter could even recite the names of the persons and the contents of some letters which Lord Marley has mailed. The statement of the Japanese reporter was quite a surprise to Lord Marley who demanded at once that the paper should give the source of such tidings, but to Lord Marley's demand, the Nichinichi Shinbun could give no satisfactory answer.

Of the 23 people arrested because of giving welcome to the European delegation upon their arrival on Aug. 18, two, namely Chang Yiu Hwa and Lin Wan Muk, students of the Kwong Hwa University, have been shot by the Kuomintang ~~earth~~ militarists these few days and some put to prison in spite of the protest made by the delegation.

However, contrary to the oppressive measures of the Imp-Kmt alliance toward the Conference and its delegation, the attitute of the Chinese toiling masses and the majority of the intellectuals is wholly with them. This is vividly expressed by the great number of mass meetings and welcome parties held for the delegation by the Chinese toiling masses and student organisations. Following is a list of such meetings from Sept.11 -Sept.17.

On Sept. 12, ~~the~~ a welcome meeting was given to the delegations by the New People's Society of Shanghai in the Y.M.C.A. building of North Szechuen Road. In the meeting, six resolutions were passed, concerning the anti-imp. anti-fascists, anti-Japanese aggression, helps to the Manchurian Volunteers and other affairs.

On Sept. 12, the Foreign Language Society invited Lord Marley and M, Vaillant Couturier to give a speech on 'the Japanese Imperialists alliance in their aggression of China'.

On Sept. 14, a mass meeting of the workers and the poors in Yangzepoo, Shanghai's factory region, was held to welcome the European delegation of the conference, but was dismissed by the Settlement police force. The meeting was held again the day after and was a great success, 6,000 people attending the meeting.

In the after noon of Sept. 14, the delegation spoke before 800 students of the Fu Tan University on 'the Anti-War Conference and the Imperialist Partitioning of China!

On Sept. 16, over eighty of the members of the Shanghai Cultural Society assembled in a restaurant in Foochow Road, and a speech was given by Madam Soong Ching Ling, chariman of preparatory Committee of the Conference.

On Sept. 17, over sixty British returned student invited the delegation to a welcome party in No. 27, Pekin Road,

The mass meeting of the Yangzepoo workers and poors was a remarkable success. In fact under the severe white terror of the KMT-IMP alliance, mass meeting attended by thousands can rarely be held. This time, since the workers and the poors have suffered so much in the Imperialist war--the Japanese attack on Shanghai, that after the agitation of the revolutionary activities, 6,000 of them attended the mass meeting enthusiastically. In the meeting, which was held in the afternoon of Sept. 15, the masses closely surrounded the platform where all members of the delegation were present. Every delegate as well as representive of the workers and the poors gave his speech (Lord Marely even spoke twice), and the thundering of the fire crackers, the clapping of hands and the shouting of slogans were heard far

A huge amount of leaflets was distributed, several resolutions were passed and delegates to the Anti-War Conference were elected in the meeting. The workers presented to the delegation a basket of flower and a red banner which the delegates embrased and kidded with joy. Here is a picture of the union of Chinese toiling masses and the Western revolutionaries, in the common fight against the Imperialist war.

As this is going to be pranted, news reached us that the World Anti-Fascist and Anti-War Conference was finally held on Sept. 30 inspite of the ban of Imp-KMT alliance, in the basement of a hotel in the French Concession. The Conference, held secretly and illegally of course, was presided by Lord Marley and attended by over eighty delegates including delegates from the Central Soviet District of China, and the Szechuen-Shensi Border Soviet District, and many resolutions were passed.(Oct. 2.)

In a statement appearing in the North China Daily News of Oct. 3rd, Lord Marely described the prodeedine of secret meeting as follows:

"In face of the local authorities' atitude, Saturday's meeting, had to be kept secret because of the danger of arrest ungergone by all Chinese attending. Between 50 and 100 who had attended meeting in support of the Anti-War Conference had already been arrested, and two were said to have been shot, while torture had been aplied to others in order to extract names and addresses. .. .. ..

"So that tha preeence of Europeans should not attract attention, the foreign delegates proceeded to the meeting place by dark the night before the Conference, arriving one at a time, I myself proceeding there by a circuitous route, In an empty room we waited for early morning, when the conference started. Those present included trade unionists, students, university professors, and an official delegate from the 19th Route Army. No applause was allowed, so as not to betray the presence of the assembly.

"In a review of the situation in China, Mme. Sun Yat-sen alleged that the National Government was being aided by foreign loans and armaments on condition that these were used in campaigns to crush Sovietised regions. Spokesmen from Manchuria then destribed warlike preparations by the Japanese on the Russian boader, where White Russians were said to have been employed in continuous raids into Soviet territory. Two representatives from Sovietised regions also spoke, after which the meeting adopted a manifesto declaring that imperialist powers were ranging their forces round the Pacific for dismemberment of China and war against Soviet Union, and that the Kuomintang had betrayed the Chinese people. Resolutions were passed against 'anti-Communist terror', the granting of loans and sending of warships to China for use to continue internal warfare, and the use of Manchukuo as a base for attack on the Soviet Union. The Fascist terror in Germany was also condemmed on the grounds of the rikk of similar tyranny arising in China".

Lord Mareky went on to allege that Kuomintang leaders in the pay of Japan had sold cotton, from the American loan, to Japan at comsiderably lower rates than they might have got, and that $16,000,000 of the prodeeds of this loan had been spent on aerodromes for 'internal warfare' instead of for education and reconstruction. As punishment for showing sympathy with Red troops, he said, 3,000 men of the 19th Route Army had been buried alive, and 1,000 thrown overboard from river transports.

All the foreign delegates will leave together, probably on Oct. 4.by the Askeladden for Vladivostok. Lord Marley will then prodeed from there to see Birobidjan, the town of Jewish settlement in Siberia. (Oct. 3)

-----E N D-----

AFTER READING, PLEASE SEND IT TO SOMEBODY WHO FINDS INTEREST IN INFORMATIONS ABOUT CHINA

CHINESE WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE VOL III NO 81 OCT.11.1933

(1) A Review of The Kuomintang's 4th Anti-Red Campaign
(2) Military Achivements of The Red Armies in The Upper Half of 1933
(3) The 'Life-and-Death Struggle' of Kuomintang
(4) The Meeting of The World Anti-War Conference

A REVIEW OF THE KUOMINTANG'S 4TH ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN

Exactly two years after the holding of the First National Soviet Congress, which was held in the Soviet capital Suijin on Nov. 7, 1933, and in which the Provisional Central Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic was formally established and the constitution, the Labour Law, the Land Law and etc. were passed, a Second National Soviet Congress is decided to be held in the same place on Dec. 11 this year, the sixth anniversary of the famous Canton Commune.

Whithin the passing two years, the revolutionary red armies of the Chinese workers and peasants have crushed the KMT-IMP. 4th anti-red campaign which was participated by no less than 400,000 soldiers of the Kuomintang armies, and completely incapacitated Chiang Kai Sek and his followers from making any immediate counter attack by defeating them severely in the battles of Wangpei(宛北) and Tungpei(東北) during this spring, forcing them to resort to defensive policies before they could gain economical and armament recruits from the Imperialists to start another drive..In fact, under the zealous support of the workers&,peasants' and soldiers' masses, and as a result of being trained up during their fights against the enemies, the red armies have grown stronger and stronger, and a new Szechuen-Shensi Border District Soviet District, covering an area of fourteen Hsein (districts) as well as an O-pien-Mapien-Leipo Soviet District (鄂边馬边雷波) covering three Hsiens about 100 miles Southwest of Chengtu, Szechuen, have been created by the red Fourth Army Group, during KMT's 4th campaign, while in the Shensi-Kansu border and in Manchuria, red partisan forces are developing and heading toward the road of new soviet district creation.

Immediately after the Japanese bombardment of Shanghai in Jan. 28 last year, the anti-Imp. and anti-KMT revolutionary movements of the Chinese toiling masses rapidly grew and developed into an upsurge, as expressed by the enthusiastic participation of the Shanghai workers and poors into the fight against the Japanese invasion together with the brave soldiers of the 19th Route Army, offering a stubborn resistance to the aggressing Japanese bobbers, and the greater effort of the red armies in the various sovietised regions to crush the rule of KMT and the Imperialists.

Seeing this and frightened by this high tide of revolution, Kuomintang the faithful scavenger of international Imperialism, at once ended the Shanghai war in the traitorous Shanghai Truce signed on May 5, 1932, suppressed all the anti-Japan fightings carried on by workers, peasants and soldiers independently, and under the shameless slogan 'Internal troubles must first be removed before coming to the question of resisting foreign invasion' mobilized 27 divisions and 6 brigades of their forces to Hupei, Honan and Anhwei to carry on the 4th anti-red Campaign. These troops together with those participating the anti-red campaign in Kaingsi, Kwangtung, Hunnan, Szechuen and Fukien, numbered more than 50 divisions or 400,000 men.

Having digested the experiences of their failures in the previous three campaigns, Kuomintang employed some new tactics in its 4th drive, e.g., when they moove forward or retreated, all the divisions in the front acted at the same time, so that certain units of their armies could not be trapped by red armies, and for the purpose of distracting the local peasants from their support to the red armies, they propagated to or rather cheated the peasants that land would be also divided among the peasants under the KMT regime. The tactic, as KMT describes it, is "30% military and 70% political".

The fourth Kuomintang campaign commenced from May last, and was first directed against the Soviet regions of the Hupei-Honan-Anhwei Border, South Hupei, etc. The main body of the red armies in Hupei-Honan-Anhwei border Soviet region, in order to avoid heavy sacrifices and to establish a new soviet region in the North to extend the soviet influence their, withdrew from the old base, leaving only the small armed forces of the local peasants behind, and started to create the above-mentioned Soviet region in the Szechuen-Shensi Border. Then in last winter Chiang shifted his troops, 40 divisions, to attack the Central Soviet District of Kiangsi where he met his fatal defeat and had to stay there till now.

In the hundreds of battles carried on between the KMT and the red armies during this period of a little over one year, the red armies have won the following great victories: In April-may last, the red armies have captured Changchow, one of the three big cities in Fukien, annihilating the entire division of Chang Ching's (張貞); the 王 Shangkuan Yun Hsiang's division and the Fan Shih Sheng's division([illegible]) were wholly destroyed in the Hupei-Anhwei bofder last summer; in Sept., the Canton armies were

surrounded in Ta-Yu(大庾) and Nanhsiang(南雄) and Chang Mei Sun's division(張振新) was totally dis-armed, and in this year spring, in the battles of Tungpei and Wangpei in Kiangsi, Chen Cheng's army(陳誠), Wu Chi Wei's army and some divisions were destroyed, and two Division Generals, Li Ming of the 52nd Division andKuo Ping Sheng of the New 37th Division, were captured alive by the red armies. These battles have forced Chiang to change every of his attacking plans and thus ended the Kuomintang's 4th anti-red campaign.

At the same time when the red armies of the Hupei-Honan-Anhwei border left the old base for Shensi last fall, all the Kuomintang and bourgeoisie press propagated that the Soviet region in Hupei-Honan-Anhwei border was finished, now it has not been quite a year yet, and the same propaganda orgeans of the reactionary ruling class cannot deny that the former soviet areas have now been all in the hands of the red armies again(Hankow Correspondence of Ta Kung Pao, June 17), and the Imperialist papers in Shanghai, e.g. the North China Daily News of May 20, even printed in big types such headlines as "RED NEAR HANKOW, GRAVE SITUATION LIKELY TO ARISE" to report the new activities of the red armies in Hupei as a warning to their lackey Kuomintang.

Now, the Hupei-Honan-Anhwei Border Soviet District has been restored, and the districts Kwangshan(光山),Machang(麻城), Huangan(黃安) Yingshan(英山) etc. are again under the rule of the Soviet Government. In South Hupei, there has not been many changes. The red armies under Ho Lung (賀龍), who marched with Yeh Ting(葉挺) from Nanchang to Swatow in 1927 when the Hankow Kuominbang Government compromised with Nanking and turned reactionary, still occupy the districts Wu-Feng(五峰) Lai Feng(來凤)etc. in the Hupei-Hunan border and the region around the Hsien Ning district of Szechuan. This army has extended to capture the district Shungtze(松滋) opposite to Shashi(沙市) in Hupei and the district Shihmen(石門) Li Hsien(澧縣) etc. of Hunan. The Northeast Kiangsi Soviet district has been broadened and unied into a single piece with the Central Soviet District, Besides, a new soviet region in the Szechuen-Shensi border covering an area of 14 Hsien(Districts), namely Sisiang(西鄉), Chenpa(鎮巴) MingKiang(寧羌) of South Shensi Province, Chengkow(城口) Wanyuan(万源) Tungkiang(通江) Nankiang(南江) Kwangyuan(廣元) Pachung(巴中) Suiting (綏定) Tingshan(營山) Hsuenhan(宣漢) Tsaoki and Lungchung(龍溪間中) of North Zechen. As well as a new O-pien-Mapien-Leipo Soviet district(峨邊, 雷馬屏) covering 3 Hseins in Southwest Szechuen have been created. A Soviet Government was also established in Nanshan(南山) by the East River of Kwangtung, and inspite of the contumuous attacks carried on by Chen Chi-tang (陳濟棠), the Canton Warlord, under the help of the British Imperialists for two years, the Soviet Government stands firmly on its ground. Even in the relativley backward regions as the Shensi-Kansu border, and Manchuria, Soviet movements have begun to germinate. In the former region, the partisan area of the red armies covers several districts, such as Shenshui(三水), Tungyin (潼陰) Chingpien(靖邊) and Tingpien((定边) of North Shensi, while in Manchuria, the red armies(The People's Revolutionary Army) scattered over the Eastern part, with Panshih(盤石) of Kirin and Tanyuan(湯源)of Heilungkiang as its bases, and a new soviet region is expected to be erected very soon. The partisan battles carried on by the peasants under the Kuomintang regime also grow and develop in such places as Hsuyi district(汗目乡) of Anhwei, Kuanyuan and Wantung(三陽萬通) of Kiangsu, and Chichow (薊州) of Shang-Tung.

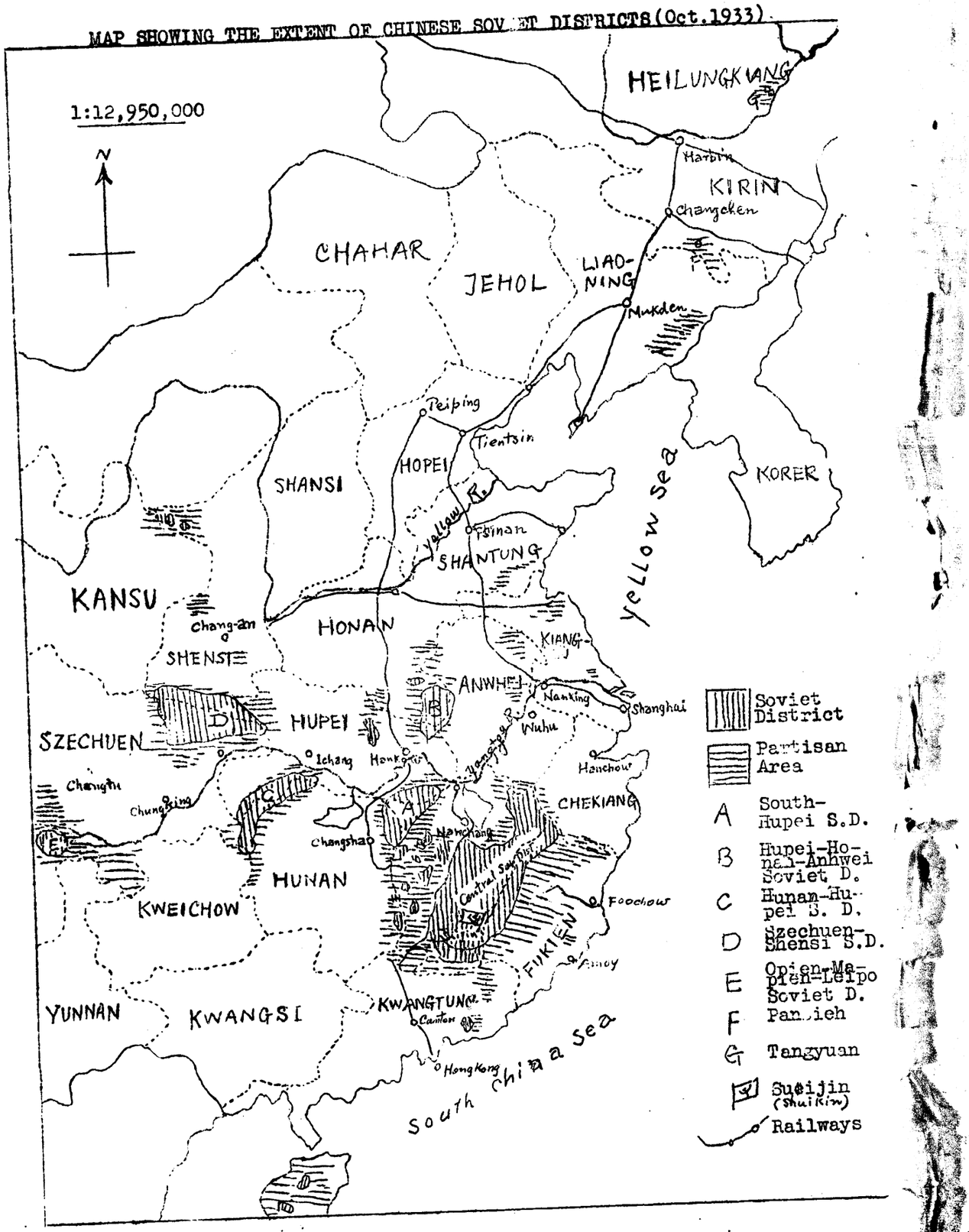
The population now under the Soviet rule numbers approximately 100,000,000.

A SUMMARY OF THE MILITARY ACHIVEMENTS OF CHINESE RED ARMIES IN THE UPER HALF OF 1933

(1) Units of red armies fighting (2) No. of battles fought (3) Number of Enemies' troops annihilated (4) Quantity of Munitions captured (5) Number of KMT officers and soldiers captured or killed (6) New Area sovietised, and other achievements

(1) The 1st Army Group, some independant divisions, and some partisan forces in North Kiangsi (2) 59 big and small battles altogether (3) 24 regiments 6 battaliens, and 2 companies completely destroyed, 3 divisions, 12 regiments 5 battalions and 2 companies defeated and dissolved. (4) Rifles 19,822; Heavy machine guns 199; Light machine guns 275; Pistols 400; Mortars 13; Radio transmitters 3; Money $160,000 (5) 27,305 officers and soldiers captured including 2 division General, 1 brigadier gen. and 2 regimental colonels(excluded 2,000 landlords' volunteers). 2 division gen., 1 brigadier gen., and 6 regimental col. killed; 1 division staff gen., 6 brigadier gen., and 7 regimental col. wounded. (6) The districts Kinki(Chinchi金溪), Tzuchi(資溪) Hsiuan(鄧武) and Kwangtseck(廣光澤) sovietised; Northeastern Kiangsi So-

MAP SHOWING THE EXTENT OF CHINESE SOVIET DISTRICTS (Oct. 1933)



viet district connected with Central Soviet District into a single piece; Tungsiang(東鄉)Shuwan(許灣)Shikan(永新淦) and Er Tun Tu(二頓渡) occupied; Fuchow(撫州) and Changshu(樟樹) threatened; Nanfeng(南丰) Yihwang (宜黃)Loan(寧安) and Yungfeng(永丰) surrounded; Nancheng-Nanfeng, Yihwang-Loan, and Yungfeng-Chungjen public routes cut off; a new Shikan-chungjen Soviet District established; and North Kiangsi front strengthened.

(1) The 23rd Army, 19th Army, some local indepedent divisions and partisan forces, in South Kiangsi (2) 15 big and small battles. (3) 2 regiments and 5 companies completely destroyed, 3 regiments 4 battalions 4 companies and numerous landlords' volunteers defeated and dissolved. (4) Rifles 1,103; pistols 4; machine guns 1; and automatic rifles 1; (5) 1,233 KMT officers and soldiers captured, includinf some captains of landlords' volunteers. (6) Situations in South Kiangsi and West Fukien greatly developed.

(1) The 10th Army and some local forces, in North Eastern Kiangsi (2) 9 available (3) 4 companies destroyed; 3 regiments 3 battalions and 4 companies and many landlords' volunteers defeated. (4) Rifles 388, Machine guns 2, pistols 13. (5) over 400; 1 assisting regiment col. killed.

(1) The 6th Army Group and some local forces, West of Kan River(贛江) Kiangsi. (2) 20 available (3) 4 regiments and 4 companies annihilated; 1 regiment, 7 battalions and numerous landlords' volunteers defeated. (4) Mortars 6, machine guns 4, pistols 20, radios ?. (5) 1 assisting brigadier gen., 1 division staff gen., 2 regiment col. and 2 assisting regiment col. captured; 1 brigadiers gen. killed. (6) District Fenyi(分宜) and Shangkao (上高) once occupied, situation West of Kan River developed.

(1) The 4th Army Group in Shensi-Szechuen Border (2) 9 main battles (3) 11 regiments completely annihilated, 5 division and 14 regiments defeated and dissolved (4) Rifles 6,800, machine guns 20, mortars 50 (5) 4,500 officers and soldiers captured, including 2 brigadier gen., 2 regiment col. and one commander; 3 brigadier gen. and 4 regiment col. killed. (6) Districts Pachung(巴中) Nankiang(南江) Tungkiang(通江) Kwangyuan(廣元) and Chu-Hsien (渠县) completely sovietised and other 9 districts wholly or partially occupied.

(1) The 2nd Army Group in Hunan-Hupei Border (2)—(3)—(4)—(5)—(6) Districts Sangchih(桑植) Hofeng(鶴丰) and Liling(醴陵) occupied; Pak Lo Chi(白螺矶) Shang Cheh Wan(上車灣) and Hung Wu(洪武) restored.

TOTAL (2) approx. 132 battles. (3) 41 regiments, 6 battalions and 10 companies annihilated; 8 divisions 33 regiments 19 battalions and 9 companies defeated. (4) Rifles 31,471; heavy machine guns 526; light machine guns 270; pistols 437, mortars 69, and radio transmitters 5. (5) 37,238 officers and soldiers captured, including 2 division gen. 1 division staff gen. 3 brigadier gen. 1 assisting brigadier gen. 6 regiment col. 2 assisting regiment col. and 1 commander; 2 division generals, 10 regiment col., 6 brigadier gen. 1 assisting regiment col. killed. (6) 13-14 districts sovietised, and 8-9 partially captured.

THE LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE OF KUOMINTANG

Large-Scale 5th Anti-Red Campaign carried on by KMT Robbers

A Reuter Nanchang dispatch of Sept. 28 reported: "The Government(KMT) troops concentrated in North Kiangsi at present number more than two hundred men, preparing for a life-and-death fight with the red armies.....Aerodromes have been constructed in Hokow(河口) Yushan(玉山) and Chuhhow(徐州) along the Chekiang-Kiangsi highway. 30,000 men@ work both day and night for the hurried completion of the big aerodrome in Nanhhang to accomodate the 20 twin-engined Ford bombing planes recently purchased from U.S.A. Many boats carrying coolies impressed from other provinces as Shanghyng, Honan, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang etc. for transporting military supplies arrived at Kiukiang recently." And the French paper 'Le Journal de Shanghai' of Sept. 29 stated that the fifth campaign will be started early in October.

The 5th anti-red campaign carried on by Kuomintang, the faithful scavenger of international imperialism, with an aim to eradicate the only force fighting against imperialism oppression in China, has pleased the imperialists so much, that the latter could not control themselves from pating their faiful servant's back and praising that "the present campaign against the communist armies is the starting point of the movement for the construction of a new China (the new completely-colonized China—c.w.c.)" (Le Journal de Shanghai, Sept.29.)

Under the present conditions of ecomomic bankruptcy, financial chaos, and the great losses suffered by the landlord-bourgeoisie Kuomintng in the continuous defeats of the previous four campaigns, there should have been no possibility for the Kuomintnag Government to make any counter attacks. Kuomintang's incompetence to carry on further attacks on the red armies is well shown in the fact that they have not been credited to issued any more bonds in the

market since 1932, and that the value of these issued before 1932,(totally more than $1,000,000,000.) has dropped 50%. This was why after the defeat in the battles of Wangpei and Tungpei in spring this year during the 4th campaign, Chiang Kai Sek had to give up his offensive policy for a while to adopt a defensive one. However, in order to save themselves as well as the imperialists in China from the fate of total corruption, Kuomintang under the direction of the Imperialists resorted to the most shameful means of giving up one fifth of the Chinese territory and auctioning the national interests, to exchange for the Imperialists' help in the form of ammunitions, loans and techical advisors, to equip themselves once more for the 5th drive The traitorous, surrender policy of the Kuomintang Government is well expressed in the signing of the Shanghai Truce on May 5, 1932, the signing of the Tangku Truce on May 30,1933, and the world tour of T.V. Soong, the Kuomintang fimancial minister, for the purpose of auctioneering China's interests before the world imperialist heads, Roosevelt, Mac'donald, Daladier, Mussolini, and Hitler.

Now, T.V. Soong has come back in Sept. from his auctioneering tour, bringing with him the G.$50,000,000. wheat and cotton loan from USA., the British ammunition and machine loan of $100,000000., a great number of Italian bombing planes and German Fascist advisors, and an agent of International Imperialism—Dr. Rajchman, sent by the Commission of Technical Assistance to China of the League of Nations.

Under this help and direction of the Imperialists, Kuomintang now comes up again to carry on its brutal slaughter of the 100,000,000 toiling people under the rume of the Chinese Soviet Government.

In this big scale campaign of Kuomintang against the ree ammies, air forces will be employed as the main weapon. This savage means for the oppression of Chinese revolutionary forces gains the spiritual and material suppe port of the Imperilaists, as expressed in an editorial comment of the North China Daily News (British) in which it suggested that "air banbardments have been the effective methods in suppressing the Indian revolutionary movements by British, and therefore it should be employed by Nanking in the anti-red campaign", and the fact that a great number of fighting aeroplanes have been sold to the Kuomintang traitors by foreign imperialists. Under the help of American Imperialists, Chiang Kai Sek is planning to import 3,000 planes within three years. The number of American planes imported recently can by no means known, but according to some news leaked out from papers, 18 fighting planes purchased by the Aviation Association were imported in Aug., and The Sin Wan Pao of August 30 said that "the 36 fighting planes recently purchased from the Curtiss-Aeroplane and Motors Co. of America have been ordered to Kiangsi to participate the anti-red war." And the China Weekly Review of September 30 reported that the aerofrome newly established in Nanchang is prepared to accomodate 300 planes.

The fact that Kuomintang has to employ air force as its own weapon in the 5th campaign tells us that the soldier masses under the command of KMT officers are not considered by Kuomintang as reliable any more. Another fact likewise showing the shaking of the Kuomintang social pillar is that all staffs working in the Governmental organs of Nanchang are required lately to have a reliable gumrantee(June 26, Shun Pao).

Since the old soldiers and the local transporting coolies are no more reliable, because of their acquaintance of the real nature of the Soviet Government, Chiang Kai Sek has been compelled to look the farther away provinces as Honan, Shangtung, Kiangsu etc. as sources for the recruitment of new soldiers and many transporting coolies. Now 15 divisions of such new soldiers and many tansporters have been hired(or rather impressed), and a great number of lower military functionaries is being trained in Kuling under the German advisors. "By order of the Military affairs Commission there will a special Control Committee in charge of the fighting corps in Kiangsi and thruout the Central China area. It will control the promotion and punishment of officers in the various bandit suppression divisions." (China Weekly Review, Sept. 30)

Most of the soldiers and transporters impressed by Kuomintang from the foreign provinces are men with families and occupations in their old places. Kuomintang specially picked up these people because they think that there will be less chance for such men to surrender to the red armies.

In Sin Wan Pao of Sept. 26, a tragedy of Kuomintang's impressment of peasants was described:

"The tragedy was like this....the Government of our district (the writer's district, Kiangyin, 130 km. from Shanghai in the uppor Yangtze) has been ordered to supply one hundred transporting coolies....for this, the whole Bureau of Safty was mobilized to search and arrest people.... a hundred transporting coolies were at last impressed on Sept. 10. They are all fine strong people, with occupations, and families. Some were arrested while selling woods in the district city, and others while carrying manures, pushing carriages or selling sundries as peddlers.

"At six p.m. that day, they were brought to the steamboat Chen Da sailing for Chenkiang, capital of the Kian-gsu Province, They were guarded by police, and tied up by ropes to one another as if they were crabs, while the family folks, wives, children and babies, parents, brothers and sisters cried at the door of the district Government and on the wharf, to have a last sight of their husbands, fathers, sons or brothers. Whenever they tried to reach the poor victims, they were at once stopped by the whips of the KMT police. It was so pitiful that the writer could not bear to see the scene.

"It was said that four men jumped down overboard after the boat sailed in order to escape the impressment."

Parallel to the military preparations, strict economic blockade is carried on by the Kuomintang murderers, aiming to arouse uneasiness in the Soviet districts because of lack of salt and othe daily-needed articles. They divided the Chinese Soviet district into eight regions, in each of which, a special commissioner is appointed to look after the blockade affairs, and in addition, inspectors are sent from the Headquarter in Nanchang to various regions to see that the blockade is properly carried on. District magistrates are instructed to act in strict measure. All daily-needed articles, mainly salt, rice, keresene oil, cotton seeds, other foodstaffs, cattles, horses and other domestic animals are not allowed to be transported into the soviet area. The sale of salt and kerosene oil near the soviet districts is a Government monopoly. Local peasants have to apply for a purchasing certificate before they are allowed to buy a certain amount of salt or kerosene oil a day, lest the peasants will ship them into the soviet area. Cases of shooting peasants for shipping salt into soviet districts appear in news-papers frequently.

Kuomintang is suffering great financial crisis at present, Wang Ching Wei, Head of the Kuomintang Executive Yuan, reported that every month, the revenues collected by the Nanking Government fall short of the expenditures by over ten million dollars(Shun Wan Pao Oct. 4) (The total expenditures of Nanking from July 1931 to June 1932 was $364,000,000., excluding the payment of foreign debts and indemnity, according to the financial report of T.V. Soong). To overcome this difficulty, the Kuomintang resorts to such means as the legalization of opium sale (which has been practised practically all over China), the inflation of Government Bank notes (in July and August, the Kuomintang Central Bank has issued more than 10,000,000 dollars of banknotes and inflation of paper money up to the value of $ 20,000,000 is also practised by the Farmers's Banks of Hupei and Hupei-Honan-Anhwei Border, which are directly controlled by the Kuomintang anti-red headquarter), and the raising of loans (besides the foreign loans recently raised from abroad, the Kuomintang Government resolved to issue $ 100,000,000. of Treasury Bonds recently with the Custom revenue as security, but only $50,000,000 have been paid by the Shanghai bankers).

The preparation of the Kuomintang 5th anti-red campaign has been mature the war will break out in the rearest future. The savage actions of Kuomintang can only deepen the national and economic crisis of China and hasten the process of Imperilaists partitioning. On the other hand, under the support of the toiling masses of Whole China, a sure victory will be won by the revolutionary red armies, and a higher tide will come upon the Chinese revolution. The 5th campaign of Kuomintang will be its last struggle, and a total corruption of the Landlord-bourgeoisie-Kuomintang rule will be the inevitable result. (Oct. 3)

THE MEETING OF THE WORLD ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE
59 Delegates Attended the Meeting
Manefesto and Many Important Resolution Passed

Inspite of the suppressive measures taken by the three Shanghai authorities, the World Anti-War Conference was finally held with grear success on Sept. 30 in a certain house within the Shanghai Settlement. This success is specially significant in the present period when the Imperialist robbers are madly preparing for the second world war and the war against the socialist state of U.S.S.R. and for the partitioning of China.

Several hundred delegates have been elected among the Shanghai workers and revolutionary organizations, but for the sake of adapting to environment, only tens, elected again from the hundreds, attended the Conference. The total number of delegates attending was 59, and including the Eupopean delegates, Madame Soong Ching Ling, and a few interpreters, the number present in the meeting was somewhere around seventy. Of the delegates, nine came from other Chinese Provinces--Manchuria, Chahar, Fukien etc., while the delegates' composition is: workers 61%, students and intellectuals 27%, soldiers 6% and peasants 3%. There were nine women delegates in the meeting, three being women workers. The delegates represents many branches of important industries such as the Peiping-SuiYuan Railway, the Shanghai Water Work, the Shanghai Tranway Co., iron works, wharf coolies, seamen, cotton mills and filatures. The Manchuria Volunteers, the retired soldiers of the 19th Route Army and the soldiers of Kalgan were also represented.

The presidium of the Conference consisted of Lord Marley, Soong Ching Ling, M. Vaillant Couturier, the Soviet China delegate, the Manchuria delegate, the Kalgan delegate, two women delegates of the Shanghai filatures and cotton mills, etc.

Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Red Armyes,
Mao Tse-tung, President of the Chinese Provisional Soviet Government,
Lusen, the well known leftwing Chinese writer,
Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse (France),
Tom Mann (Great Britain),
Voroshiloff, Gorki (U.S.S.R.),
Dimitroff (Bulgaria),
Thaelmann, Torgler (Germany), and
Katayama (Japan)

were elected honary presidents of the Conference.

An air of enthusiasm and spirited ness was seen when all the delegates from all corners of the world gathered together in the meeting room and shook hands with one another. Then the congress was opened, at about 8 a.m., and greetings from different places, Indo-China etc., and different revolutionary organizations were read out. After that, Lord Marley, Chairman of the Conference, reported on the general world situation, the imperialist aggression in the Far East and the present movement against the imperialist war. Soong Ching Ling followed to make a lengthy report describing the corruption of capitalism, the imperialists' attempt to find their way out by means of imperialist war and by attacks on USSR., the present imperialist partition of China and the Imperialist-Kuomintang joint attack on the Chinese Soviet areas and revolutionaries, and the necessity of struggles of the Chinese workers and peasants against the imperialist war, against war on USSR. and for the crush of Kuomintang's 5th anti-red campaign. The speech of the delegate from Soviet China met the great welcome of the attending delegates, who forgot that they were under the condition of severe white terrorism and nearly clapped their hands and shouted while the soviet delegate stood up and addressed the first sentence--"I am here speaking on behalf of the million of red army fighters and the scores of million of toiling masses in the Soviet regions of China." Speeches were also given by the delegate from Fukien province, from the Manghuria volunteers, from the retired soldiers of the 19th Route Army and from a number of worker delegates representing the cotton mills, seamen, wharf coolies and etc.

A manifesto was passed in the conference, together with some resolutions opposing the white terror, the fascist terror in Germany, the new Kuomintang anti-red campaign and the war of intervention on the USSR.. The organizational outline of the Far East Anti-Imperialist League, the organization of 'Friend-to-China Leagues' were also resolved. After the election of the E.C. of the Far East Anti-Imperialist League, the congress was concluded by a speech given by Vaillant Couturier, who stated that it was only the second time that he had attended such meetings, that the delegates in the meeting when going back to their countries or factories should spread the resolutions of the conference among the masses by every possible means, and engage in practical work for the carrying out such resolutions and etc.

The Conference was closed at 5 p.m. the same day, lasting eight congress hours. The delegates were so energetic in the meeting that many of them willing to stand hunger, so as to avoid the arousing of police suspcions by ordering so many people's food all at once, because the food prepared in the house was not sufficient for the great number of delegates.

How the Chinese workers have been influenced by this Conference is very well illustrated by the facts that when the delegate from the Shen Chang Iron Work went back to report the process and the resolutions of the conference before the mass that elected him, the mass resolved they should make a hammer to present to the European delegation so that they could smash imperialism with it, and that when another women worker made a report of the same nature before the electing mass, the latter at once subscribed some ten dollars to make an embroidered red banner to present to the international delegation.

The European delegation left on Oct. 4th, and a farewell demonstration was held by the Shanghai workers and students in spite of the rainy weather of that day. The banners presented to the delegation by the various revolutionary organizations were numerous. Three flags were also given by the international delegation, one to the Manchurian volunteers, another to the brave red armies of China, and still another to the Shanghai toiling workers.

-----END-----

THE IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS OF THE ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE WILL BE CONTAINED IN THE NEXT NUMBER OF C.W.C.

Please pass on to others after reading

(1) Babkruptcy of Chinese Rural Economy
(2) Independence declared in Inner Mongolia as result of Japanese Agitation
(3) Imperialists active in Sinkiang Civil War
(4) Soviet Development in Szechuen Worries the Imperialists

BANKRUPTCY OF CHINESE RURAL ECONOMY

The bancruptcy of rural economy in China, which even the Kuomintant cannot deny, is revealed in the following facts:

1) The increase of uncultivated land—which has now amount to 440,000,000 acres, out of the total 680,000,000 acres of cultivable land in China (calculatuon of Professor Buck of Nanking University).

2) The extensiveness of calamitous districts—As a result of the shifting of all the revenues, that should be, spent to prevent calamities, for anti-red expenses by Kuomintang, floods, dreughts, and other forms of calamities devastated more than 800 districts (out of 1941 districts in the whole country) every year from 1927-1931, and the total number of refugees for the same four years was 118,813,115, being ⅓ of the total population (investigations of Kuomintang's Relief Commission). At present, there are at least 8,000,000 people who are suffering hunger and cold in Manchuria. The overflow of the Yellow River in August this year inundated an area of 5,422 sq. km. of the four provinces of Shangtung, Hopei, Honan and Kiangsu, and the number of refugees in Shangtung and Honan was 2,000,000 and 700,000 respectively. Before that, there had been in the province of Shensi, 3,340,000 calamity sufferers who had to sell their wives and children for a few dollars to maintain their lives. Such tragic occurrence can also be seen in West Chekiang, where, as Shun Pao of May 1 described it, "owing to the decline of silk-worm rearing business last year, a 'human market' has been established and wives and chikdren were brought there by their husbands and parents, to wait for their customers". But the misery of the Chinese peasants wins no pity from the Chinese ruling class, on the contray it was utilized by them to intensify their oppressions on the toiling masses, thus the Kuomintang Government has raised a big wheat loan from U.S.A. in 1931, under the name of carrying on relief works for the flood refugees; the International Relief Commission for China has utilized the slogan 'work in substitute of relief' to exploit the peasant masses; the landlords have taken the chance to rob the lands of the peasants by means of usury; and the capitalists threaten the workers with this big reserve army of unemployed to attain their aim of wage-reduction.

3) The low prices of agricultural products--In places where peasants do not suffer calamities, they suffer low prices of their products. "In such rice-producing centers as Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, the price for grains is only two to three dollars per picul, i.e., the price for rice each picul will be five dollars only, but the cost of production for each picul of rice, even in places like Anhwei and Kiangsi, where the standard of living is low, can not be less than ten dollars, that means for every picul of rice produced, the peasants have to lose some five dollars" (P. 2-3 of the Eastern Miscellany Magazine, Dec. 1, 1932). On the other hand, in those places where rice is not produced, the peasants have to purchase rice at high prices, as in the case of Panyu district(番禺), Kwangtung, where rice sold as high as 42 dollars per picul this May. The unevenness is mainly caused by the existence of a great number of onland taxes and the difficulties in transportation. Peasants suffer just the same whether the agricultural products are over- or under-produced.

4) The decline of the main agricultural productions— The decline of silk industry (See Vol. 3, no. 80 of C.W.C.) inevitably leads to the drop of price for silkworm cocoons, which in turn causes declination in silkworm rearing and mulberry plantation. The highest price for cocoons in Chekiang 1931 was $80 per picul, and the lowest $35, but in 1932, the figures dropped to $36 to $15 respectively with result that mulberry fields were turned to plant other crops, and the harvest of spring cocoons (about 100,000 piculs) in 1932 was not quite 40% of that of 1931. The same phenomenon is seen in other places. In Wushih of Kiangsu, two thirds of the mulberry fields have been changed into rice fields within the past three years. 24,000,000 of the Chinese peasants who are engaging in silkworm rearing or mulberry plantation are suffering in the silk crisis.

Tea plantation is also one of the main lines in Chinese agriculture, but since the exportation of Chinese tea has decreased year by year (the export in 1932 was only 44% of that of 1915) as a result of the domination of Japanese, Indian and Ceylon tea in the world market, the price for tea greatly drops in China e.g., the price of Anhwei and Chekiang tea has been reduced one third to one half, and so the income of the peasants has been diminished to only 50% of the original amount. Recent investigations reveal that the total tea production in China is about 4,500,000 piculs a year, an amount one fifth smaller than that of 1929.

5) The great decrease of food productions--Because of the extensiveness of calamitous districts and war districts, the intensification of rural exploitation(which conditions force the peasants to leave their lands), the change of rice fields into opium, tobacco or cotton fields, the selling of cows and mules by the hunger-stricken peasants, and the robbing of peasants' cows, horses mules etc. by the Kuomintang militarists (the last two conditions make land-plowing impossible), a great diminution of food production is seen in whole China. The average yearly production of wheat from 1914-1917 was 238,964,787 piculs, but the figure drops to 42,337,461 piculs from 1929--1932, i.e., a decrease of 82% strong in fifteen years.

The causes of bankruptcy are:

1) The economical and political aggressions of International Imperialism

The circulation of foreign commidities in the Chinese markdt has totally crushed the home industries of the rural districts and peasants have to spend a portion of their income in exchange of matches etc., which causes an out-flowing of the rural capital and creates the condition of financial crisis in rural districts. The case is more severe in recent years when the importation of imperialist commidities does not limit in daily articles, but also includes rice and other foodstaffs (the average yearly importation of foreign foodstaffs into China from 1927-1931 was 143,143,539 Haikwan taels; the import of rice and wheat flour in 1932 alone worthed 206,000,000 Haikwan taels).

Peasants in the coastal provinces usually earn their livings by fishing but sine French and Japanese fishery companies openly fishalong the Kwantung coast and coasts of Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsu and Shangtung respectively as a result of Kuomintang's shameless surrender policy, this way is again blocked by the imperialists.

Peasants sometimes plant according to the demand or order of the imperialists, as many peasants in Shangtung are planting tobacco for the British American Tobacco Co., but the price for the product is wholly manipulated by the compradores through whose hands the imperialists suck the bloods of the Chinese toilers. Besides, since the occupation of Manchuria by Japanese imperialists, the emigration of Chinese peasants there, which number 500,000--1,000,000 yearly in former times, is not only checked, but a great number of the peasants who have settled in Manchuria have been compelled to return again to the China proper. The brutal exploitations and oppressions of the Japanese imperialists on the Chinese peasants under their rule in Manchuria, Jehol, Inner Mongolia and North China are facts that need little explanation.

2) The squeezeings of the Kuomintang militarists and officials

The Kuomintang militarists lay taxes as much as they desire, regardless of the peasatns' burdens, so in every part of China under the Kuomintang regime, the amount of "supplementary taxes" is at least several times that of the regular field tax (sometimes tens of times), as in the case of Toh Hsien (托縣) of Suiyen where the regular tax per 100 mows of fields is only several dollars a year, but other supplementary taxes laid on the same lot of land totally amount to $150-160. The 'advance collection' of taxes is also a common phenomenon, some districts in Szechuen have been taxed up to the year of 1972.

In every province, the number of taxes laid under different names is at least 30, some more than a hundred, and the total number of taxes raised by the Kuomintang Governments is 1,756 while the number of likin stations in the whole country is 897 (China Evening News, March 22nd). Goods transportaed from Chungking (重慶) to Chengtu(成都) of Szechuen has to be taxed 100% by the 300 likin stations distributated along the 290 miles between the two cities. (Shun Pao, April 24, and Takunpao May 19), and along the two or three miles from Si Tow(西頭) to Chiao Tung(交通), near Kalgan, there are eight likin stations and on each carriage of food coming form the villages to Kalgan, a tax of $5.82 is laid while the food worths only some four dollars. In Fukien, even the deads are taxed.

Then there are the civil wars, the expenditures on which are the burdens of the peasants. From the year 1916-24, seven provinces have been involved in civil wars each year, and in 1925-30, it extended to fourteen provinces. 851 districts out of the total 1941 districts of China have been imposed with military services during 1929 and 1930, and the objects of levy include not only money and foodstaffs, but also opium, heroin, strong men, women, and what not. The ratio between the military service burdens and the burden of regular fields tax, borne by the peasants of Shangtung, Honan, Shensi, Shansi, Hopei and other provinces of North China, is as high as 80,645%, i.e, 800 times, in some places ('Military Services and the Peasants of North China' by Wang Ying Sang).

During civil wars, the Kuomintang militarists usually destroy the dykes for the purpose of realizing certain strategic plans, and cause flooding

or drying up in extensive rural areas. One glaring example of this brutal action of the Kuomintang militarists is the case of Liu Wen Hui, who in order that his troops might cross the River Fi( ) more easily, destroyed, in this May, the Tao Kaing Dyke of Kuan Hsien( ), North of Chengtu, to dry up the River, with the result that the fertile fields of thirty six districts of West Szechuen were either flooded or dried up. The actions are more barbarous when the Kuomintang militarists are carrying on attacks on the Soviet districts. Lootings, burnings and wholesale slaughters have been their common practices.

Many Kuomintang militarists force the peasants to plant popies, because from popies, opium, the militarists can tax much more than from rice or other crops. In the opium districts, a certain amount of opium tax regardless what kind of crops the peasants are planting, or as in Fukien, a special 'Laziness Tax' is laid on peasants who do not plant popies, thus forcing the peasants to change their rice fields into popy fields. Since so many peasants are engaging in popy plantation, there the overproduction of opium, thus a stagnant market for same, is always the case, but the taxes imposed by the Kuomintang militarists cannot be reduced, and peasants are suffering losses just the same as when they are planting other crops. This opium policy of the Kuomintang results in the increase of habitual opium-smokers among the peasants at one hand, and at the other, the immense decrease of rice fields, which is the main cause of the big famines so frequently occurred in China. And finally, the inflation of paper money by the Kuomintang Government and militarists also has done much harm to the peasants.

3) The exploitations of the landlords, gentries and bourgeoisie class

As a result of the ecomomic crisis in the rural districts, the frequent attacks of floods and droughts, and other causes, many a middle peasants have become unable to maintain their original positions and have to lose their lands to join the rank of tenant-peasants. Lands are being concentrated into the hands of landlords, militarists, officials, capitalists and usurers. At present, tenant-peasants occupy 50-80% of the peasants population, according to different places, and since lands are urgently needed by the peasants, ground rents are growing high in China. "The rent paid by the tenants to the landlords in different provinces is from 30% to 70% of the total harvest, but not infrequently the landlords take away not only all what the peasants have harvested but also their furnitures, tools etc. and sometimes even force them to sell their children to pay up the rents" (Eastern Miscellany Magazine, May 16, P.97).

Besides the regular field rent, a dsposit is required to be paid to the landlords at the time when the peasants rent the land from them. This deposit is never returned to the peasants though in name, it is only deposited as security. In some places, like Kuan district ( ) of Kiangsu, landlords have their own laws and courts, and peasants who cannot meet their obligations or who oppose the landlords' oppressions, are brought before the courts to be tortured or even to be sentenced to dearh.

Because of the lack of capital in the rural districts, usury becomes the prevailing method of exploitation on the peasant masses. Peasants borrow money from the landlords, gentries, kulaks or money lenders with their lands (in case the peasants still have lands of their own) or crops as securities, at an interest rate of at least 30% per annum (up to the rate of 300% per annum in some places), and under the condition that the lands will be confiscated by the money lander if the borrower fails to pay the interest or to repay the capital according to the fixed time.(as in Kiangsu). Some merchant-capitalists lend fertilizers to the peasants in Spring or lend them foodstaffs at the time when they are in urgent need of them, raising the prices of such things to as high a level as possible, and require them to repay all the debts at the harvesting time when the prize for crops usually drops greatly. The peasants, forced by the debts and the urgent need of some necessary articles, have to sell their crops at this time even though they clearly understand it is a greatloss to do so, and then when they need to purchase rice afterwards, the price will not be the same as at the time they sell it.

The armed organizations--the Volunteers, guards, etc.,--in the rural districts, under the Kuomintang regime, are nothing more than the landlords weapons for oppressing the peasant masses, although the expenditures for maintaining such organizations are paid all from the sweat and blood of the peasants.

Kuomintang, seeing the general corruption of the rural economy in China, the extensive development of the peasants' struggles, and the glorious triumphs of the Red Armies and the Soviet districts, is trying to remedy the corrupting landlord-bourgeoisie rule by shouting loudly their newly invented slogans 'to abolish the hindering harsh taxed' 'To rehabilitate the countries' 'Relieves for the rural districts' 'TO distribute fields according to the number of family members' etc., etc. which as the suffering toiling masses understand, is serving only to deceive the peasants and to cover up their

ugly face of increased exploitation, oppression and slaughter of the peasants masses.

INDEPENDENCE DECLARED BY INNER MONGOLIA AS RESULT OF JAPANESE AGITATION

For the purpose of attacking USSR. and the Mongolian People's Republic, of dismembering China, and of exploitating the oppressed peoples to a greater extent, the Japanese imperialists are carrying on the first step of their plan to annex Mongolia--to agitate the Mongolian Princes and nobilities to declare independence.

Out of the six 'Leagues' (盟 which are sub-divided into sixty one 'Banners' 旗) of Inner Mongolia, three (the Djerim League 哲里木盟 of Manchuria and the Djosotu League and Djouda League 卓索图盟, 昭乌达盟 of Jehol) have already been detached from the Chinese territory since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and Jehol. The present question of independence is therefore dealing with only the other three Leagues in Suiyuan and Charhar--the Silingol, the Ulanchab anf the Iedo n Leagues(锡林郭勒乌兰察布伊克昭盟)

Since the Japanese captured Manchuria, a 'Manchuria and Mongolia Affairs Association' has been orgainized in Changchun as a center to carry on the work of agitating and buying the Mongolian princes and feudals, and a much success has been achieved in this field.

The most important figure in the present independent movement of INNer Mongolia is Prince Teh-Muk-Chu-Ko-Ming-Lu-Pu, vice-head of the Silingol League. This prince is the leader of many Mongolian princes, and, as the press described him, is 'young, able, ambitious and learned'. He has been to Nanking last winter together with some ten Mongolian nobilities with an intension to persuade the Nanking authorities to appoint him head of the 'Commission of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs', but his desire was not accepted by the Kuomintang authorities, and so later he flied to Changchun by a Japanese plane with seven Mongolian nobles to 'talk' with Henry Pu Yi the Manchukuo Executive, and the Japanese Kwantung authorities about the question of Inner Mongolia's independence. The result of the discussion was not quite known, but in some papers it was reported that several conditions have been agreeded upon in the meeting, the conditions being (1) that the Japanese and Manchukuo authorities shall assist the independent movement of Inner Mongolia (2) that the Autonomous Government of Inner Mongolia shall be treated as an independent unit and not to be included under the Manchukuo, and so on. Teh-Muk-Chu has also attended a number of meetings called by the Japanese Imperialists in Changchun and Dairen afterwards.

After all these pre-arrangements, the Mongolian Prince returned to Suiyuan to carry on his plan and summoned several meetings of the Mongolian nobles. The movement was crystallized in the Conference of Pailingmiao (百靈廟), on Oct. 9, when a declaration of independence was issued, an Autonomous Government organized, andthe regulations of autonomy for Inner Mongolia were drafted. The conference placed Panchen Llama(班禪喇嘛) as both the political and religious head of the new Government in order to win the support fo the Llama-worshiping Mongolian people.

Tek-Muk-Chu himself was the Nanking-appointed Pangkiang Garrision Commander(鎮邊警備司令) and had about a thousand soldiers under his command before the independence movement. This force, together with the body-guards of Panchan Llama and other miscellaneous forces constitutes a troop of about six thousand men under the command of the new Government. But since the final destination of the Japanese annexation of Inner Mongolia is for carrying on attacks against the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic, it is quite evident that a more powerful armed force needs to be established in Inner Mongolia. Regarding this, a Tokyo dispatch of the Chinese United Agency of Oct. 13 reported: "The Japanese military authorities have organized the Mongolian youths into military units according the plan suggested by Kawashima, advisor of the Japanese Kwantung Army. Particular attention is paid to the training up of a Mongolian cavalry to oppose the Cossack cavalry of USSR. A Mongolian army of 50,000 soldiers have now been organized according to the investigations of the Hsing-an General Office and the Japanese authorities are still exerting every effort to associate with the different 'Banners' of Inner Mongolia hoping that an Inner Mongolian Army of 200,000 men will be organized to be the ally of the Japanese armies". Then on Oct. 14, the North China Daily News published a Mukden dispatch of the Associated Press stating that the Mongolian Prince Tek-Muk-Chu has declared independence after having organized an army of three divisions or about 100,000 men.

As a supplement to the above military preparations, the Japanese Imperialists are planning to construct a railway joining Dolonor(多倫) of Charhar, Pailingmiao (one hundred miles north of Kweihwa 归化 along the Peiping-SuiYuan Railway) and Pangkiang, passing thru the entire Silingol League and are urging Tek-Muk-Chu to sign an agreement granting the Japan-

ese the right of doing so (China Evening News, Sept. 8). the main purpose of this railway is doubtlessly for the convenience of Japanese military transportation in the war of intervention against USSR.

There is no doubt that the whole Innce Mongolia is now under the influence of the Japanese Imperialists. What then is the attitute of the Kuomintang toward this crisis? Or what steps are they taking to guard against the Japanese aggression?

First we can see that the Kuomintang tried hard to cover up the news concerning the Mongolian independence movement as was indicated in a Peiping telegram appeared in the Sin Wan Pao of Oct. 4. The dispatch read: "The autonomy movement of the Mongolian princes is only for self-defense and system-improvement of Inner Mongolia, and there is absolutely no treachery behind the curtain. Important affairs concerning the party and politics will be still under the control of the Central Government. The fact that Prince Tek-Muk-Chu refused to accept the post of 'Commander of the Mongolian Ist Army', appointed by Feng Yu-Hsiang when the latter declared independence in Kalgan shows that Prince Tek is still a loyal supporter of the Central Government". How shameless!

Then the mask of Tek-Muk-Chu and his independence movement was torn off in the conference of Pailingmiao held on Oct. 9th, in which Tek-Muk-Chu and his followers issued their declaration, condemning the Nanking Government for its wrong policy toward Inner Mongolia in dividing the Mongolian territory into several provinces and depriving of the autonomy privileges of the Mongolian people, as well as the pressure upon the Mongolian people by the emigration of the Chinese. The declaraion also openly admitted that if autonomy of a high degree is not granted by the Nanking Government, the Mongolians will not doubt in seeking their help from foreign nations. After all these, the Kuomintang Government still deceived the people with lies like the following: "The autonomous conference of Pailingmiao was poorly attended. The Iededsu League sent no delegate to the conference and only one or two persons represented the Ulantsab League.... The delegates from the different 'Banners' remained silent through out the conference... The conference was dismissed without any result." (Oct. 12, Sin Wan Pao) Of course, the Kuomintang traitors are taking precautions against the people fearing that their indignations may be turned into violent actions if the real state of affairs is made known.

Up to the present, the steps taken by Kuomintang regarding the Mongolian affair are limited to the following few:

First, the question was brought up to discussion once in the Executive Yuan; then an outline of the Principle for Mongolian Autonomy was drafted by the Commission of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs; then the principle of re-organizing the Commission of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs was passed in a meeting of the Kuomintang political council on Oct. 18; and two delegates are being sent to Inner Mongolia to investigate the affair and to 'console' the Mongolian princes.

At first, Huang Shao Hsiung, Minister of the Department of Civil Affairs and Shih Ching Yang, Chairman of the Commission of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, were selected as delegates to Inner Mongolia, but Shih Ching Yang, thought that a trip to Mongolia at this moment might not be a 'pleasant' one, and he resigned. Chao Pai Lien, vice-chairman of the same Commission, was afterwards selected as his substitute.

One more trick played by Kuomintang is to 'show friendness' to a portion of the Mongolian nobilities and Llamas, thus on Oct. 18, Pachen Llama was 'honored' by an order of the Kuomintang Government, and the Living Buddha Chang-kafu-tao-ka-tao (章嘉呼圖克圖)who was staying in Wu Tai Shan, Shensi was called out by the Kuomintang Government to make a trip similar to that of Huang and Chao to Inner Mongolia.

Kuomintang is the party of the Chinese landlords and bourgoeisie, who are oppressing the toiling masses of Inner Mongolia together with the imperialists and the Mongolian princes nobilities or Lamas. The few Mongolians in the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang as well as the Mongolian members of the Kuomintang commission of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs are without exception Mongolian nobilities and feudals. The Kuomintang, the imperialists, Japanese, and the Mongolian princes and feudals are all enemies of the broad Mongolian masses, and therefore, it is quite claar that the Kuomintang will not oppose the annexation of Mongolia by Japanese Imperilaists, and on the contrary, Kuomintang will approve of it and facilitate it, because by that, the common enemies of the Kuomintang and the imperialists i.e. USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic--will be hindered in one or another. This is why that at the moment when the Mongolian princes are voicing most loudly for their independence under the Japanese direction, the Kuomintang high officials are talking at the same time with Ariva Ariyoshi, Sugimura and Tokugawa, Japanese diplamatic representatives, in Nanking and Peiping on the question of 'Breaking the deadlock of Sino-Japanese relations', and why Li Tseh Yi (李擇一) was sent to Japan by KMT to 'visit' the Japanese important figures only fortnight after Chiang Tsuo Pin, had returned to his post as

Chinese Minister in Tokyo on the 7th inst.

IMPERIALISTS ACTIVE IN SINKIANG CIVIL WAR

On Plane No. 1 of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation that flied to Sinkiang from Shanghai on September 30, there were two Japanese military officers among the passengers. This fact has aroused the attention of many people and some blamed the Coperation for letting they Japanese officers book for Sinkiang when the civil war in the province was at its height, but the Corporation reasonably declared that they were not responsible for the action because the plane was specially hired by vice-minister of a certain Government Department.

The fact that Kuomintang hired a plane to convey two Japanese military officers to Sinkiang at this moment is really worthy of attention, since behind this fact there lied the part of Kuomintang to assist the imperialists in their attempt to attack USSR and to dismember the Chinese territory.

The shameless surrender of the Kuomintang and its giving up of vast territories to the imperialists to be their bases for attacks on USSR are not only shown in the Manchurian Jehol and Mongolian affairs, but also in its attitute toward the question of Sinkiang. Kuomintang served the imperialists not long ago by sending its minister of foreign affairs, Lo Wen Kan, to Sinkiang to carry on investigations on the situation of USSR in the province, aiming to cancell the commercial agreement concluded between the former Sinkiang Governor Chin Shu Jen(金樹仁) and USSR, and to check the development of the Soviet trade in the province. For this purpose Lo Wen Kan interviewed with W.W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to USSR, in Novosibirsk on the USSR border at the end of September. This action of the Kuomintang is doubtlessly directed by the imperialists, especially the Japanese and the British, who have long desired to expel from Sinkiang the Soviet trade which is having a comparatively superior position on account of the geographical proximity. This was why at the time when Lo Wen-kan started his long journey, the fascist paper Chien Pao as well as the bourgeoisie press in Shanghai attacked Chin Shu Jen violently for his having signed the commercial agreement and advocated for the abolishment of same.

Besides utilizing the Central power of the Kuomintang to realize their plans in Sinkiang, the imperialaists at the same time, the tactic of 'divide and rule', that they have practiced with great success on other colonial peoples, to agitate and develop the civil wars in the provinces.

The complicakxxcy of the Sinkiang conditions furnish a very suitable ground for the imperialists to adopt the splitting policy. In Sinkiang, there xxx inhabit many nations--the Chinese (mostly being military officers, soldiers, Government officers, merchants and money-lenders with a small portion being workers and peasants), the Mongols, the Taranching, the Turks (mostly engaging in farming and stock raising) The Tungans and many others, the last two are antagonistic to each other inspite that they are both Mohammedans. There is also an armed force of several thousand white Russians organized many years ago by Yang Chung Shun, ex-Governor of Sinkiang, and they also play their role in the Sinkiang politics.

The Kuomintang militarists and officials in Sinkiang squeeze the local people with harsh taxes, and, because there are not many Chinese women in Sinkiang and the Mohammedans do not wish to be married to the Chinese, the sometimes even kidnap the Mohammedan women to be their wives. The oppression of the Kuomintang officials together with the exploitations of the merchants and money lenders on the local toiling masses are the main causes of the hostil attitute of the Mohammedan nations toward the Chinese. To the backward toiling masses of the Mohammedan nations whose class conception is far from being clear, the class contradiction inevitably was misinterpreted as racial antagonism. It is upon this basis that the imperialists, chiefly Japanese and British, can utilize the Mohammedan militarist Ma Chung Ying (馬仲英)to call forth a great number of the Mohammedans to start his big-scale anti-Chinese revolt. At the same time, the imperialists are also carrying their splitting works among the different Mohammedan nations.

An October 10 Indic dispatch of the Reuter's Service reported that the Turks and the Tungans were again at war, and the former were violently attacking the city of Kashgar. Messages of Nanking source in Shun Pao of October 13 stated; "Ma Chung Ying is pushing on Hami, the Capital, from Turfan in three different routes, and Ma himself has left Turfan for the front." Other similar news reporting the process of the Sinkiang civil wars appeared frequently in the Shanghai press.

What is the attitute of the Kuomintang toward the imperialist intrigues. In the matter of attacking USSR, the Kuomintang has positively assisted the imperialists to realize their plans. It has even despatched its diplomatic chief to Sinkiang for this purpose, and has conveyed the imperialist officers to the province.

As to the matter of hostility between the Mohammedan nations and the Chinese, Kuomintang is not at all prepared to solve the question in the form

damental way. At the beginning, they stood by the Chinese militarists, officials, bourgeoisie and usures in Sinkiang, helping them to fight against the Mohammedan militarists. Now a different policy, altho wrong just the the same, seems to have been adopted by the Kuomintang Govdrnment, as was expressed in the following dispatches: "The Sinkiang trouble is considered by Central Kuomintang as an interna-l struggle for power between Ma Chung Ying and Hsing Si Tsai (the present Sinkiang Border Commissioner)" and "the Central Kuomtang has wired Liu Wen Lung (the present Chakrman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government) to mediate the Ma-Hsing quafred"(China Evening News, Oct. 15) The Kuomintang is probably taking stepp to unite the ruling class of the different nations for the common tasks of exploitating the Sinkiang toiling masses and to carry on attacks on USSR side by side with international imperialism.

Not long ago, Chiang Kai Sek had the plot of planting his loyal followers, the Blue Jackets, in the Sinking Jovernment, aiming to take over the Sinkiang power, but his plan was smashed when the Sinkiang authorities voiced their protest by holding Huang Mu Hsung(黃慕松), representative of Kuomintang Central to Sinkiang, into custody, and Chiang was forced tp appointe Hsing Si Tsai(邢世才) and Liu Wen Lung(刘文龙) as the Border Commissioner of Sinkiang and the Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Bovernment respectively.

SOVIET DEVELOPMENT IN SZECHUEN WORRIES THE IMPERIALISTS

The red armies in Szechuen are progressing so rapidly that conditions in the province change practically by days and hours. Following are a few of the latest imperialist dispatches reporting the Szechuen situations:

North China Daily News, Oct. 25: " Apparently authentic reports received in Shanghai late last night indicated the development of a strong communist threat to Wanhsien. General Liu Hsiang is understood to have requested the shipping companies at Chungking to give facilities for the transport of 7000 troops for the immediate reinforcement of the garrison at Wanhsien. In view of the special considerations governing the situation, the shipping companies are believed to have held a meeting at Chungking and to have referred the request to their Legation. Gen. Liu Hsiang's preparations for his own drive against the communists appear thus to have been forestalled and considerable anxiety prevails lest the garrison at Wanhsien should desert to the communists."

The same paper, the same day: " Japanese sources predict that one third of Szechuen will be in the hands of reds if the communist forces under Hsu Hsiang Chien cross the Chukiang which is now believed here only to be a question of time, in view of the wide influence of the reds in that area. Hsu's troops have occupied several districts Northwest of the Chukiang during the last few days and have captured Sanhui, a strategic point on the river. Cities and towns Southeast of the Chukiang are now menaced.....

" Meanwhile, Ho Lung has advanced from Lichuan, in Hupei, to the South bank of the Yangtse and is trying to establish contact with Hsu Hsiang Chien"

Rengo, Oct. 24: " The communists have captured more than ten district in Szechuen and are still advancing rapidly....If they cross the Chukiang, then one third of the province will fall into the hands of the communists. Ho Lung is also marching from Lichuen toward Wanhsien which is now being the object of the red forces both north and south of the Yangtse River.... the communication of the upper Yangtse will be blockaded in case Wanhsien is fallen.... majority of the local volunteer organizations surrender to the communists...."

— E N D —

P L E A S E P A S S O N T O O T H E R S

(1) Peasants Rioting Against Tax in Kiangsu
(2) First Blow to Kuomintang's 5th Campaign
(3) Workers' Struggles in White Districts of China for October 1933

PEASANTS RIOTING AGAINST TAX IN KIANGSU

In their attempt to fight against the onerous tax imposed by Nanking the peasants in Yangchun, Kiangsu( ), staged on November 22 a spectacular attack on the Kuomintang offices and residences of the officers. The violent suppression of the authorities resulted in a casualty of more than 20 dead and wounded. As a result of increasing taxation on a ruined village the peasant has been forced more than once to have recourse to rioting as a protest against the obnoxious tax. According to the Ta Kung Pao of Tientsin this is the 9th rioting which has taken place in Yangchun since 1912.

Sometime in last Summer the peasant appealed to the government for a reduction of the land tax. In response to this appeal the authorities posted last month a proclamation asking for the immediate payment of the tax and increasing the rate of tax, too. This caused considerable indignation among the peasants. And the fact that the Kuomintang officers pressed hard for the tax added fuel to growing resentment of the peasant. On November 21 the angered peasants (the) called a mass meeting in the Ten Yin Temple by gongs in the afternoon, and 2,000 peasants responded to the call. The meeting passed a resolution against the onerous tax. No longer able to bear the oppression of the tax-collector, the public safety bureau, the landlord and the Kuomintang, the peasants broke out in a violent fit of anger and rushed for the residences of Tu Pao-shan, head of chamber of commerce and, concurrently, of the local guards, Liu Tsun-hsiang and Chang Tsi-tsen, both members of the Hsien-Kuomintang, and of two Chutsiangs (head of a local district). And they set fire to the buildings housing them.

Next morning the peasants approached the Yamen of the magistrate and facing a volley ordered by him, suffered a few casualties. On the fall of night more peasants swarmed from the neighboring countryside and attacked the Hsien Government. This bloody clash ended in 3 dead and numbers wounded on the side of the peasants. Anyhow the rioting was suppressed by local police with the aid of 200 soldiers despatched by the provincil government. Four peasants died in the struggle, 18 arrested, over 20 wounded.

Located near the provincial capital Chinkiang, Yanhchun has made greater progress in agriculture, but the peasant has been groaning quite a good deal under the mounting burden of land tax. The Pa Wan Pao (China Evening News), of Shanghai, gave publicty on October 30 to the information that the surtax on land exceeds the normal tax by several times and in extreme cases it is greater by as much as 26 times. The following table, constructed on the materials furnished by the Sin Wan Pao (Nov. 9), shows the rate of increase of the land tax in Yangchow( ) a neighbour district of Yangchun.

	1920	1925	1926	1929	1932	1933
1st Payment (SUmmer).....	76	88	100	195	328	354
2nd Payment (Winter).....	89	100	100	276	256	--
Winter Rice	60	61	100	79	90	--

NOTE: Winter Rice is a tax paied in rice usually shipped to the North

1926, being taken as base, is the year preceding the advent of the Kuomintang into Kiangsu. In that year the governor of the province raised the winter rice by 20 cents to fill his war chest in the height of his campaign against the Kuomintang. Hence the land tax for that year was the heaviest. The Kuomintang rule raised the land tax in Yangchow almost fourfold. The peasant has probably to pay double the amount if we reckon with the sharp decline in price of rice.

Following the rioting of the peasant against the increased tax the Hsien government continued high-handed repression and drove thousands of defenceless peasants and their families out of the Hsien. According to the information of the Shun Pao, of Shanghai, (DEc.11), several thousand peasants took refuge in Shanghai, and the Yangchun Industrian and Commercial Association in Shanghai took cognizance of the matter and sent representatives home to conduct an inquiry into the affair.

the same division were disarmed on the morning of Oct. 7 by another troop of the Red army resulting in the battelion comander being captured. On Oct. 10, the 3rd and 4th Divisions under Chow Huen-Yuen were seriously checked by the red [illegible] at Li-shih(Li-Shih) (a town near Li-Chuan), 1,800 rifles, 2 radio sets and the battalion political officer were captured. Another [illegible] commander [illegible] reported that the 3rd Division of the 20th Corps was totally brought down by the red army. All these happened only in the time of first week.

In Szechuan the Shensi-Szechuan Red army was progressively sweeping the forces of Szechuanese militarists Yang-Sen, Yang-Sung, Hsu Ching-Tao and Liu Hsiang. Gathering information from the leading papers of Shanghai in October, the red armies had taken over cities successively on the Kialing River [illegible] Chungking to Chengtu [illegible] Yang Sen [illegible] has [illegible] several [illegible] Further [illegible] from [illegible] merchants [illegible] along the [illegible]

The [illegible] imperialists and [illegible] as to expose [illegible] rendered the [illegible] keep his promise [illegible] shake the class foundation of Kuomintang rule; the broad [illegible] tide to the red armies; and the toiling workers and peasants [illegible] support and share [illegible] up to support the red armies. [illegible] before [illegible] While [illegible] exhaustion of finance [illegible] T. Soong the [illegible] that both of [illegible] relatives to such [illegible] ment in Chungking have already [illegible] Soong to discharge [illegible] nation with [illegible] praised by H. H. K'ung, the [illegible]

Writing [illegible] ing under the [illegible] sands with [illegible] is [illegible] the [illegible] crisis [illegible] slaves [illegible] (To be continued)

[illegible] CONFLICTS IN WORKS DISTRICTS OF CHINA
OCTOBER 1933

I. Strikes Unrecorded in September

(1) [illegible] (2) Place (3) [illegible]ccupy (4)No. of Workers Involved (5) [illegible] of Strike (6) Time Lost (7)No. in Petitions (8)Leadership (9) [illegible] Result.

([illegible]) [illegible] (2)Hunan (3)Shao-Min Match Works (4)150 (5)[illegible] (8)? (9)Strike due to against oppression of foreman, against [illegible] Workers on board and their leaders. (10)Victory

(1)Sept.24-26 (2)[illegible] (3)The Foochow Match Co. (4)[illegible]4 (5)[illegible]2 (7)0 (8)? (9)Strike due to [illegible] (10)Victory

(1)Sept.25-26 (2)[illegible] (3)[illegible] (4)[illegible] (5)[illegible] (6) 900 (7)0 (8)? (9)Strike [illegible] 20 members or discharged (10)Failure

(1)20 (2)Canton (3)Shien-hung [illegible] (4)150 (7)1 (8)? (9)[illegible]
boarding allowance and against the contract limiting 15 days as a period of
employment (10)Not ended

(1)-- (2)Canton (3)Shien-hung Hardware Store (4) -(10) (7)1,(8)? (9)Shop
bankruptcy. Demand for unpaid wages (10) Ended

(1)22 (2)Harbin (3)Dr. Todd's Hospital (4) -(10) (7)1 (8)? (9)Dismissal of
a Dr. Todd's Hospital [illegible]

(1)23 (2)Shanghai (3)American Municipal Council (4) -(10) (7)1 (8)?
(9)Arrangement (10)Unsettled

(1)-31 (2)Hankow (3)[illegible] (4) -(10) (7)1 (8)? (9)Dismissal of
[illegible] (10)Ended

(1)24 (2)Shanghai (3)Nan Yang Tobacco Co. (4)1,000 (7)1 (8)? (9)Against
the cut of wages, strike and [illegible] (10)Ended

(1)27-31 (2)Hankow (3)Post Office (4)-(10) (7)1 (8)? (9)Dismissal of
chairman of Union and [illegible] (10) Conciliation in process

(1)28 (2)Kowloon (3)Proclamation to workers of South Manchuria Railway
30 (10) (7)1 (8)? (9)Local gates' congress resolved to place S.M.R. [illegible]
[illegible] (10)No return

(1)29 (2)Shanghai (3)Shang-hai-nan and Chiang-[illegible] (4)[illegible] (7)1
(8)? (9)Against wage-discount, dismissal, petition to city government
(10)Conciliation in process

Sub-total (2)18 (3)10 (4)2,958 (7)15

V Forms of Struggles

Inc.	Peril	Petition	Strike	Protest	Slowdown	Lot	Strike fund
36	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,758

Injured	Arrested
[illegible]	[illegible]

VI Sizes of Strikes

0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000--	Total
21	3	[illegible]	3	[illegible]

VII Classification of Trade

Cotton Mill	Silk Factory	Silk Rayon	Tobacco	Rubber Shoe	Post Office	Transportation	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	1	3	[illegible]	2	1	1	5	3

Shop-workers Handcraftsmen	Dockers Pullers	Others
[illegible]	1	[illegible]

VIII Causes of Struggles

Dis-charge	[illegible]	Against Lock up	Against Foremen	Better treatment	Wage Increase	Dued Pay	Political	[illegible]
13	9	1	3	7	4	4	2	1

IX Remarks

1. Some changes have been made in the statistics of this month. We have made a separate table for struggles continued from last month, so as to show up the insisting nature of the struggles. Peaceful petitions are separated from strikes, walk-outs, demonstration and other militant struggles to enable the information of the workers' struggling sentiment at a glance. Four analytical table are attached to help understanding the contents and comparing with those in other months.

2. As explained repeatedly, due to difficulty in collecting materials, our statistics could only cover the districts around Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong, Hankow and Mukden, and of course even in these districts, complete informations is lacking.

3. There has been shown a marked increase of workers' struggles in this month, as compared with the last. In table V, among the 64000 participants of struggles only 20,000 are strikers. This however, is due to the 30,000 of S.M.R. workers being placed under the item of petitions. In general, strike participants are far more than petitions.

The strike of B. & S. seamen at Canton passed its 5th month now, no sign of surrender is shown on the part of the workers. And seamen in Amoy belonging to the same company are preparing a sympathy strike.

Shanghai Power Co. is one of the most important investment of american Imperialism in China, and is the major power source for Shanghai. Since the outbreak of strike on Sept. 29, the capitalists, K.M.T. and the Yellow Union started a big campaign to oppress and cheat the strikers. The capitalists locked a part of the shops, preventing the workers from getting in and providing them with food; but they failed. Wholesale discharge could not be threatening; borrowing workers from other power companies was only met with failure through class solidarity. And, lastly, even kidnapping of strikers and forcing them up in the factories produced no effect. The main cause of this strike was against reduction of bonus and therefore the office clerks did join the action for some time. The K.M.T. Ministry of Industry, together with the Central K.M.T. headquarter of Nanking, dispatched 'special commissioners' to carry out oppressions and cheatings. But the strike goes on!

4. The bankruptcy of K.M.T economy increased unemployment. According to K.M.T official reports, there are 12,000 unemployed in the province of Chekiang alone. Several ten-thousands of salt-well workers were cast out of jobs in Szechuan. Two-third of silk factories in Shanghai locked themselves up for depression of silk price, rendering 15,000 jobless. The Kailan Coal Mine (British) of Hopei declared reduction of work by 3 days per week, cutting the half the income of 40,000 to 50,000 miners. The coal mine at Jing-hsing closed up with 3,000 unemployed.

5. A writer in Ta-kung-pao told that recently in Manchuria coolies were registered by Japanese with finger-prints-a treatment intolerable to slaves!

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE.....Vol.4, No.3.....Jan. 5, 1934

Contents:

1) The ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA.....1
a) the National Currency Crisis in its Acute Form.....
b) Orders Issued to the Troops During the Pacification Campaign.....

The ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA

I. The 3rd Stage Under Japanese Occupation

Bleeding under Japanese bayonets, Manchuria has entered upon the so-called third stage characterised by frenzied military preparation on the part of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union as well as by increased oppression and exploitation of the toiling masses and the suppression of anti-Japanese revolutionary activities by disarming and butchering the armed peasants. Far from being cowed, the workers, peasants and soldiers in Manchuria have continued their struggle against the Japanese invaders with increasing vigour and energy. This fight is assuming a sharper form in north Manchuria, particularly along the lower Sungari.

To consolidate their position in the lower reach of the Sungari Japanese imperialism has stationed more troops there, resulting in addition to continuous drives of armed inspections (reservists and gendarmes) to collectivize the country, with the same end in view, Japanese imperialism organised the Koreans association and Manchurian association as a tool to carry on the collectivization campaign and to clear out the anti-Japanese elements.

The three troops manned both banks of the Sungari [illegible] with a view to preparing for intervention against the Soviet Union. Presently, the troops near the Soviet border Japanese imperialism posts one or several detachments in each town or locality devoid of strategical importance. We find more Japanese troops when we come nearer to the Soviet border and, e.g. Fuchin, Fungkiang, etc. Artillery and cavalry figure largely among the troops stationed in these places. Making all in all, probably one full division is on duty there. At the present time, a considerable portion of the troops has been assigned to the task of keeping a watch on the workers in the industrial districts. According to the story of a worker (a refugee) Hutung Mine, Gold Mine has been placed under the protection of three detachments while the railway line at Tsipingkai guarded by two.

At Chumoose and Fuchin the aerodrome has been enlarged and strong forts constructed. In Fungkiang and along the Helungkiang defence works against the Soviet Union have been built up, highways for military transport constructed, etc. A railway for military use has also been completed from Chumoose to Lei-chuan. Information emanating from Fuchin talks about the enforcement of conscript labour (conscription) in that hsien. Japanese imperialism takes one boy or man from every family with two able-bodied men and forces him to build highways or airdromes. No compensation is paid to the workers so conscripted. The aerodrome is said to have been constructed entirely by conscript labour. The same method of conscription was applied to other engineering work.

The armed Japanese immigrants play the role of assistants in enslaving the toiling masses of Manchuria. Equipped almost in the same way, they are really Japanese troops. They perpetrate direct robbery by seizing the fertile land and good farms, robbing the peasant of his property, driving him away. In collaboration with the regular troops, armed reservists and merchants, they watch and suppress all forms of the anti-Japanese movement.

II Mutiny of Manchurian Troops

In the districts around the lower Sungari about 10,000 Manchurian troops officiered by Chinese but the latter can not act with an autho-

rity of their own. As a matter of fact, All Chinese officers whether high or low are under strict vigilance and surveillance of Japanese imperialism. The round of duties from patroling to fighting is performed by Manchurian troops under direct order of Japanese superiors. The soldiers have been subjected to unbearable hardships such as bad food, lower pay, flogging, extra work, etc. The soldiers as well as officers have shown a resentment against the Japanese. The influence of Chinese volunteers combined with Japanese oppression has brought about many mutinies, either partial or entire, among the shaken Manchurian troops stationed in the area around the lower Sungari. Such mutinies have taken place by the tens in Shansen. Holikung, etc, during the past few months. As to the rest of Manchurian troops who have not as yet gone over to our side, they usually reached an understanding with the volunteers and maintained an attitude of passive neutrality during the anti-volunteer campaign. Sometimes they even openly went over to the anti-Japanese camp.

Under such conditions Japanese imperialism decided to disarm the unreliable Manchurian troops in accordance with their strategy of the third stage in the occupation of Manchuria. This strategy caused considerable uneasiness and indignation among the Manchurian troops resulting in mutinies. Take, for example, the brigade commanded by Gen. Tu and stationed in Tangyuan, Tungho, etc. The soldiers there refused to answer the roll call of Japanese officers and moved to the forests. The 4th battalion of the Wu regiment in Holikung turned back to the persuasion of Japanese officers who desired to disband the "unruly" soldiers by inducing them to listen to admonition and then catch them in a trap with machine guns. Later on, the Japanese called their officers to a conference and formally discused the means of dissolution but before the conference ended, the soldiers rushed in and fired on Japanese and Chinese officers. Then street fighting ensued, terminating in the killing of 17 Japanese and the capture of 1 machine gun. More than 50 mutineers formed an anti-Japanese detachment under the leadership of a Captain called Wu Chunghu and went to the north in company of 20 others who deserted the main body of troops.

After the mutiny in Holikung the Japanese gave full vent to their rage by arresting the workers and others there, beating and torturing them. They required the populace to put up "dog license" (certificate for good people) on their doors. As a result, 6 policemen were buried alive, one of them with the heart taken out of the chest as a sacrificial offering to the dead Japanese officers.

Another regiment of the Manchurian troops, under the command of Major Mao, has mutinied and formed a partisan detachment, moving to Panian. The soldiers resisted roll-call and then flared up in a mutiny.

III. Peasantry Against Japan

Simultaneously with the disarming of regular troops, the Japanese proceeded along with the task of disarming the peasants, obviously with a view to confiscating all arms and ammunitions which may be used for anti-Japanese purpose or turned over to anti-Japanese volunteers.

The Japanese attempted to register all the arms held by the people as the first step towards the realisation of the sinister scheme of disarming the armed units of the masses. In Tangyuan, Tungho, etc, the Japanese however directly dissolved the militia of the merchants. They robbed the peasants in Holikung of their arms in the same way. The raging peasants and the landlord, too, immediately rose up against confiscation and employed various means for this purpose. Some said nothing about their rifles or made false declaration as to the actual number of rifles while the more militant revolted and organised anti-Japanese units. Nay, they have been fighting the Japanese fearlessly. Such peasant partisans are numerous, operating over a vast territory. In Sipeigu 50 peasants, all armed, joined the anti-Japanese volunteers in Chinshan. The peasants in Menkakung fought hard against the massacre of the Japanese armed immigrants. In Tungho, Wufenglung, etc, the peasants demanded to join or actually joined the volunteers. Dissatisfied with the Japanese confiscation of rifles, a portion of the landlords went over to the volunteers on a united front against Japanese imperialism.

Such conditions are certainly very favorable to the wide development of the activities of the volunteers in conjunction with the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses. The influence of the communist party of China has steadily gained ground among the masses of Manchuria, especially so with its unswerving leadership of the anti-Ja-

panese struggle. As an evidence of it, we may mention the West and North Manchurian Peasant Committee under the direct guidance of the party, which committee has staged an attack on Tangyuan in conjunction with the volunteers who are more or less inclined towards the C.P.C.

IV. Demagogy of Imperialism

In face of the growing anti-Japanese movement as carried on by workers, peasants and dissatisfied soldiers in Manchuria, Japanese imperialism has been compelled to use a little bit of demagogy as a means of mitigation of the movement. At the same time, it endeavored to buy over the landlord-bourgeisie and military officers in order to facilitate its attack on the revolutionaries, particularly the communist party of China. It called a landlord conferece composed of delegates from various hsiens but camouflaged it as a cereal parley. The conference was actuated primarily by the desire to stage an effective offensive against the volunteers and communists. Japanese imperialism promised to give back a portion of the confiscated riffles to the landlord for the formation of self-defence units or militia, to increase the salary and to raise the pay of soldiers to $20.00 per month, to cut the taxes, to clear the greedy officers, to practise Wongtao (Principle of Saints), etc. Thus allured and gratified to a certain degree, the landlord has rallied to the call of Japanese imperialism in a common attempt to check the grow of the revolutionary and liberation movement. Consequently, in west and north Manchuria a campaign against the communists and anti-Japanese elements was launched, killing them by the score, to say nothing of the headquarters which were of course smashed. In this drive the Chinese landlord fully supported Japanese imperialism.

V. Union of Anti-Japs Volunteers

The counterrevolutionary actions of the landlord-bourgeisie and the non-resistence of the KMT generals, Li Fu, Ting Chao, Ma Tsan-san, etc, have enabled the masses to view them in their true light and more easily to accept the anti-imperialist programme of the communist party of China. The Japanese blows directed against the communists only enhanced the prestige of CP among the volunteers.

Such factors are responsible for the rapid spread of the volunteer's activities under the leadership of the communists. Red partisans have been very active in Tangho but received a serious setback owing to the pursuance of a militarist adventurist policy.

Recovering from the blow since July last and swollen up by more mutinies from the Manchurian troops, the volunteers became active again. They are always operating in the lower reach of the Sungari. Our slogan of "uniting all anti-Japanese units in a war against Japanese imperialism" has been accepted by them. Now a Manchurian volunteer army has been inaugurated out of the scattered units commanded by Chinsan and Tsai Chunhai, Tsan Chunhu, etc. It consists of three detachments with over 500 rifles in all. The commander's quarter serves as the highest organ, with the general staff, the secretariat and the political department in charge of the matters falling under their respective jurisdiction. The Manchurian volunteer army has a program of struggle, too. It has recognised and accepted the leadership of the proletariat in its struggle against Japanese imperialism. May this army, the sole anti-Japanese revolutionary army in Manchuria, grow larger and stronger in the course of fighting against Japanese imperialism and its ally, the Chinese landlord-bourgeisie in the Three Eastern Provinces.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY CRISIS IN ITS ACUTE STAGE

In the few months just past large cities of the country have been, one after another, drawn into the wave of a currency crisis which, as the end of the lunar year approaches, is increasing in sharpness. Of course the crisis is bound to come amid the steady decline of the KMT economy, particularly of the village economy which is just being crushed between the two faces of a vise, namely, imperialism and feudalism. The crisis finds its clearest expression in the crumble of the Chuantwuan (money shops), the Yinhao (silver stores) and commercial houses carrying on monetary transactions, in the freezing of credit, the runs on banks, the shortage of ready money, the rising of exchange, etc. Except Shanghai and Tientsin, a majority of the commercial centres

from Suiyuan in the north to Swatow and Canton in the south have been adversely affected by the crisis. In spite of its accumulation of large stocks of silver money, Shanghai is facing a currency crisis, too, which is well reflected in the present tightening of the money market. All the banks here in Shanghai refused to grant credit to the commercial houses including the large ones (for example, the Commercial Press, Lmt, which needs $800,000 cash but can not obtain it, etc). Reliable forecasts have been made that when the new lunar year comes nearly 3,000 shops large and small will be unable to reopen their doors for business. The situation in Shanghai then is bad, too.

Causes of the Crisis

Just like in other countries, the crisis in China is developing on a local scale, directing its blows to the local commercial centres through which the commodities of imperialism pass into the interior and native agricultural produce is shipped to the large ports (like Shanghai), thence to foreign lands. The native banks located in these centres usually finance the payments of the commodities exported or imported. They also issue notes for local circulation. But their reserve is as a rule quite insufficient. When cash flows out in large quantities to the big ports to pay for the unfavorable balance of trade as is usually the case, the native banks not only face an empty vault but can not get enough credit to tide over the difficulty.

The Chinese farmer produces for the market in practically the same way as those in the other countries. He exchanges his products for those coming from outside, mostly imperialist goods. This process was greatly hampered to his detriment in 1932, and the more so in 1933. The reason lying at the bottom of it is that foreign wares such as the rice of Saigon, the wheat of Australia, Canade and USA, etc, have flooded the country driving native produce out of the market while native products like silk, tea, eggs, hides, etc, have been unable to find a market in foreign countries in consequence of the world crisis as well as of the raising of duties by foreign governments. The adverse balance of trade against the Chinese village is so heavy that the native banks in the local commercial centers have to pay out cash in large quantities, leaving very little in its own vaults. Needless to say, these native banks act as agencies for the payment of goods exchanged between the village and the imperialist merchants. The fact, as set above, is the fundamental reason behind the currency crisis now sweeping over the country.

The second cause lies in the fact that the different fractions of the KMT governments squeezed much harder than before in order to purchase arms and ammunitions from foreign countries. For this purpose, they need cash or bank notes of the foreign banks, refusing to accept as taxes the paper money issued by native banks or commercial houses. In our privious issues we repeatedly referred to the augmentation of the land tax in Kiangsu by 400% since the advent of the KMT power. This exorbitant tax swallowed all the income of the farmer. Along with the increase of the land tax the KMT raised in December last other levies such as the matches, tobacco, salt taxes, etc. The KMT militarists and politicians collected these increased taxes and shipped the proceeds to the treaty ports (so-called because opened to foreign trade by treaty) for the purchase of ammunitions (to be used for the war against the reds and Soviets, or militarist wars) or luxuries or for land speculation in the foreign concessions, thus causing an acute shortage of money in the village or the towns and cities near-by. The tax bureaus in Kwangtung frowned on the native bank-notes and refused to accept them for the payment of taxes. They preferred the notes issued by the banks in Hong Kong. This fact added fuel to the currency crisis already developing at an accelerated pace.

Another thing---The stoppage of large remittances from the overseas Chinese has also played a big part in the sharpening of the crisis (in Swatow, Canton, Fukien). Relying on this source as a cash reservoir in the past, the commercial houses and banks have always been able to smooth their difficulties to a considerable extent but now they can no longer do it. In the years preceeding 1931 the remittances from the over-seas Chinese amounted to 300 or 400 millions a year on the average.

Of course the recurring militarist wars constitute another factor

in bringing about the crisis. The civil war in Sinkiang caused the standstill in business in Suiyuan (and the monetxary crisis). The independence of Fukien brought on its heels a run on the banks in Canton and threatened Wuhu with a crisis owing to the stoppage of importation of rice from this city.

The Leading Cities Hit

In the present article we mentioned but a few of the cities hard hit by the crisis. These cities are Swatow, Hsuchow, Kaifeng, etc.

Swatow is the most important port on the south China coast, probably second only to Canton, provincial capital of Kwangtung. Beginning in 1932, the crisis there broke out in 1933 with considerable violence. Before June, 1933, over 1,000 shops closed down in Swatow and the neighboring cities and towns. And a few of the leading banks and commercial houses met with the fate. To grapple with the crisis, the native banks and shops issued the Pei-go-piao (a sort of inconvertible paper) as a medium of payment. The situation worsened considerably since June. Without any prospect of redemption, the Pei-go-piao gradually depreciated and thus lost its effect of palleviation. In September the biggest native bank in port, the Chen-ta-yuan Chuan-twun, collapsed and rocked the credit system to its very foundation. Then the Kwangtung Provincial Bank came on the scene, allegedly to provide relief to the monetary situation. It circulated more than one million notes but exported $500,000 cash out of the city. By this very act it rather aggravated the situation instead of improving it as had been anticipated. Following the outbreak of the Fukien rebellion in November 19 native banks together with a number of first rate commercial houses went into liquidation.

According to a correspondence published by the Shun Pao of Shanghai, dated Dec.20, the chamber of commerce at Swatow petitioned the Pacification Commander to force the acceptibility of the discredited Pei-go-piao by military orders, and to restrict the withdrawal of deposits, an action that is highly problematical in its attempt to relieve the crisis. The large circulation of the notes isuued by the provincial bank of Kwangtung but not backed up by correspondeng reserve caused skepticism among the populace. The revolt in Fukien served as an occasion for this skepticism to manifest itself in a run on the provincial bank. In Canton the public has little confidence in the notes of the provincial bank of Kwangtung and has been forced to accept them at the point of the bayonet. As soon as the news of the Fukien revolt came to Canton, the people rushed for the bank and press for cash payment. The authorities got around the difficulty by another forcible means: borrowing one month's house rent from the populace (this borrowing amounted, in fact, to additional taxation because it will not be paid back).

Turning to North China, we have the same dismal picture. On Oct. 12 the Hsin-chang native bank at Kaifeng crumbled and spread the panic to Chenchow, Tsinan and other cities. The bank was supposed to be sound in view of its long history, and the collapse came as a surprise. Influenced by the failure of the banks, the Chuan-twuns in Chenchow and Tsinan suspended business for the time being. Had not the government and the bankers of Shanghai came to the recue, the crisis would have become more disasterous.

In almost the same period we find another serious outburst of a monetary crisis in Hsuchow, Kiangsu, where seven notes-issue houses closed down on Oct.7, 1933. The note-issue houses referred to put out in circulation notes of various denominations worth 2,100,000,000 cash or 502,500 dollars, if converted at the present rate of exchange. Even down to the present, they are still unable to resume specie payment. The peasants and petty merchants, being the bulk of the note holders, lost heavy consequently. Involved in the crisis, more than ten small shops shut up as a matter of course.

Tragedial incidents occurred later on. The chamber of commerce and the authorities at Hsuchow cooperated in establishing a joint office to cash the notes outstanding, and limited specie payment to one dollar for each note holder. On the proclaimed date of specie payment the office was thick with poor people from the country-side. Beaten and flogged by police and military who guarded the office, the poor country people waited patiently but received nothing after a whole day's waiting, Some of them tried to rush to the office but were badly beaten by the police and military. Not a few were fatally injured, mostly women and old men.

today The specie payment lasted one week, paying out about a hundred dollars. And only 2 or 3 hours were allowed to the big crowd——apparently designed only to fool them. Instead of abating, the run became more serious as more people came along for specie payment. Then the authorities unmasked themselves by issuing an order to stop payment outright and to advise the note holders "to wait quietly" for liquidation. A couple of months have passed without any concrete steps being taken towards resumption of specie payment. The toilers are undoubtedly the hardest hit. now a heap of worthless papers remain in their hands as the only tangible sign of a compensation for their blood and sweat.

How About Shanghai?

On the surface the monetary situation in Shanghai seems much better than anywhere else in the country. But this is only a superficial observation. True, Shanghai is experiencing some trouble in handling the large stocks of idle funds coming from the interior. True, we do not witness any runs or signs of runs on the banks either Chinese or foreign. The inflationist policy of the Shanghai banks, together with Nanking's inflationist policy of public debts, have been causing much concern and worry among the populace. On the other hand, money is also tight. Seeing the approach of the crisis, the banks here are no longer liberal in making loans to their clients. Now even the first class firms in Shanghai are turned down in their proposal for a moderate loan. Slowly coming as it does, the crisis in Shanghai will nevertheless break out in the end. When it does come to the surface, it will be the most severe, perhaps similar to the ones which successively occurred in New York or Chicago.

GREATER TASKS ASSIGNED TO AEROPLANES
during the 5th campaign

In view of the breakdown of the four campaigns before the heroic resistence of the red armies in the past the counterrevolutionary regime at Nanking has come to realize the importance of the aeroplanes as a more effective weapon in the 5th campaign against the Soviet and red armies in Kiangsi and other provinces. The theory lying back of it is that the air force possesses a far greater destructive power in fighting than the troops on land who have always gone over to the side of the red army when brought face to face with the latter while the airships will be more reliable under the direct guidance of imperialism.

Proceeding on this theory Chiang Kai-shek built a network of aerodromes under the instruction of imperialist advisers in Kiangsi where Chiang's 5th campaign is in full swing at present. There 45 aerodromes have been constructed for the use of military planes, those at Nanchang, Nanchen and Nanfeng being said to be the largest, each covering 1,000 square metres, to be shortly enlarged to 10,000 square metres. Besides taking the land from the farmer forcibly, Chiang ordered the construction of the airdromes by conscript labour. All those forced to work for him must bring food and meals with themselves. Always subject to the fire of red partisans, the aerodromes under construction were made unsafe for the engineers in charge who went in by planes.

The KMT Air Force

Acurate stastics are not available on the real strength of Nanking's air force but conservative estimates place it at 350-400 planes as against 150 in 1932. Nanking laid down a plan to increase this number up to 700 in 1935, to be distributed among 23 squadrons for the army and navy. In addition there must be four squadrons of dirigibles.

As to the planes actually in the possession of other militarists, we have the following estimation more or less relible: 100-200 for Gen. Chen Chitong, warlord of Kwangtung, who has spent huge sums on the development of the air force, 40 for Kwangsi, 20 for the 19th route army, all these to be called out to fight the reds. Of course they are to be used occassionally for militarist wars, that is to say, for the expansion of territory as well as for the acquisition of the control of a counterrevolutionary government in order to find favor with imperialism and to bolster the tottering fuhao-landlord-bourgeidie rule.

In selecting the candidates for the air force the KMT military authorities exercised more care than ever because they have found in the past that those chosen from among the workers and peasants are "unreliable". In face of the sharpening of the class struggle the workers and peasants are most easily aroused to class consciousness, hence "unreliable". Admission to the central aviation school at Hangchow, for instance, is very strict, the candidates required to secure guaranty from 10 high officials or from capitalists of over 100,000 dollars in property besides taking the regular entrance examination. The students now numbering 600 are therefore sons of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeisie. Besides the technical instructions from the American instructors, the students must receive the regular fascist political training. They are not allowed to read other periodicals besides the fascist journals. Recently one student was expelled owing to his initiative in organising an Esperanto society. Suspecious elements among the students have been regularly cleared by a process which, as a matter of fact, permited only 50% of the students to be graduated and to participate in the drive against the workers and peasants. Even this has failed to prevent the graduating students from flying over to the red armies on two occasions in the past two years.

Rivalry Among Imperialists

Imperialism not only takes a hand in the development of the KMT air force and civil aviation but sharpens the imperialist conflicts by tsriving to obtain a larger share in the control of the KMT air force, to secure more aviation rights as well as to get large orders for the planes. No doubt America stands out first in the importation of planes to China but Italian imperialism does not wish to lag behind. Recently, with the arrival of Chang Hsueh-liang came the Italian aviator, Commandante Mario de Banardi, winner of the Schneider cup, accompanied by several other Italian aviators (6 in all), all ready to secure orders for Italy and to take a part in the training of Nanking's air force. In Kwangtung British and American imperialism are active in their attempts to develop and control Chen Chitong's air force. According to a Reuters message dated Sept.6 Chen Chitong was prepared to spend $30,000,000 on military aviation. On the part of England, she wants to form an air company in competition with the China National Aviation Corporation, American, which controls three major airways, one from Shanghai to Hankow, thence to Chunking and Chentu in Szechwan, another from Shanghai to Peiping and the third from Shanghai to Canton passing Chekiang and Fukien. Now this American concern is contemplating to inaugurate a new line connecting Shanghai with Manila and also another linking Shanghai with Yunnan. The German concern, Luft Hansa, operates a line from Shanghai to Sinkiang. In 1933 China imported more planes valued at $20,000,000 according to a conservative estimate. Thus imperialism is not only making a large profit but equips and trains the KMT air force, to hold it in readiness to attack the red army and the Soviet.

Finally, we may say a few words about the demagogical campaign of the KMT "to save the nation by aviation". The campaign was carried on in cities and villages for no other purpose than to rob the people (worker and peasant) of their earnings. Consequently, large funds were raised from this source. But how much was actually obtained no body knows because those in custody of the money made no report on it. The aviation tax was levied here in Shanghai generally on the workers, deducting the tax from their wages. But the worker knew nothing about the use of the money he was forced to contribute. The five planes contributed by Shanghai to Nanking's air force have thrown bombs on the toilers in the Nanking-Fukien war, and will certainly throw more on the workers, peasants and red soldiers in Kiangsi and elsewhere.

END

D179 1/6
1935

FM 2
G. 40,000-1-35

ZOZ

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY.
1791/6
16/7/35

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 16, 19 35

Subject Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 5, No. 3, dated February 10, 1935.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. I. Everest.

I forward herewith a copy of the Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 5, No. 3, dated February 10, 1935, which was obtained from the Dead Letter Office of the Chinese Post Office on July 13, 1935.

The above mentioned publication was contained in a letter posted in Shanghai and addressed to Mr. J. K. Merray, 58,Gough Street, London, W.C. 1, which was returned to the local postal authorities after attempts at delivery had failed.

The attached copy of the Chinese Workers' Correspondence contains the following articles:-

1. The 3rd Anniversary of the Anti-Japanese War at Shanghai.
2. The Red Army Marches Further On.
3. The New Political Situation in China.
4. The Ta Tan Conference.
5. Japanizing North China.

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

S2 Please show to "A"
D.I. Ins. requests.
22 JULY 1935

Shown to "A"
July 24, 1935
File
24 JULY 1935

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE

Vol. 5, No. 3,
Feb. 10, 1935

Contents:

1.The 3rd Anniversary of the Anti-Japanese War at Shanghai
2. The Red Army Marches Further On
3. The New Political Situation in China
4. The Ta Tan Conference
5. Japanizing North China

The Third Anniversay of the Anti-Japanese War at Shanghai

Just three years ago, on Jan. 28, 1932, the workers of Shanghai together with the soldiers of the 19th route army began to put up a stiff fight with the Japanese invaders and carried it on for 32 days. By this war they wrote down one of the most glorious pages in the history of the anti-imperialist movement in China. By this war they repudiated the KMT traitorous theory that China was too weak to fight Japanese imperialism. Leading the mass of the ranks and files of the 19th route army, the peasants in the environs of the metropolis, the city poor and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia, the Shanghai workers fought heroically against 70,000 Japanese picked troops aided by 30 warships, 200 airplanes and numerous tanks and guns. Were it not for the intervention of other imperialists and the arrival of Nanking troops to sabotage the war in the fear, they would have certainly succeeded in driving out the Japanese bandits. The war proves that only the Shanghai workers are the real and effective force against Japanese and all other imperialism. The war tears down the mask of the Kuomintang and exposes it as a servant of Japanese imperialism.

Thanks to the heroic example of the Shanghai workers large masses of the soldiers of the 19th route army and, also, of the other units of Nanking troops joined the war on the side of the workers in defiance of the interdiction of the superior officers to the contrary. Before and in the war the workers of the Japanese mills at Shanghai quitx work and organized auxiliary units in support of the fighters. Workers refused to have anything to do with Japanese boats, letting them to rot at port. One chauffear by the name of Hu drove his truck load of Japanese ammunition right into the Whangpoo river, when compelled by Japanese troops at the point of the bayonet to drive his truck to the Japanese front. Large numbers of workers joined the defence of the Woosung forts. In many places at the front the workers directed military operations.

Finally, leaders of the 19th route army, imperialists and the national government at Nanking succeeded in betraying the workers and soldiers by concerted action. Since then Nanking sold more national interests to Japanese and other imperialism by the Shanghai truce agreement followed by the Tangu truce agreement in 1933, the resumption of train and postal service with Manchuria, the lowering of duties on Japanese imports, etc, all demanded by Japanese imperialism. Nanking has ruthlessly suppressed all anti-Japanese activites and shot all anti-Japanese elements. Now it is ready to place itself formally under the protection of Tokyo and convert itself into a pure Japanese colony, handing all North China over to Japanese imperialism.

But, on the other hand, continuing the spirit of the Shanghai workers Chinese toilers have increased their force in fighting Japanese and other imperialists by reorganizing their activities, broadening the basis of the anti-Japanese front under the leadership of the national armed self-defence movement with the popular six point programme, sending red armies to march north to check the Japanese advance, etc. The volunteers in Manchuria are fighting with more effective methods and better organisation. The heroic red armies now advancing far into the northwest will no doubt play a decisive role in calling a halt to the Japanese offensive and recovering the lost territories. Adapting itself to the new situation, the anti-Japanese movement holds out a more brilliant prospect for success.

The Red Army Marches Further On

Equipped with new tactics, the red army in Szechuan, Shensi and Shansi have brought about new significant developments. The Shansi red army occupied Konan hsien and marched in the direction of Suiyuan. It attempts to check the recent Japanese drive in east Chahar and to recover the territories handed by the KMT betrayers over to Japanese imperialism. It tries to achieve this objective by effecting a conjunction with the national armed self-defence movement in North China which grows stronger every day. The red army operating in South Shensi advances on Si-an, capital of the province. In the section between North Shensi and East Kansu the red army crushed 30,000 KMT bandits. The red army in North Szechuan smashed the KMT bandits around Chaohua and Kwanyuan, marching on Chentu while the red amy, i.e., the expeditionary force, in South Szechuan reached as far as Pingshan in the southwest of the province. These new developments of the red army add greatly to the strenth of the national armed self defence and strike a hard blow at the betrayal of the traitorous Kuomintang.

At the same time, we look back to the glorious record of the red army with considerable pride. From July, 1933 to July, 1934 the red army in the various provinces smashed 120 regiments of the KMT bandits and completely annihilated about 40 regiments, capturing in the case of the central Soviet district 4 brigadier-generals, 4 regimental commanders together with 20,000 soldiers, seizing 30,000 rifles, 300 machine guns, etc. For the half year ending 1934 the red army has also much to show in its record. In August the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army crushed the 3rd and 9th divisions of the bandits at Pengkow, Lienchen and captured 5,000 rifles. Another portion of the red army disarmed the entire 52nd division of the bandits in Yinan and seized 5,000 rifles. According to Japanese stastics the red army in N. Szechuan captured some 40,000 rifles. Near end of October the red army wiped out 20 regiments of the bandits around Changting and wrested 10,000 rifles from the beaten bandits. In November the red army in Sinkuo smashed 10,000 bandits and shot down five airplanes, capturing several thousand rifles. The expeditionary force, while en route, dispersed large bodies of the bandits and seized rifles by the tens of ~~xkx~~ thousands. All in all, at least 100,000 rifles have fallen into our hands for the latter half of 1934.

The New Political Situation in China

The following is the brief translation of the analysis made by the central bureau of the CPC of the new political situation in China appearing in the 77th issue of the 'Struggle' organ of the CPC---Ed.

The events in the past year entirely confirm the correctness of the appraisal of the Chinese situation made by the Communist International. The conditions of "revolution, war and intervention" not only exist but continue to develop.

The deepening of the national crisis and the stiffening of imperialist aggression are revealed in the Japanese seizure of North China, the resumption of train and postal service paving the way for the recognition of Manchukuo, the extension of the Peiping municipality, the removal of the Hopei provincial government to Paoting, the evacuation of Chinese troops from North China to consolidate the Japanese domination in North China and facilate the Japanese attack on the Soviet Union, Mid China and South China. The Japanese hands off statement of April 17 places China under exclusive Japanese control. British imperialism endeavors to march from the frontier regions such as Tibet and Sikong into the interior (Hunan, Kwangtung, etc). American imperialism desires to establish its economic domination in China by means of the silver policy. French imperialism is in close alliance with the Kwangsi militarists. This rapid imperialist advance is made possible by the surrender of the KMT traitors..

In the second place, the increasingly relentless exploitation of the Kuomintang brings on its train the general economic collapse. The drought of 1934 caused a loss of more than $1,000,000,000 and victimized more than 100,000,000 peasants. National industries decline more rapidly than before. Lockout and curtailment of production are a common occurance every-

where. Production is cut by 25% to 80%, throwing out a big army of the unemployed and partly unemployed. The compulsory arbitration of disputes and shooting of strikers by fascits bandist are only a means by which to shift the burden of the crisis to the toilers. Taxes exacted from the toilers by the KMT bandits amount to less than one fourth of the military expenditure, and KMT finances are bancrupt. This entails the issue of more than $200,000,000 in unsecured bonds. The outflow of silver in large quantities and the sharp drop in the prices of the bonds (falling off by two to four dollars immediately after the conclusion of the optimistic 5th plenary session of the KMT bandits) hold out greater dangers for the KMT finances.

In the third place, fascist terrors are madly raging. Bandit Chiang had to confess that his one million men reduced the three provinces to ruins by burning and killing. Fascist bandits murdered the famine sufferers, and shot the strikers, especially aiming their pistols at the Communists. They spared no bourgeois oppositionists as Sze Liang-tsai, proprietor of the Shun Pao (one of the leading journals at Shanghai). This raging fascist terror reflects the rising tide of the mass struggle and the extension of the Communist influence. The inner conflicts of the KMT bandits are sharpening more than ever, a fact that makes the struggle of the KMT bandits for maintaining their tottering rule hopeless and fruitless.

Fourthly, on the other hand, the revolutionary struggle is advancing, first of all, in Manchuria where the people's revolutionary armies are growing by leaps and bounds under the Communist leadership. The national armed self defence movement with the workers and peasants as the main gainstay is spreading in all directions, particularly in the North more threatened by Japanese invasion. It embraces all Chinese who do not wish to submit to imperialist rule. Workers throughout the land are fighting against the offensive of capital under the most terroristic conditions (for example, the several ten thousand miners in North China). The broad mass of famine victims fight for the division of food. Red partisan fighting is developing everywhere. Mutinies of the KMT soldiers are reported from time to time. And, the red armies scored sweeping successes with the adoptation of new tactics, exercising immense influence on the further revolutionary fight of the masses.

Fifthly, the red army adopts new tactics and carries on new activities. It evacuates certain Soviet cities and the red capital, considering that the imperialist-KMT bandits have a superior force, especially planes and gases, designed to wear out the red army by wanton burning and killing, also considering that the enemy intends to stifle the revolutionary movement by capturing the main body of the red army. The withdrawal of the red army is not a defeat for the red army but, on the contrary, for the KMT bandits who failed to enbottle the red army as they repeatedly announced. The enemy reported the evacuation of 100,000 red fighters (but, in fact, the number is much larger). When withdrawing from Changting, the red army crushed 20 regiments of bandits. At Sinkuo the red army smashed 10,000 bandits and brought down 4 aeroplanes. We captured more new ground. In spite of the withdrawal of the red army the central Soviet district is still in our hands protected by millions of workers and peasants. This is why the enemy can not move his troops, hundreds ~~of~~ of thousands of them, away from the central Soviet district (Kiangsi). In reality, out red fighters are making new gains in and out Kiangsi, territorially in particular. With the changes in tactics the red army has gone over from the defensive to the offensive, attacking the enemy along a wide front.

In short, the KMT propaganda of "peace", "construction" and "unification" is only a shameless lie. China is still torn asunder by imperialism and hostile KMT factions. The KMT bandits have only sharpened the economic and national crises. Gigantic mass struggles are forging ahead, the influence of the Communists expanding, the Soviets and red army growing stronger. Forced to leave the basic cities and to find new territories elsewhere, the red army has suffered undeniably a temporay set-back. But this is only a difficulty of growth which we may quickly overcome under such favorable conditions as the correct leadership of the Communist Party, the growth of the red army, the revolutionary fervor and creative power of millions of the masses and large numbers of cadres well versed in revolutionary war and Soviet constructive work. We can create new conditions favorable to the revolution and accomplish the historical mission of the Chinese Soviet revolution.

The Ta Tan Conference in Jehol

On Feb. 2 the KMT representative, Chang Yeh-ting, met Japanese delegates, Matsui, etc, in a conference at Ta Tan, a town on the Jehol border to hand over another portion of Chinese soil to Japanese imperialism. Within hardly ten minutes Chang signed away a vast track of land, called Shitu Chentse, Tungtsaitse and Nanshi Lingtse, measuring by several hundred square li. The conference ended so quickly because the Japanese were previously assured of the certainty of turning all North China into a Japanese colony through the conversations of Major General Szuzuki and bandit Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking. The KMT delegate promised to return the 37 rifles to the Japanse, rifles that were taken by Chinese soldiers ordered to retreat immediately but remaining firm on the ground and fighting the invaders. The return of the rifles means that the Japanese do not have to worry about the loss of their weapons in marching on Chinese territory because the loss, if any, will be made good by the KMT officers.

The Ta Tan conference decided that the territory above mentioned should be neutral without the stationing of troops from either side. From the experiences of the Tangu agreement only Chinese troops are excluded from the demilitarized zone while the Japanese have full right to move in and out their troops as they please. The shameless betrayal of the KMT bandits, however, provides a great impetus to the national armed self defence movement in the north. The masses have learned that only their own action right at the moment can put a stop to further betrayals of the KMT bandits. Branches of the national armed self defence have sprung up in the north and developed in certain cases their activities to the higher stage of partisan warfare against Japanese imperialism and its agent, the KMT bandits. Furthermore, the red armies in Shansi and Shensi are moving in the direction of Suiyuan and Chahar to meet the fresh Japanese drive in alliance with the national armed self defence in Hopei.

Japanizing North China

This is an article written for us by a correspondent from Peking and printed below in a condensed form---Ed.

The foreign policy of the Kuomintang, the party of landlords, bourgeoisie, bankers and generals, is the policy of selling out China to imperialism, especially to Japanese imperialists. The resumption of train and postal service with Manchukuo and the customs agreement opening the frontiers for the penetration of Japanese goods are only stages on the road to the surrender of the whole of China to Japanese imperialism.

Striving to capture Inner Mongolia as a springing board for a thrust against the Soviet Union, the Japanese military are acting openly and ruthlessly, anticipating that Nanking will not resist this seizure. In the banner regions in Chahar the Japs have built up four wireless stations, one of them at the palace of Prince Teh, head of the Mongolian autonomy movement. These stations are manned by a Japanese staff. The Japanese have constructed motor roads across Jehol into Chahar to facilitate further aggression. Kalgan, the junction city on the Peiping-Suiyuan railway and end of the caravan route to Outer Mongolia, is probably their first objective. Having seized the Mukden-Peiping line, the Japs are ready to grab the Peiping-Suiyuan railway which will be extended from Paotow to Sinkiang for further aggression against Outer Mongolia and the Chinese northwest. Nanking are assisting the Japs by withdrawing Chinese troops from the north and sending them to fight the red army in South China, the only truly anti-imperialist force in China.

To colonize North China the Japs do not have to bring in their troops, leaving the work to be finished through the KMT traitors. At the demand of Japanese imperialism the KMT bandits suppressed all anti-Jap. organizations and publications, tortured and shot newspaper editors who dared to call for resistence to Japan or crticize the Nanking policy in North China. At the demand of Japanese imperialism even KMT committees in N. China were dissolved, KMT members expelled. Japanese paid and voluntary Japanese agents were placed in all governmental offices from the very top down to the bottom. These agents, whether military or civil, arrested scores, nay, hundreds of patriotic youths in Peiping, Tientsin and other cities. Rumour has it that should Huang Fu, head of the Peiping administration, fall into disfavor and be turn-

ed out by the Japs he would be replaced by Wang I-tang, a former compradore of a Japanese shipping firm in Tientsin.

The proposed extension of Peiping and the removal of the Hopei provincial government to Paoting will leave the former capital and Tientsin entirely to the direct domination of the Japanese. In aiding the Japs in dumping their goods in the north, Nanking appointed Kishimoto, a Japanese, as head of the customs in Tientsin. Steps are now taken to establish direct radio, telephone, telegraph and air communications with Manchukuo.

On Jan. 23 the Japs began a new drive into eastern Chahar with 13,000 troops, an air squadron and forty armoured cars; and poured a rain of death on peasants, workers and soldiers in several Chinese villages. The KMT bandit moved their airplanes, tanks and guns against the red army in the south. By this the KMT bandits tried to justify their loud call that "they have no modern weapons in resisting the Japanese". By the truce agreement of Feb. 2 eastern Chahar pratically fell into the hands of the Japs. Japanese imperialism needs this territory for the preparation of the attack on USSR and, with this end in view, turns it into a perfect military base with the full backing of Nanking. The Japs now are consolidating their control over the Mongolian leagues and banners, again, with the full backing of Nanking. The KMT bandits are helping in every way possible the Japs in realising the plan of the Japanese conquest of China as laid down in the famous Tanaka Memorial. To this purpose bandit Chiang Kai-shek conducted secret negotiations with the Japanese in the Peking Union Medical Hospital under the guise of 'sickness' in December and later at his home on his estate at Fenghwa (not far away from Shanghai). By order of bandits Chiang and Wang the vice-foreign minister, Tang Yu-jeng, always came to Shanghai and stayed in the Japanese Fu Min hospital off Szechuan Road to negotiate with the Japs, again under the guise of 'sickness'. These negotiations, all carried on behind closed doors, decided on the role of the Kuomintang bandits in the Japanese conquest of China. When the Japs, for instance, should begin a drive into Chinese soil again, the KMT ought to immediately withdraw Chinese troops and thus prevent Chinese soldiers from fighting the invaders; at the same time lull public opinion by spreading the falsehood that the incident is not serious and only local. As soon as the Japanese drive conquers large tracks of territory, the KMT bandits invariably propose a conference and sign away the territory demanded by Japanese imperialism. On the Japanese demand the KMT bandits prosecuted a vigorous campaign against all anti-imperialist and anti-Japanese organisations and magazines or papers. In 1934 not less than 110 such publications were suppressed in Peiping alone for the publication of factual reports on the KMT betrayal.

At the same time the KMT bandits are cooperating with the Japanese at every turn in the preparation of the offensive on the Republic of Outer Mongolia and USSR. A notorious example may be mentioned of the recent press campaign of the KMT bandits against USSR, centering around the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The KMT-fascist and bourgeois papers invariably accuse the Soviet Union of having committed illegality in selling the line to Japan (in a factual sense) but never said a word about the Japanese attempt to grab the line (meaning the other half of the ownership, the Manchurian half being already in the hands of Japanese imperialism), intimating to the Japanese that China would not protest in case Japan should seize the line but will bark violently should the Soviet Union sell it, that is, its own half of the ownership of which it certainly has full right to dispose of in any way it pleases. The KMT bandits want the Soviet Union to hand over the CER to Japan exactly in the same way as they had presented Manchuria, Jehol and part of N. China, that is, without compensation whatsoever.

Well-informed circles say that Nanking is just in negotiation with the Japanese for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact calculated to be a military alliance both offensive and defensive against the Soviet Union. Now the KMT bandits are performing an excellent service to Japanese imperialism -- concentrating all they have on the attack against the Chinese Soviets and red army, the sole force that will be able to check further Japanese aggressions and kick out Japanese imperialism in the future. Unless this force is crushed (and it can not be crushed) the Japanese plan of conquering China is unrealizable. The trouble is that the Soviets and red army are growing stronger every day and digging the graves for all imperialism and its agent, the KMT bandits.

E N D

Form No. 3.
S. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGI
S. [illegible]

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT No. D 1796/6

Date June 12, 19 34.

Date 1 1 35

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 19, dated May 25, 1934.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No.19, dated May 25, 1934. The contents of this issue comprise the following :-

(1) Our Victorious Stubborn Fight During 5th Drive.

(2) Peasant Rioting Against Taxes.

(3) Violent push of Red Army.

The above publication was addressed to "Mr. H.R. Isaacs, Embankment Apt., North Soochow Road, Local". The postal cancellation chop shows that the journal was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 601A.Avenue Joffre, on 24.5.34.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE.....Vol.4, No 19.....May 25, 1934

CONTENTS

VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

(1) Our Victorious Stubborn Fight During 5th Drive .....p.1.
(2) Peasant Rioting Against Taxes .....p.5.
(3) Violent push of Red Army .....p.6.

OUR VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

(This is an article by Comrade Chow En-lai, head of the political department for the red army, specially written for the red star, organ of the Soviet military council, which published it on March 18, 1934---Ed.

Imperialism and KMT started its 5th drive from the fight around Lichuan last October with the central Soviet district (Kiangsi) as their main objective. All fighting previous to the attack on Lichuan forms only a prelude to the major war, that is, the 5th campaign.

A rather long period of preparations preceded the 5th drive on the part of the enemy. A change in tactics took place: a stubborn struggle plus the forts system. The transformation became as clear as water since the commencement of the major war.

The enemy learned the lesson of the successive defeats suffered during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th drives. All such tactics as advancement step by step, offensive on a joint front, simultaneous attack from different directions launched by crack units, etc, have all failed to save the enemy from defeat at our hands. As a consequence, large number of officials and men were taken prisoners, large quantities of ammunitions fell into our hands. Worse still, oftentimes the vanquished units could not recover from the blow during the course of two or three years. Our success always brought large territory under the Soviets. The crushing blows delivered to the enemy shook the KMT rule as well as the troops. Men and officers of the white army lost confidence in the success of the war. Even the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie are forced by facts to recognise the utter impotence of the KMT, to say nothing of the petty bourgeoisie who loses faith in the ruling classes.

Taught by the lesson of successive failures, the KMT, particularly imperialism, has become fully awaken to the impossibility of destroying the Soviets within a short period. Hence the adoption of the tactics of the protracted war. We are supposed to be wiped out by this war supported by the forts system and the blockade. The following changes are observed to have taken place in the organisation of the enemy troops, calculated to increase the efficiency of the KMT bandits in fighting us.

In the first place,

Last autumn Chiang Kai-shek reorganised his army to meet the difficulties encountered in fighting the red army. The size of the division was reduced to three regiments in order to be suited to the fighting among the mountains. Instead of equipping each battalion with 100 heavy machine guns, [illegible] now gives each regiment only 100 machine guns while each company has three more light machine guns than before. The non-combatant elements within the army have been cut while the combattants have increased.

As to tactics, Chiang decided to strike us principally from the north route now with the east route (Fukien) in addition. He put his crack and reliable divisions in the vanguard (such divisions are now officered by the fascist Whangpoa cadets) but assigned the duty of defence to other unreliable units. Such units, always smashed by the red army, are now used to act as a check on

on the red army only. At the beginning of the 5th drive Chiang relied on the north route as the main gainstay in the offensive against the Soviets with the east, south and west routes the auxiliary aids. This state of affairs lasted about three months during which we gained brilliant successes in Sinkow, Hsuwan and Tantsen, all located in Kiangsi. Within the same period the 19th route army mutinied. All these facts upset the plan of Chiang in the initial stage of the offensive. With the collapse of the 19th route army Chiang arranged an attack from the east (from Fukien). Chiang's north route aims at Kwangchang while the east route at Tailin, Chienning and Lienchen (cities in Fukien).

The enemy has thrown 320 regiments into the battle against us, distributed among the following four routes:

NORTH ROUTE: 25 divisions, 1 independent brigade, totalling 99 regiments. The KMT bandits are concentrated here and, for the most part, form the crack units of Chiang.

EAST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 1 independent brigade totalling 71 regiments. These are fork the most part Chiang's personal troops.

WEST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 5 independent brigades, aggregating 41 regiments which, for the most part, come from Hunan.

SOUTH ROUTE: 9 divisions and 1 independent brigade numbering 41 regiments all coming from Canton.

Thus the enemy forces at the front are 66 divisions, 8 independent brigade totalling 320 regiments, numbering 600,000-700,000 men. In other words, out of the 99 divisions of the KMT 2/3 have been sent at the front against the Soviets. 70% of the KMT soldiers are compelled to fight us now.

Except the 1st and 2nd divisions now fighting the 4th red army in Szechwan except the 25th division defeated in Jehol, Chiang's personal troops have practically all come to Kiangsi. Moreover, Chiang is calling for more troops from the north. According to the stastics published by the headquarters at Nanchang some 100,000 new recruits were enlisted from Honan, Anwhei and Kiangsu in order to make up the losses of the defeated units.

Training of Cadres

Following the tragical defeat of the 4th drive Chiang resolved to train more new cadres, placing special emphasis on the tactics of climbing mountains, searching, reconnoitring, defending, etc. The forts as a defence against the red army was stressed, too. The new cadres are more clever and cautious than the old who always suffered crushing defeats in succession. The primitive forts afforded a certain measure ~~kkkkk~~ of protection to the KMT troops. Menaced by a defeat from the red army, the KMT troops may withdraw into the forts immediately. In spite of these improvements the KMT will suffer inevitable reverse during the 5th drive.

Chiang also obtained financial aid from imperialism (e.g. the $50,000,000 cotton and wheat loan from U.S.) as well as from Chinese bankers who bought Chiang's bonds or gave him ready cash whenever he called for it. Besides buying large quantities of arms and ammunitions from imperialist countries Chiang ordered the arsenals at Hankow and Hangchow to work day and night for supplies to the Kiangsi front against the Soviets.

Chiang put 100,000 vast army in a tiny place but he can not secure enough food to feed it. The blockade enforced by the red army is quite effective in cutting off the rice supply. Chiang must import rice from abroad. The coolies impressed by Chiang for carrying rice always eat up one third of what they carry on their shoulders. Here is another disadvantage for Chiang. Another thing---Chiang is forced to organise a large number of carries for the regular army to carry things for the soldiers. One fifth of the army is composed of carriers. Out of 15,000 man of a full division 3,000 are carriers. The lack of road facilities is another weak point. A rice carrier from Shaowan, Kwangtung, may finish the rice at the end of his journey in Tayu, Kiangsi. Hence the construction of more roads which, as a rule, are built up by the peasants without pay and provision of food. The soldiers must take part in road construction in addition to fighting.

The enemy makes use of tactics both old-fashioned and modern. Chen Chen, one of the lieutenents of Chiang, has summarized the tactics of the enemy in one word. He said that fish can not be caught unless the pond is drained and dry. The enemy wants to starve us by blockade. He also organises counterrevolutionary activities in Soviet territory.

The above are the preparations of the KMT for a prolonged war under the direction of imperialism.

Relying on the economic blockade to strangle us, on the mines and arsenals to turn out more arms and ammunitions, on the transportation system under its control, on the domination of sea ports, on imperialism to isolate us from the world revolutionary movement, on news blockade to shut off all victories of the red army and isolate us from the national revolutionary movement in China the KMT has prepared to carry on the protracted war. While recognizing to a certain extent the harmful effects of these factors on us we should not forget the fact that the mighty force of the people and the powerful red army have grown up out of the anti-imperialist land revolution. They are, indeed, so powerful that they will, we firmly believe, break through the restrictions imposed by imperialism and KMT sooner or later. They will link with the world and Chinese revolutionary forces. Here is a factor beyond the [illegible] perception of the enemy. Our workers and peasants are found in possession of supreme militancy and creative power of the new classes in sharp with the landlord and bourgeoisie who are feeble and corrupted sinking down every day. Depending on the mighty strength of the masses and the red army we will win the protracted war. Under this condition our enemy will suffer his final defeat.

Our Struggle Victorious

What successes have we scored in the past five and a half months of sustained struggle?

In the first place, to the surprise of the KMT our red army fighting at the front all the time has never proved weakened as expected by the enemy. On the contrary, the red army has strengthened considerably as well as expanded tremendously to the great disappointment of the KMT. The red army desisted from the udual practice of sending a batch of its ranks to the rear for rest after a victory. The discontinuance is rendered desirable by the ceaseless onslaught of the enemy. Besides, the red army has improved its military training and political level.

As to the expansion of the red army it may be stated that the red army is now one and a half larger than it was last May. The said extension does not include the reserves, training corps and independent regiments which have increased in numbers, too. The red army has reached the largest number ever recorded in the central Soviet territory. The shock movement for the expansion of the red army has been crowned with startling success. The quota of new red recruits for February has exceeded the original plan in Kiangsi. The red army Kang Tung Pei has doubled while that in North Fukien has enlarged by 50%. All the neighboring Soviet districts have shown expansion of the red army at greater or lesser speed.

The recruits enlisted from the vilage do not need much time in learning the art of fighting. They prove as efficient as the old fighters in the process of learning. This is made possible through the political class condition. After less than one month the newly formed young communists division has wiped out the units of Chow Tse-chun by walking 80 li a day. The glorious 45th regiment has for two months resisted successfully the attack of the enemy which was three times larger. The Juikin division composed of new recruits bravely fought against five divisions of the enemy at Lichuan. In the light of such facts the red army always won the stubborn fight.

For training and educating the red armists four military schools were added to the sole one already in existence with the attendance of the students doubled. The cadets, mostly of the worker and peasant class, are candidates for higher and middle officers. And some of the cadets have been promoted to high positions for the formation of new divisions. The cadres for artillery, engineering, air defence, chemical warfare, etc, have also increased. The wireless sets have augmented by four times as compared with the 4th drive while wireless students are sufficient in number to do the neassary work. Doctors are now more numerous than before. At present we have two doctors for each improvised hospital.

The overwhelming majority of such cadres comes from the worker and peasant class. They master in one year what takes five or six years for those from the landlord-bourgeois class. These cadres are a sufficient reply to the imperialist-KMT offensive as well as to the opportunists among our ranks who pin no faith in the promotion of new cadres.

While admitting of difficulties in connection with military supplies on our part, we have been fighting persistently and successfully in surmounting these obstacles. Our finances are placed on a sound footing capable of raising military funds for the red army which in former times shouldered the main responsibility of filling the red war chest. Now the red army takes only secondary part in collecting money for military purpose. From last September to January 1934 our military expenditure for each month has increased by 40% to 45% and is raised by the masses who pay the land tax, buy the bonds or increase production.

As to the question of uniforms and blankets we may say that we have succeeded in procuring enough for our red fighters. Formerly this question could not not be solved until after the victory of the red army. Now we have overcome this difficulty. Last December new red fighters increased by 25% and thus upset the original plan but we handled it all right. Spring and summer uniforms will be secured with 80% certainty. The red army is assured of 6 months rice supply and does not have to worry about the spring famine. Owing to the fact that the masses have brought rice to the red army in large quantities we dont need to be anxious about the supply of rice to the red fighters. One red regiment in the vicinity of Chienning collected 20,000 catty of rice in one day while originally planning to have 10,000 only.

Despite the forts of the enemy which are used to obstruct us in seizing his arms our guns and rifles have increased ceaselessly. Compared with last July the rifles in the principal units of the red army has augmented by 30%. The output of ammunitions is enlarged considerbly, especially since February. We turned 100% more ammunitions (for rifles) in February than January but the increase will be 150% in March. The production of hand grenade increased 100% as compared with January but the increase in March will be 1,000% and in April 1,200%.

Our manufactured medicines are even better than the imported foreign products.

All such facts signalize the achievements in war supplies. They will dispel the pessimist view of the question of supplies.

Coordination of Fighting Forces

During the 5th drive of the KMT we have succeeded in securing better coordination of the fighting units of the red army. We fight the enemy on the main front but we never give up fighting on minor fronts. The red forces in west Kiangsi repulsed the enemy from the west route. The red army in east and north Kiangsi holds six divisions of the enemy in check. Even the Soviets in north Fukien have held up three KMT divisions. Red partisans have shown increasing activities in the rear of the enemy. Not only that, we have built up strong defence areas and forts to cope with the protracted campaign of imperialism and KMT. The red units fighting at various fronts have, in the course of hostilities, been better coordinated.

Step by step we have consolidated the organs in the rear. During the 1st, 2nd and 3rd drives of imperialism and KMT we had, strictly speaking, no stable base in the rear. But now we have a secure base in the rear for the storage of war supplies, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, for the transshipment of war booties. Now we have reserve regiments and red youth guard much more enlarged than before. It has been contemplated that during April over 60% of the youths (able-bodied) shall join the red youth guards. We have set up offices for the training of enemy prisonners. We have more hospitals than before. In sanitation the KMT army is far behind us. Our success at Sahsien last year enabled us to extend our war industries to a considerable degree.

Finally, the transport system both at the front and rear has become quite efficient. We rely on our own feet for transportation but our success in this regard is startling. The couriers set a new record in walking. They cover the distance from Juikin to Sintien (how many li?) within 40 hours. They must walk fast because know what their tasks means in relation to the shattering of the 5th campaign.

The above achievements enumerated, together with the growing militancy of the workers and peasants, the expansion of the red army, the improved education of the cadres, the sufficiency of war supplies, the coordination of the fighting units, etc, will assure our decisive victory in the prolonged war. On the basis of these fundamental factors our red army fighting all the time and on all fronts has never shown any sign of weakness as has been expected by the enemy. It rather strengthened itself and enlarged itself during the hand-to-hand fight with the enemy. It has set to naught the plan of the enemy in the first phase of the war, successfully defended the Soviets in Kiangsi. This triumph tells the toilers of the whole world and of whole China that the red army of the Soviets together with the workers and peasants will certainly smash the 5th campaign and achieve victory of the Soviets on a national scale.

On the other hand, the enemy has suffered many casualties. The 4th division of KMT has, for example, decreased by 6,000 men, the 10th and 83rd divisions by 1,000 each, the 87th division by 3,000, the 9th by 2,000, the 43rd division by 3,000, 14th division by 3,000, the 59th by 1,600. Thus the crack units of Chiang Kai-shek have received ~~his crack army~~ heavy blows. The red army has annihilated whole regiments one after another. In addition, the enemy has consumed large quantities of ammunition and money.

PEASANT RIOTING AGAINST TAXES

In spite of the demagogical phrases of the KMT to abolish exorbitant taxes and to relieve rural districts the exploitation of the peasantry by the KMT has been steadily on the increase. According to the investigations conducted by the central agricultural station in 687 hsiens of 22 provinces the burden of the peasant in the form of land tax has been increasing from year to year:

	Low Field	High Field
1932	2.07%	2.36%
1933	2.37%	2.50%
1934	2.68%	2.80%

Thus, the increase in both categories of the land tax is steady. No doubt this table represents the better conditions purposely chosen by the investigators. There are of course cases far worse than those just cited. In Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Anwhei, Kiangsu, Hunan, Hupeh, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, etc, the peasant is forced to cultivate the poppy by orders of the KMT government. But opium is not the sole curse for the peasantry. The KMT always boasts of the construction of 89,161.51 kilometers in 1933 as the greatest achievement in the field of economic construction. These highways only facilitate the transportation of imperialist goods. They impose immense hardships on the peasantry. The peasant is deprived of his land for constructing highways. He usually gets no pay for the sacrifice. In addition he has to contribute labour towards the road-building. He pays the tax on his land which has been robbed from him.

Exorbitant taxes so much cursed by the common people have been piling up year in and year out. In Hopeh there are 300 such taxes out of which 200 are judged "rational" by the financial authorities of the province (Ta Kung Pao, May 19). The same paper gives the information that the tax collector has perpetrated unspeakable outrages on the peasants, that tax collectors have usually come to the village one after another for the same squeeze.

Under the increasingly cruel exploitation of the KMT peasants have staged isolated riotings in the past two months. The peasants in Chau hsien, Anwhei, and in Seiyang, Kiangsu, fought fierce battles with the KMT armed bandits who attempted to root the poppy. The peasants in Wusih, Kiangsu, rose in protest against highway construction and surveying of land. In south Hopei many organisations have sprung up against taxes.

Compulsory Poppy Cultivation

Under the name of banning opium the KMT used to sell opium in public. It used to compell the peasants to cultivate the poppy. It monopolizes the sale and transportation of opium. The peasants in Chau hsien paid the tax on poppy in compliance with the orders of the KMT but the local government still threatened to destroy the poppy. On April 13 over 10,000 peasants gathered together and put up a stiff resistence to the 1,000 KMT soldiers who came to the countryside to root the poppy. The battle lasted three days and nights. 100 peasants were killed and wounded, and several villages wiped out by the soldiery.

The above information emanates from the Sinwanpao of Shanghai on April 19. The same happenings are also observed in Seiyang, northern Kiangsu. There the magistrate collected the poppy tax last year but now sent armed soldiers to the countryside in an effort to destroy the poppy. The angered peasants resisted and wounded the secretary-general of the hsien government. The casualties on the side of the peasants are unknown. The struggle is still going along (The Tawanpao, of Shanghai, April 14 & 19).

On April 24 the peasants in the northern outskirts of Wusih, Kiangsu, assembled together by the beating of the gongs against in protest against the expropriation of land for highway construction. They attacked the surveyors and broke their instruments. In the afternoon they march on the hsien government as a demonstration. One farmer complained of his land (two mows) having been robbed, and hence could not make a living any more. On May 10 the peasants again turned on the survey ors.

According to the Ta Kung Pao of May 11 the peasants in Koo-an and Chang Teh, Hopei, secretly set up anti-tax organisations, their slogan being "resistence against exorbitant taxes and corruption". Scores of villages in Changteh have joined the movement. Of late the anti-tax movement has found its way into southern Hopei, i.e., in Peishien, Yin-nien and Chuchow.

No longer feeling any appetite for the KMT demagogical propaganda the peasants have been using their own strength to shake off the yoke of the

KMT. And the anti-tax movement of the peasantry hard pressed by the KMT will no doubt grow and spread far and wide under the expanding influence of the Soviets which have so far scored far-reaching successes over the KMT bandits.

VIOLENT PUSH OF RED ARMY

In the month just past the efforts of the Soviets and red army have been attended with significant successes every where from Fukien to Szechwan repudiating the falsified reports of the KMT on its victories.

The defeat of Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi necessitated a little change in his tactics. As a consequence, he moved part of his troops into Fukien and hopes to attack the Soviets from that direction. But the red army operating there upset Chiang's plan by capturing Yin-an and Kweihua last month, annihilating the 52nd division under the command of Lu Shin-pun. At the same time the seven hsiens along the coast in northern Fukien have been sovietized, thus creating a serious situation for the KMT authorities at Foochow, capital of Fukien.

This section of Fukien is usually called east Fukien covering seven hsiens, all located close to Foochow. The 'local committee' organised last year against taxes forms the centre, with the subsequent formation of a multitude of Soviets in the neighboring hsiens. Later on a powerful force of some 10,000 red guards has been organised. And about 60,000 peasants and peasants.joined hands with the red guards. The whole red force is composed of more than 10 units, each with 600 or 700 men, all under the command of Comrade Fan Teh-mien. The military organisation as evolved there is quite strong with strict discipline. Attached to the regular army is the political departments and GPU under the leadership of Comrade Hung Shao-yin, a girl. The GPU units are each provided with three motor boats and 60 or 70 junks. The red guards have two arsenals, too, turning out two pistols a day. They also make a certain amount of ammunitions. The peasants are willing to stand in the van in any battle although they bear only swords and spears. 60% of the area in each hsien has been brought under the dominationm of the Soviets with the consequent division of land.

In this part of the province the mountains offer obstacles to the approach of the KMT bandit troops. Recently , the struggle in these regions has become more violent causing great anxiety to the KMT government at Foochow. According to Tawanpao of May 19 the magistrate of Poochen, northern Fukien, requested in an urgent telegram the dispatch of more soldiers from the provincial authorities in an attempt to rout the attack of the red army under Comrade Fang Tse-mien.

The Red Army in Hupeh

On may Day the red fighters under Comrade Kao Yin-son attacked Yanglu Sze, an important point on the Changsha-Wuchang railway, and succeeded in disarming the KMT garrison. On the same day another portion of the red army captured Shaszekai, Luiyang, only 30 miles from Changsha, capital of Hunan. Two days later the red army occupied the Taolin station of the line just named.

The red army in Honan has built up strong bases around Sanchen hsien and recovered bit by bit the territory lost to the KMT during the gigantic offensive last year. In the middle of May Lotien, a hsien in east Hupeh, fell into the hands of the red army. The neighboring city, Chisui, was menaced resulting in the exodus of almost all Tuhao and capitalists. Red Units in Anwhei also have been active, apparently operating in conjunction with the red army in east Hupeh. On May 6 about 100 militia in Lukiang, Anwhei, mutinied and joined the red forces there.

In April the red units in southern Hunan displayed more activities. As the Hunan government concentrated its forces on east Hunan in ann endeavor to stave off the attack of the red army, the red partisans under Comrade Li Chun-pao have had a freer hand in southern Hunan. Comrade Li effected conjunction with Comrade Li Lin in Tsenchow and the units elsewhere, threatening to cut off the communications between Hunan and Kwangtung.

In response to the activities of the red army in northern Szechwan the radicalised peasants and soldiers in southern Szechwan (Anlai, Pookiang, Ya-an, etc) have organised anti-tax partisans. Enlisting the sympathy and support of the peasantry around, they have become increasingly active and always led the aggrieved masses to battle against the blood-sucking militarists and their agents. According to another report red partisans are operating in the borderland lying between Szechwan, KWeichow and Yunnan.

E N D

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] POLICE C. I. DEPT. 6

S.B., Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date June 28, 1934.

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol.4, No.18, dated May 18 (?1934).

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," Vol. 4, No.18, dated May 18, 1934, which was obtained from the Chinese Post Office on June 26, 1934. The journal which was posted at the C.P.C. Branch Office, 63 Woosung Road, on 19.5.34 and addressed to"Mr. D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel, Shanghai" was returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

The contents of the above issue comprise the following :-

(1) Heroic Defence of the Soviets by Workers.

(2) C.P.C's Appeal to Toilers of China against Japanese and other Imperialism.

(3) The Tightened Japanese Grip on the Whole of China.

(4) Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence.

(5) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves.

(6) Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China, April 1934.

D. B. Ku

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CONTENTS.

TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIp ON CHINA

(1) Heroic Defence of The Soviets by Workers ..... p. 1.
(2) CPC's Appeal to Toilers of China Against Japanese and Other Imperialism ..... p. 2.
(3) The Tightened Japanese Grip on The Whole of China .... P. 3.
(4) Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence ..... P. 4.
(5) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves ..... p. 5.
(6) Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China, April 1934 ..... p. 5.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE SOVIETS BY WORKERS
The Example of Workers at Chienning

After receiving the rebuff from the red army in the first stage of the h imperialist-KMT campaign the hangmen of Chiang Kai-shek actively prepar- for the second stage in an effort to save themselves from the final de- at. They decided to attack the Soviets from directions. By taking the ute from Lichuan (Kiangsi) they wished to lay their bloody hand on Chien- g, Fukien. They marched on the city in great numbers.

In such a tense atmoshere the workers in Chienning resolved to defend e Soviets with "head (The KMT executed the workers by beheading) and blood". defence of the interests of the workers and peasants they determined to ulse the KMT attack without regard to any sacrifices. Thus, under the dership of CPC and red union they proclaimed a general strike on January 1934. They armed themselves and took up fighting immediately.

The Strike Committee

For strengthening the leadership in war, for performing the different in a planned way, the workers elected at the mass meeting the most ac- elements for membership in the so-called 'The Strike and War Committee' sed of the agitation, the organisational, the mobilization, the aid tments. The mobilization department consists of the red youth vanguard, arriers, the transport corps while the aid department controls the re- nurse, washing, money-collecting, etc. All these organs started func- g immediately.

he strike practically involved the whole body of the workers. The postal s and tailors showed more activities owing to their closer connection war. They launched a wide campaign collecting money for the strikers. ing day and night, they contributed greatly towards the defeat of the bandits who threatened to encircle the city.

portion of the armed workers immediately went to the front and took in actual fighting against the bandits. They either fought with the red or shoulder to shoulder with the partisans. They charged the enemy re- lly. Thanks to their brave efforts worth of our admiration the enemy o a halt and received a decisive blow. At the same time they operated angnipu and captured two Tuhao together with the instructor of the Big bandits.

Guarding the Rear

other part of the workers assumed patrol duties within the city to ain order and suppress counterrevolutionary activities in the rear. tightened the watch on the owners of the shops, organised the spy corps, d transport corps in aid of the red army. More noteworthy is the large nt of money and articles collected for the red fighters at the front, all y and articles forwarded to the red armists and encouraging their con- rably. At the same time they collected something like eighty dollars to 20 strikers and 90 families of the red armists. The Hiengan CP, Soviet and all organisations down the line tendered a tea party in honor of the workers and in praise of their militancy.

In response to the call of the workers thousands of toilers joined the demonstration on February 4. And they came from the outskirts and marched in processions. Within three days 1,400 were mobilized to do transport work for the red army. The result exceeded the original plan by a wide margin, a fact that proves the rising bellicose mood of the workers in the face of the men- acing offensive from the enemy.

The workers continued the struggle, yes, a hard struggle for fiftsen days routing the enemy and consolidating the rear. As soon as the threatening danger was over, the strikers retuned to work on the revolutionary production front. On February 12 the workers triumphantly called off the strike.

Needless to say, the strike of the workers in Chienning was a great aid to the cause of the revolution and the red army as well. With the enthusiastic support of the workers the Soviets in Chienning grew much stronger out of the fight with the KMT bandits. After resumption of work the toilers exerted themselves strenuously for the economical reconstruction of the Soviets and for the increase in production. They, too, made greater efforts in the collection of cereals, in the sale of governmental bonds. They helped in expanding the red youth vanguard, in pushing the spring ploughing shock brigade campaign. The masses of peasantry around Chienning as led by the heroic workers made the land revolution more penetrating and joined in increasing numbers the red army and partisans in the continued fight against the remnants of the landlord-counterrevolutionaries.

CPC'S APPEAL TO TOILERS OF CHINA AGAINST JAPANESE AND OTHER IMPERIALISM

{In reply to the hands off China declaration issued by the Tokio foreign office the CC of CPC openly called on the masses of China to rise against the gressions of Japanese imperialism in a statement released for publication on May 5---Ed.}

.....

The CPC publicly appeals to the masses to punish the shameless, betraying counterrevolutionary regime of the KMT at Nanking which openly surrenders to Japanese imperialism. The CPC calls on all toilers of China to unite themselves in revolutionary action against Japanese and other imperialism as well as against their tool, the KMT government at Nanking; to shatter the attempts of imperialism in the division of China as well as in its complete colonisation, to push ahead the sacred struggle of national revolution, to drive out all imperialism, to build up a China entirely independent and unified without an inch of territory being yielded to the enemy, to build up a Soviet China, to fight for the unified revolutionary front in the expansion and defence of the Soviets in China.

The Japanese statement on April 17 pushes the struggle for the division and conquest of China to a new phase likely to hasten the outbreak of an imperialist war for the hegemony in the Pacific and an armed intervention against the USSR.

With the concurrence of Nanking Japanese imperialism has finished the major portion of its war preparations in North China against the Soviet Union as well as for further aggressions on Chinese soil. Apparently securing the agreement of Nanking, Japanese imperialism openly announced its intention in the said statement to control the whole of China exclusively.

The hangmen of Nanking desire to sell the toilers of China in support of Japanese intervention against the Soviet Union. The Japanese military attachee to the Peiping legation told Huang Fu, head of the Peiping political council, that 'the occupation of Chahar, Suiyuan and Tientsin is based on an absolute necessity in the offensive against the Soviets Union', a view that is entirely in agreement with Nanking. Sometime ago Gen. Araki boasted of the sure support of Nanking in the event of a war against USSR. Paving the way for further Japanese aggressions in the north, Nanking has withdrawn its troops from the Peiping-Tientsin area and transported them southward in an attack on the Soviets in the borderland between Honan-Anwhei-Hupeh.

The direct negotiations now in progress with Japanese imperialism to settle the outstanding issues between China and Japan means an auction sale of Chinese national interests to Japanese imperialism. At the same time Japan is making preliminary moves in south China to wrest Fukien and to intervene against the growing Soviets in that province. In face of such violent Japanese aggressions Wang Chin-wei, "left" leader of the Kuomintang (now prime minister under the vitual dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek), wired his thanks in behalf of the KMT government to Japanese imperialism for its friendly attitude towards China.

Now all KMT leaders and papers preach the doctrine of compromise with Japan by direct negotiation excusing themselves on the ground of impotence to fight the invaders. They consider the betrayal as a local matter. At the same time they advance the theory that the country may fall under foreign rule but the Soviets and with them the anti-imperialist masses must be massacred.

Then the appeal goes on to call on the workers, peasants, other toilers and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia to rise immediately against the further aggressions of Japanese imperialism and the betrayal of Nanking.

THE TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON THE WEOLE OF CHINA
Japanese Preparations for Intervention in the North as Well as in the South

.....

Closely following on the hands off declaration made on April 14, Japanese imperialism has taken more threatening moves vis-a-vis China. While in process of direct negotiations (of course behind closed doors) more Japanese intrigues and plots have come to light from day to day, all designed to annex Chinese territories by war or penetration. No longer confined to the north, Japanese aggressions have been aimed at the south, particularly Fukien owing to its geograpfical proximity to the Japanese colony Taiwan or Formosa. The formation of the people's government in Fukien last year and the debacle of that regime under Chiang Kai-shek's pressure earnly this year have contributed largely towards the consolidation of Japanese influence in that province. Coupled with Chiang's pro-Japanese attitude, this consolidation facilitates Japanese colonization of Fukien and intervention against the expanding Soviets within that province.

Furthermore representatives of Japanese financiers have come to Shanghai for the purpose of establishing a Japanese consortium in control of China's economy to the exclusion of American and European capitalists. In an attempt to counter act the Japanese schheme representatives of American and European capital such as M&T.Johnson (US minister), J.H.Rogers (envoy from the white house), Baron Guillaume (Belgian minister), etc, gathered in the KMT capital (now virtually moved to Nanchang where Chiang Kai-shek stays) in the mad scramble for more concessions from the KMT dictator.

According to the bourgeois press the Japanese consul-general at Nanking, Y.Suma, took a bold step in demanding direct negotiation from Wang Chin-wei without the intervention from third parties. It is reported that Sir Cadogan, British minister, will arrive Nanchang to have an interview with Chiang undoubtedly on the question of the division of China. The return of Huang Fu, head of the government at Peiping (an agent of Chiang in carrying on the betrayal negotiations) to Shanghai on May 10 from his pleasure trip to Mogan Shan (a noted summer resort) and his departure for Peiping in the near future indicate the rapid progress in the betraying surreptious direct negotiations.

The Anti-Soviet Alliance

The subjects under discussion between representatives of Nanking and Tokyo are almost known to everybody. The issues touching on the resumtion of railway and postal service have been almost settled to the satisfaction of the Japanese. The ministry of communications has instructed the post offices to forward the Manchurian leOters to the recipients in China but tear off the Manchukuo stamps before delivery. As reported in the Shanghai Shun-pao, travellers from the north witnessed the Manchukuo cars now running on the Peiping-Hankow line. Chang Hsueh-liang, commander at Hankow, has withdrawn his troops from the Peiping area to fight the red army in Hupeh and Honan. These are additional evidences testifying to the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo by Nanking in full compliance with the Japanese demands. The time will not be distant when Nanking will accord the Manchukuo a de jure recognition.

At the time of the Nanchang conference between Chiang and Huang Fu the correspondent of the China Weekly Review (American) reported the Japanese demand of bringing Nanking into the anti-Soviet alliance. This is in line with the information given by the London Daily Express to the effect that acting under direct instructions of German imperialism Gen. von Seeckt, now acting as chief adviser (military) to Chiang Kai-shek, will train and control the Chinese army with a view to turning it over to the Japanese in case the latter should decide to attack USSR.

Nanking offialdom openly and complacently talked about the Japanese military preparations in the north and said that the sole objective of such preparations is USSR. The same official circles are no doubt ready to give the Japanese every help and aid in this respect. The Japanese are reported to spend $ 15,000,000 on the construction of a line from Jehol tow east Chahar, and preliminary surveying has been completed. This is of course fully agreed to by Huang Fu and Ho Yin-chin, head of the military in the north. With

of the same authorities the Japanese are now constructing an he compé at Tientsin covering some 1,000 Chinese mow. The KMT is actively yerting the Japanese ir robbing China of her territory and in pushing the military preparations against USSR.

The Southward Policy

On May 2 the Ta Wan Pao of Shanghai carried the report that the Japanese will seize Mamoi and Amoy, and turn these two ports (Fukien) into Japanese naval bases within one or two months. And the report is said to be based on good authority, that is, it leaks out from the consular body at Shameen, the foreign settlement near Canton. According to the Reuter message dated May 4 the Japanese will hold an "opposite shore (referring to Fukien and Kwangtung) conference to be attended by consuls from Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong Kong and Canton. And the foreign office and colonial ministry at Tokyo as well as the governor of Taiwan will despatch representatives to the conference. According to the China Times of May 4 the agenda of the conference includes formation a south China chamber of commerce, liquidation of the anti-Japanese boycott movement in south China, development of fishery along the south China coast, all connected with the offensive to be undertaken against the provinces in the south. On May 1 the Japanese military attachees and residents in Fukien decided at a secret meeting to demand more armed police for protection.

In the past few weeks the Japanese were quite busiy in sending men to the interior of the province of Fukien. A number of Japanese were found in Chuanchow, Putien, Yinping, Chienao, Yin-an, etc, all situated far in the interior. They were engaged in making survey-s. By the way more Japanese warships arrived in Foochow and Amoy. And more Japanese battleships will arrive, it has been stated. The concentration of Japanese forces in south China together the growing activities of individual Japanese has so far accomplished one thing: exposure of the Kwangtung authorities as a lackey of Japanese imperialism who immediately put a ban on demonstrations scheduled for May 7 and 9 against Japanese invasion in sharp contrast with the anti-Japanese phrases which they used to pour out to deceive the people.

With the arrival of influential Japanese capitalists at Shanghai like Takayama of the Asia Colonisation corporation, etc, the Japanese demand for Sino-Manchurian-Nipponese economic block has been taking a concrete shape.

MANCHURIAN PEASANTS IN SELF-DEFENCE

.....

In spite of the KMT suppression in the interest of Japanese imperialism the toilers in Manchuria have been ceaselessly fighting the Japanese invaders. Their fight has become more violent in the lower Sungari and in east Manchuria. The anti-Japanese volunteers operated from a firm base in Panshi.

Owing to the breakout of the volunteer activities 17 villages in Ilan, lower Sungari, were wiped out by Japanese bombardment sometime ago. 20,000 peasants were slaughtered. The Japanese killed the peasantry en masse because they wanted to make room for the arrival of Japanese immigrants. As a matter of fact, Japanese immigrants flooded the whole of Manchuria, especially the north where, as is known to every body, Japanese war preparations against USSR have been speeded up all the time. At present Manchuria is full of Japanese immigrants estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000. Chinese peasants were driven out to make way for Japanese colonists. The fields evacuated by the Chinese were given to Japanese.

The angered peasants are more susceptible of the influence of the volunteers. Sometime in March a detachment of Manchurian troops stationed at Ilan mutinied and fought hand in hand with the peasants in the vicinity against Japanese troops, and defeated them in the first rounds. Later on the fight spread over involving more peasants. The Kwantung army detailed 40 planes and a large number of troops but the volunteers and armed peasants refused to be daunted, still making a stand in Ilan. The Japanese gunfire devastated whole villages and according to the KMT central news agency not less than 20,000 were slain by Japanese.

The peasants are determined to put up a stiff resistence. The Wah-lien news gave out the information that to show their determination to fight imperialism the anti-Japanese peasants have even gone so far as to kill their wives and children. The volunteers often scored victories in face of the superior Japanese forces. On April 9 some 1,000 volunteers stormed Wah-chuan and occupied it after fierce fighting. In the middle of April another volunteer army captured Tung-kiang city in lower Sungari.

THE RED ARMY REASSERTED THEMSELVES

Repudiating the reported success of the KMT troops, the red army has recently defeated the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions of the Szechuan army under Liu Hsiang, capturing 500 rifles, 20 guns. In the opening days of May the red army took back Wan-yuan, Szechuan. In South Szechuan Comrade Ho Lung captured Panshui and arrested one pastor by the name of H.A.Smith.

WORKERS STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

APRIL, 1934

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in Strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

I. Strike Unrecorded in Last Month

(1)Mar.24 (2)Wushih (3)Chan-feng Silk Filature (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)0 (8) Spontenous (9)Against prolongation of working hour (10)Victory.

II. Strike Continued From March

(1)Jan.-April (2)Wuchow (3)silk weaving workers (4)3,500 (5)10 (6)45,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut by 12.5%.

(1)Jan.14-April22 (2)Tangshan (3)Kailain Mines (4)30,000 (5)15 (6)300,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase and better treatment. see Remarks.

(1)Mar.2-22,April (2)Shanghai (3)Gen. Strike of nine factories of Mayar Silk Weaving Co. (4)4,000 (5)22 (6)88,000, (9)0 (8)Red T.U. (9)Against wage cut. Fight against French Police and KMT forces,over 100/wounded and another 100 aressted. see Remarks. (10)Cruelly suppressed. workers

(1)Mar.10-April (2)Shanghai (3)Tsen-Mai Rubber Factory, discharged workers (4)80 (5)— (6)— (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)Unavailable.

(1)Mar.27-April11 (2)Shanghai (3)5 Umbrellas workshops (4)1,200 (5)11 (6) 13,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase. Strikers clashed with capitalists, with 4 wuonded and 13 arrested. Strikers resumed work at the following conditions:Wage increase by 40-50%; half pay for the day during strike;and two others. (10)Victory.

(1)Mar.31-April9 (2)Shanghai (3)Coolie for carrying faecus, Western district (4)500 (5)10 (6)5,000 (7)— (8)— (9)Against Public Safety Bureau. Coolie demonstrated before the Bureau on April 3rd. 21 of the strikers arrested. (10)Not available.

Sub-total: (2)6 (3)70 (4)40,280 (6)151,900 (7)1

III. Strike Started in April

(1)April2-19 (2)Shanghai (3)Transportation coolie (4)300 (5)18 (6)10,400 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut (10)Victory

(1)2-3 (2(Tangshan (3)Chi-shin Cement Factory (4)2,000(5)2 (6)4,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Sympathising with Kailian Strike and for wage increase, better treatment and reorganizing the union. (10)Victory.

(1)2-3 (2)Tangshan (3)Hua-shin Cotton Mill (4)1,500 (5)2 (6)3,000 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9)Sympahtising with Kailian strike, for wage increase, better treatment etc. (10)Victpry.

(1)April4-9 (2)Wushih (3)Chin-feng Cotton Mill (4)4,000 (5)6 (6)24,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut and for better treatment. Office smashed by women workers. Demonstrating worker clashed with police, with 6 demonstraters wounded another arrested. (10)Partially success.

(1)6- (2)Tientsin (3)Hua-shin Cotton Mill (4)2,100 (5)5 (6)10,500 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9)For equal treatment as carried on in affiliated factory at Tangshan. Ruthlessely suppressed by Kuomintang, native workers arrested.(10)Unavailable

(1)5-9 (2)Shanghai (3)rice-measurer-hand of the rice market along Soochow creek (4)400 (5)5 (6)2,000 (8)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut, reconciliated by KMT (10)Unavailable.

(1)17-16 (2)Shanghai (3)Hung-Feng and other 14 Silk weaving factories (4)5,000 (5)4 (6)8,000 (7)0 (8)Red (9)Against wage cut, sympathising with Mayar strike (10)Suppressed

(1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen, s.s.Tinsen, Ewo Co. (4)40 (5)1 (6)40 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)wage increase by 10% (10)Victory

(1)20 (2)Shanghai (3)Driver and conductor, Chapei Bus (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)1 (8)sp. (9)Protest against three workers beaten by Safe Preserve Corp, Demanded:compensation, etc. (10)Victory

(1)21-30 (2)Canton (3)General strike of gum factories (4)2,000 (5)10 (6) 20,000 (7)— (8)Sp. (9)—— (10)—

(1)20 (2)Kaising (3)highway constructing laborer (4)1,000 (5)1 (6)1,000 (7)) (8)Sp. (9)For full pay. Contractor beseiged and beaten to death. (10)Unavailable.

(1)25-29 (2)Wushih (3)Tai-sen Silk Fikature (4)350 (5)5 (6)1,750 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9)For full pay. 10 workers arrested (10)Unavailable.

(1)26-30 (2)Soochow (3)Rickshaw puller (4)3,000 (5)5 (6)15,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Safety Bureau. 30 coolie arrested (10)Unavailable

(1)26-30 (2)Kaising (3)Rickshaw puller (4)500 (6)5 (6)2,500 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9) for lower rent (10)Reconciliated

Sub-total: (2)14 (3)33 (4)20,490 (6)101,890 (7)2

III. Petition Started in April

(1)Mar.31, April 6 (2)Chenkiang (3)Representatives of boatmen, Shih-erh-yu salt market (4)65 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)No result

(1)9 (2)Shanghai (3)Representatives of unemployed, silk filature (4)550 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Sent petition toSocial Affairir Bureau for relief (10) No result.

(1)17 (2)Shanghai (3)Wuqoo Weaving Factory (4)450 (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)Against dismisal of union leaders, sent petition to Yellow Union (10)No result

(1)24 (2)Shanghai (3)B.A.T.,no.1. (4)Representatives (7)1 (8)Yellow (9) Against introduce Of 4-days-one- week instead of 5-days, reconciliated by Social Bureau (10)Fail

Sub-total:(2)4 (3)4 (4)1065 (7)5

V.General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in April

	No. of Fac.	No.o strik es	No.of peti- tiAn	To- tal	No.of strik ers	no. of peti- tioners	Total	Work-days lost in strike	Clash, Demons tration	Injured, Arrested
April	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290
March	122	20	12	32	44,794	1,540	46,334	697,536	9	49

VI. Volume of Business
(Number of workers employed in each factory)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000—	Total
April	88	7	7	5	107
March	106	6	9	1	122

VII. Classification of Trade

	Cot- ton Mill	Silk Fila ture	Weav ing Fac.	Tobe cco	Gum Fac- tory	Post, Tele- gram	Trans- por- tation	Muni- cipal	Mine	Mach- ine Work	Handi- craft- men	Rick- shaw Puller	o- thers	To- tal
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	56	2	2	107
Mar.	3	1	19	1	1	0	6	2	K	0	83	0	4	122

VIII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dismisal	Against wage-cut	Against lockout	Against fore-men or contractor	For better treatment	For higher wage	For full pay	Political causes	Other causes
April	2	7	0	1	2	6	2	6	5
March	10	6	4	2	5	2	1	2	3

IX. Remarks

The stastics for the month under review are compiled on incomplete information. We have been unable to gather any data from south China.

During the present month big strikes have broken out in North China and Shanghai. The Tongsham miners, altogether struck work demanding higher wages and better treatment. In the course of the struggle the strikers smashed the yellow unions and came to bloody clashes with police and soldiers. On April 17 the miners at Tongkiachun and Siling went on a strike and raised up the same demands. While coming back from work, the Tongkiachun workers were stopped by police and robbed of their coal which was usually granted them as an allowance in fual. Angered by this fresh outrage, the workers clashed with the offending armed police, suffering one death and several wounded. Then a strike flared up. Over a dozen of worker-leaders were arrested by the KMT under direct instructions from imperialism (the Lailan Coal Co. is a British concern). The KMT tried to alienate the mass of workers from their leaders and to prevent other workers from coming to the aid of the strikers by casting calumnies on the Tongkiachun workers and falsely charging them with traitorous actions in favor of Japanese imperialism. The Kuomintang hopes in this way to protect the interests of British capitalists in the Kailan mine at the expense of Chinese workers.

The Mayar strike at Shanghai is likewise a big scale struggle, details of which have been given in our previous issues. In this struggle the strikers have shown almost unequalled heroism and set to naught all imperialist-KMT attempts to break the strike. Holding stiff to their demands, the strikers refused to resume work untill April 22 when the KMT fascists and police cooperated in dragging the workers back one by one and declared "workers have all returned". In support of the Mayar workers the operatives of the 15 silk mills in E. Shanghai struck work. With the same end in view the unemployed of the Chin-tai Rubber Mill staged a struggle. On April 12 a telegram over the signature of the All-China Federation of Labor, of the Agricultural Workers Union, the Handicraft Workers Union, the Transport Workers Union, etc., was dispatched to the Mayar strikers together with $ 100 collected for them.

Last February the rickshaw coolies in Soochow called a strike in protest against an order of the police which put a ban on their solicitation of business at railway station . They proclaimed a strike once more against the action of the police in interdicting empty rickshaws to run on the street. They organised pickets against strike breakers. On April 27 the police was routed when attempting to interfere with the pickets. The strikers suffered 30 casualties.

As a result of the shutting down of the Yu-feng Cotton Mill in Chenchow, of the 1st Cotton Mill at Wuchang, of the arsenal at Tsinan, the volume of unemployment has been swallen up considerably. The crew of all the salt boats in Shih-erh-yu, Kiangsu, was, owing to failure in competition with steamships, threatened with unemployment. The collapse of the silk filatures at Shanghai has thrown out 60,000 workers. Unemployment figuresa are mounting every day under imperialist-KMT misrule.

The month under review is noted for the jump in the number of clashes on the part of workers with the police and military. Such clashed or demonstrations have increased by 10, resulting in the arrest of 290 workers or six times as many as in the preceding month.

E N D

Fm. 1
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D 1721/6

Section 3, Special Branch, ~~Station~~;

REPORT

Date June 13, 19 34

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol.4, No.17, dated May 11, 1934.

Made by and *Forwarded by* E. J. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," Vol. 4, No. 17, dated May 11, 1934, which was obtained from the Chinese Post Office on June 12, 1934. The journal which was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 601A. Avenue Joffre, on 11.5.34 and addressed to "Mr.V. Rover, King Albert Apt., Rue de Rio Albert, French Town" was returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed.

The contents of the above issue comprise the following :-

(1) Chekiang Peasant Women Rioted on May Day.

(2) The Invincible Red Army.

(3) May Day in Shanghai.

JBRn.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE.....Vol.4, No 17.....May 11, 1934

CONTENTS

MAY DAY IN CHINA

(1)Chekiang Peasant Women Rioted on May Day ....p. 1.
(2)The Invincible Red Army ....p. 2.
(3)May Day in Shanghai ....p. 5.

CHEKIANG PEASANT WOMEN RIOTED ON MAY DAY
Protesting Against 5th Campaign, In Celebration of May 1

There are numerous examples showing the growing indignation of the peasantry in the KMT territory over the imperialist-KMT 5th campaign now waged against the Chinese Soviets. A host of such happenings have crept into the bourgeois press but by far the largest number has remained unreported. As is well known, the mass of the peasants near the Soviet territory has displayed more resentment and indignation against Chiang Kai-shek's 5th campaign in the interest of imperialism and native landlord-bourgeoisie. We may take Chekiang as an illustration. The province of Chekiang is now under complete domination of Chiang Kai-shek. On the other hand, bordering on the Soviet districts in Kiangsi, Chekiang is facing a serious situation characterised by peasant revolts here and there. In fact, many Soviets have sprung up in the frontier shiens (as in Kaihua, Kiangsan, etc) in the process of partisan warfare. The expanding influence of the Soviets has no doubt placed the body of peasantry in a more bellicose mood against imperialism and KMT. At the same time, the ruthless measures adopted by the KMT to cope with the revolts of the peasants have stirred the peasants to more indignation and greater determination which at present find unmistakable expression in the peasants' riotings, assaults, clash with the police and military, etc. Indeed, riotings have become the principal form of the peasant's resitence to the KMT in the present period.

Against Local Militia

Besides securing great achievements in the initial stage, the red army has created conditions favorable to the final shattering of the 5th campaign organised by the KMT with direct help from international imperialism. The KMT hangmen, though feeling helpless, have not yet given up their plan of crushing the Soviets which have proved in deed invincible. In the months just gone by, the KMT has directed more attention to the organisation of a drive against the Soviets in the rear of the KMT troops, intending to draw in large masses of the peasantry. The KMT wants to organise Houpeitei (militia) composed of able-bodied peasants in the white territory around the Soviets. In name the Houpeitei are a reserve force for the KMT but in reality they are to be used as the vanguard in the crusade against the Soviets. In short, the KMT desires to form the peasant's anti-communist shock brigades involving large masses of the peasantry.

But owing to the fact that the KMT has unmasked itself as an enemy of the toilers, the local KMT governments are at a complete loss to find the proper means in inducing the peasants to join the drive. Then the KMT resorts to force in forming the Houpeitei and compells the peasants to enlist. This is highly resented by the peasants. What is more important, the peasants (already under the influence of the Soviets) hate the idea of fighting the red army which has proved the sole armed force in China in defence of the interets of the toilers including the peasants. Apart from a reluctance to fight the red armies, the peasants have often given support, either material or immaterial, to the fighting force of the Soviets, a fact that has been confirmed everywhere and anywhere. No wonder the peasants in Chekiang refused to lag behind in protest against the formation of the KMT Houpeitei to be used in the fight against the Soviets (See our previous issues on this point).

May Day in Shenkamen

On May 1 a large scale rioting of the peasants (a revolt, if you please) took place in Shenkamen, a town located in Tinhaihsien, Chekiang province. The revolt involved several thousands of peasants including 600 surprisingly brave women. It was organised by the angry peasants against the compulsory formation of the KMT Houpeitei, particularly against the draft of young men for military service against the Soviets. First of all, the rioters turned against the training office of the Houpeitei, smashed the quarters, attacked the police station, assaulted the policemen and soldiers, etc. The 600 women showed particular intrepidity and unprecented heroism in the fight. They fought with a variety of dirty things (causing bad luck according to Chinese superstitious tradition) and weapons. They sprang directly upon the police without any fear. Some of their number even went so far as to take off their drawers and jump on the police, hoping to cause greater bad luck to the policemen.

Needless to mention, the result of the free for all fight is not encouraging for the rioters in face of the superior force at the command of the enemy. The clash resulted in three deaths on the side of the women fighters and one death on the side of the police and military. The number of the wounded is yet unknown.

To begin with, the peasants are quite tactical. Deprived of the right to assemble for political demonstrations, they decided to proceed with Chinese superstitions. Instead of issuing a call for a revolt, they went about it quietly but steadfastly. Under the signal of "welcoming Gods", a local tradition permitted and observed almost everywhere, several thousands of the peasants swarmed to Shenkamen on May Day. According to a pre-arranged plan the crowd was immediately turned into an unwieldy throng flying at the throat of those housed in the Houpeitei training quarters (the most hated thing). Then the fight ensued and spread to all parts of the town, causing all merchants to close their doors to business.

Then followed the suppression of the KMT. In the afternoon of May 1 the KMT administrator, Chao Tsison, appeared on the scene with more than 100 soldiers equipped with modern arms. In the proclamation posted he threatened to punish the ringleaders of the revolt and to drown Shenkamen in blood if the peasants remained reclacitrant. Just at this moment the Tuhao came along with their offer to mediate between the peasants and the mili tary (to appease the angry masses). The Tuhao organised a committee to collect funds for the killed, giving $200 to each of the three killed women but $400 to the policeman who ought to have been shot owing to his shootings.

Imperialism and KMT can not place too much confidence in the peasants of Chekiang as well as anywhere else to contribute their share towards the suppression of the Soviet revolution. On the contrary, the peasants have turned one after another against the KMT. The Shenkamen rioting is being repeated in many other places.

THE INVINCIBLE ARMY OF WORKERS & PEASANTS
Under Leadership of CPC

.....

At present the red army of the Chinese Soviets is rapidly approaching the million mark. And in the near future there is every possibility of passing over that mark. Emphasis is, however, placed on the quality of the red army. Steeled and tempered during the four KMT campaigns (all shattered by the heroic red army), the red units have become an invincible force. Nay, they are irresistible.

ORiginally, the red army has grown out of scattered partisan units. Its numbers have increased by more than 1,000%. The 1st, 3 rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th corps of the red army are noted for their strong fighting strength. They represent the best units in the central Soviet districts. It is not an exaggeration to give them the title of ironsides. They have become the ironsides for the following reasons.

In the first place, the red army grows out of the land revolution. It has gone through years of hard figthing. It has weathered the four KMT campaigns in swift succession. Learning the rich experiences from actual fighting, turning it to advantage, the red army has, under the leadership of the best talented commanders, become an ever-victorious army.

In the second place, the red army is the armed force at the disposal of the workers and peasants. It is the armed force of the revolutionary masses. Apart from a small number of political and military leaders and commanders, apart from the small number of military cadres who are revolutionary intelligentsia, the overwhelming majority of the red army consists of workers and peasants.

The percentage of the workers enlisted in the red army is from 30% to 40% and is increasing from day to day. More workers are placed in the positions of the leading cadres. And they are the best elements chosen from the workers. This fact assures the leadership of the workers in the red army.

Vanguard of the Revolutionary Force

Judging from the history of the fight of the red army in the central Soviet district the red forces have absolutely proved themselves the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle for the emancipation of the masses. At the same time, unusual talented military commanders such as Comrades Mow Tsetung, Chu teh, Pan Teh-wei, Chow Enlai, Lin Piao, etc, have gathered in Kiangsi, and contributed greatly towards the shattering of the KMT drives.

Brave and eager for a fight against the enemy, the red soldiers and inferior officers are always reluctant to come back to the rear, much less to spend the days in the rear while fighting is going on uninterruptedly at the front. Asked whether they are willing to get a rest in the rear, the soldiers and officers returned from the front will answer you in one voice: rather to work at the front. They take a great pleasure in shattering Chiang Kai-shek's 5th campaign which will probably be the last. The KMT officers and troops always tremble when facing the red fighters.

There is another factor conducive to the strength of the red army. It is the Bolshevist leadership of the CPC that considerably strengthens the red army. Yes, the communists are increasing in numbers in the red army. In some cases the communists are in the majority---in the neighborhood of 50%-60%. The leading cadres of the red army are communists transferred from the party or league or trade unions. They are the best communists. They serve as models to the ranks and files. The correct leadership of the party and strict observance of discipline have enabled the party to enlarge its prestige and authority within the red army.

We may take a recent example to show the iron discipline of the red army. Comrade Shiao Chin-kwan abandoned Lichuan hsien in violation of the instructions from his superior officers and was, for this reason, sentenced to five years imprisonment.

At the same time the system of political departments in the red army is a sufficient assurance for the party to maintain its leadership over the red army.

The Military Technique

The modern equipment of the red army is another factor in the increasing strength of the red forces. The red army is re-equipped at the expense of the KMT bandit troops. The automatic rifles, for instance, have figured and are figuring large in the 5th campaign but this new weapon has, thanks to the defeats of Chiang Kai-shek, found its way into the hands of the red army. Now every unit of the red army is adequately equipped with the automatic rifles. Even local red forces have automatic rifles in their possession. The guns, rifles, mines, ammunition, etc, turned out by the red arsenals are sufficient to meet the demands of the war. The arsenal in Mienchekiang can turn out new guns and new rifles. It has invented a new type of mine. There is a network of arsenals, although on a small scale, in the Soviet districts in Kiangsi.

The party (CPC) and the revolutionary military council have devoted considerable attention to the improvement of the military technique in the red army. In this connection, preparations have been made to meet the large scale offensives from the KMT and also to anticipate the inevitable major wars with world imperialism. The red army university has come into existence imparting a thorough education on the newest stratgy. There are various classes: artillery, infantry, anti-aircraft, defence against gas, etc. Books on the newest strategy have been translated. The red star, organ of the army, appears regularly, devoted to discussions on new strategy.

The military structure of the red army has undergone ameliorations with a view to meeting the conditions of a major civil war. With the company at the bottom, the vertical organisation of the army passes through the battalion, regiment and division, with the corps at the top. And the army is stationed in different areas demarked for the purpose. But the red units act under the unified command of the military council. The military discipline has been tightened, leadership of the military council consolidated, contacts of the red army with the masses improved. All this leads to the increase in the fighting strength of the red army.

In the face of the heroic red armists Chiang Kai-shek's "turtle" policy has progressed exceedingly slow. Compared to the turtle which always shrinks his head in, Chiang's native styled forts have accomplished little. In the view view of Comrade Choe En-lai Chiang's turtle would not go very far within 3 years' time. By the way, the term turtle originates from Comrade Chow, signifying fear on the part of Chiang to advance on the Soviets rapidly.

Above all, political education widely developed has in the past contributed much towards the strengthening of the red army. Wide political education in the red army is made possible through the inauguration of the political departments within the army. Wide discussions have been developed on current questions of political importance. The fight on two fronts has also been widened against, for example, the Lomin line in the army. Cultural and learning societies have been set up in the army, cultural level of the ranks and files raised, illiteracy liquidated, clubs formed, evening meetings held, mosquito papers and wall papers published, etc. Even a breathing space at the front is fully utilized for learning and discussing strategy. Under such conditions the political level of the red army has been considerably raised.

For the training of higher and middle cadres for the red army a red army university is established with an attendance of 9,000 students. Many good cadres are called back from the front, to receive a higher military training and political education. Comrade Kung Ho-tsung, for instance, who has won many significant victories over the KMT bandits, is now studying in the red army university. The said university consists of six colleges, two for infantry, one for artillery, etc.

Parallel to the elevation of political education in the red army is the tightening of discipline which rests, unlike the discipline in other troops, on the class consciousness of the red fighters. The red soldiers consciously observe discipline without compulsion. In this respect, the five years sentence passed on Comrade Shiao Chin-kwan (the supreme commander of the 7th corps) is of vital significance to the discipline of the red army.

Extension of Red Army

The CPC and the Soviets have put forward the fighting slogan of "Extend the red army to one million", a slogan that shall be realised at all costs in order to smash the 5th drive and crush the predatory imperialism. To this end a red army shock movement has been set in motion and crowned with sweeping successes. The CPC, the league, the Soviets and all mass organisations have taken an active part in the general mobolization of the masses for the expansion of the red army. The masses have shown considerable militancy in the fulfillment of the task. Many localities have forged considerably ahead of the original plan (such as in Juikin, Sinkuo, etc). Some backward regions have made good at last.

The red army itself, while fighting on the front, made use of every opportunity available for the extension of the army. A good example is furnished ed by the 3 rd corps which recruited 1,000 new fighters within a short space. At the second Soviet congress held last January the red flag as a token of honor was awarded to Juikin, Sinkuo and the 3rd corps in recognition of their meritorious services rendered in the enlistment campaign. The red army extension movement has been accomplished within a comparatively short period.

Women played a big role in the recruitment of the new red fighters. Many enthusiastic women mobilized their own husbands or those of other women for the extension of the red army. As a consequence, a majority of the men in Sinkuo have gone to the front as red fighters. The dragging at the tail, that is, pulling the husbands back when they want to join the red army, has been steadily on the wane as a result of the fierce opposition from the more advanced women. A very popular song entiltled "Farewell to the red recruits" is always on the lips of the old and young, the male and the female.

And preparations have been made for a transition from the present system of voluntary service to "draft".

Material Life of Red Fighters

During the present course of a ruthless civil war the Soviets have set themselves the primary task of assuring supplies to the red army and of assuring the improvement in the material life of the red soldiers. Such a responsibility devolves on the departments of finance and supplies in the central government. As the name implies, the supplies department under the military council attends to the business of providing all supplies to the red army. The central uniform factory turns out all the uniforms and beddings for the red soldiers without interruption. The government has succeeded in obtaining blankets for the red soldiers who need them most, especially in winter.

Moreover, the Soviet government has been trying to mobilize large masses to comfort the red fighters by giving material aids to them. Sanders are presented to them, washing corps sent to the front for cleaning their clothes, etc. Preferential treatment is afforded to the red soldiers by requiring the cooperatives to sell cheap to the red armists, by transmitting mail for the red armists without postage, etc. Thus, in spite of the mammouth difficulties prevailing in the Soviet districts the materail life of the red armists has been ameliorating steadily.

Preferential Treatment to Families

Going hand in hand with the amelioration of the material life of the red soldiers is the preferential treatment given to the families of those who fight at the front in the interests of the toilers. The aid to such families has been organised on a mass basis. Long ago the Soviet government promulgated regulations on the said preferential treatment now strictly observed in the central Soviet districts. During the course of the enlistment campaign a vigorous ~~campaign~~ drive was organised for aiding the families of the red soldiers. This drive scored brilliant achievements. In Sinkuo where a majority of the men went to the front the field of the families of the red armists is well cultivated with the aid from other people. The work in these families goes on quite orderly. Curious enough, the masses made more strenuous exertions and worked at faster speed in the aid to the families of the red soldiers. In Huitung Chu the families of the red recruits were worrying about the late crops not yet harvested, about the wodds not yet felled, but thanks to the militancy of the masses all such work was done within three days---at a quick pace than usual.

Mention must be made of the "Saturday" dedicated by functionaries of the CPC, the Soviets, the trade unions, to the aid of the families of the red soldiers. The work has gone along this line fairly. Near the central bureau I noticed a family of a red fighter consisting of two women only: the mother and young wife. To my surprise their field yielded good crops though they could not cultivate the land themselves. On every Saturday the workers of the central bureau carried water and cut logs for the family. The red fighter now at the front could not perhaps know anything about the happiness prevalent in his small home.

The red ironsides are fighting confidently for the success of the Soviets on a national scale. The time is not distant when the red soldiers will march directly on the capital of the province, Kiangsi.

MAY DAY IN CHINA

This year the May Day in China presents two different pictures. In Soviet China millions of the toilers participated in the demonstrations in celebration of the success of the Soviets (that is, their own success) whereas in KMT China assembly was absolutely interdicted to the working class. On May 1 Chinese authorities practically proclaimed martial law everywhere especially in the leading cities, particularly in Shanghai where discontentment has been increasing from day to day among the working population owing to swelling unemployment. Here in Shanghai the imperialist and KMT cooperated in suppressing any outbursts from the workers. Detectives, policemen and officers in the International Settlemnt, the French Concession and Greater Shanghai (Chinese) got quite busy on the whole day, searching pedestrains, arresting suspects, etc. Particular attention was turned to the industrial districts.

But within these very districts the workers assembled for demonstrations in defiance of the martial law and fascist terrors. Workers gathered in small bands each numbering a dozen or so. In the west and east (industrial districts of Shanghai) workers demonstrated and defied the police. A couple of thousands took part in the demonstrations in each district, attracting a large crowd of spectators. Two mill of the Mayar silk filature stopped work in observing the May Day.

On the thoroughfare of Shanghai (the Nanking Road) workers distributed handbills among the passers-by in front of the Sincere and Wing On Companies, two of the largest departmental stores at Shanghai. In the handbils are inscribed the slogans of demanding emancipation of the working class, smashing imperialism and KMT, defending the Chinese Soviets, demanding unity among workers of the whole world, etc.

In spite of the heavy guard placed on Nanking Road workers and revolutionary students demonstrated in small bands in the most crowded part of the street in the afternoon of May 1. Revolutionary slogans were loudly shouted. Only five arrests were made on the spot.

On the demonstrations we hope to give more details in our next issues.

E N D

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

S. B. I. C.

S.2, Special Branch S[redacted],

REPORT

No. D 1791/6

Date June 6, 1934.

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol.4, No.3, dated Date 1/ 1/35
January 18, 1934.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Ross

I forward herewith a copy of the Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No.3, dated January 18, 1934. The contents of this issue comprise the following :

(1) The anti-Japanese Partisans in Manchuria.

(2) The National Currency Crisis in its acute stage.

(3) Greater Tasks assigned to Aeroplanes during the 5th Campaign.

The publication which was obtained from a confidential source was delivered through the post addressed to "Secy. A-I L. 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris." The postal cancellation chop shows that the journal was posted in the neighbourhood of Peiping on May 11, 1934.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE.....Vol.4, No.3.....Jan.16, 1934

Contents:

1) THE ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA.....1
2) The National Currency Crisis in Its Acute Stage.....3
3) Greater Tasks Assigned to Aeroplanes During the 5th Campaign.....

THE ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA

I. The 3rd Stage Under Japanese Occupation

Bleeding under Japanese bayonet, Manchuria has entered upon the so-called third stage characterised by frenzied military preparation on the part of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union as well as by increased oppression and exploitation of the toiling masses and the suppression of anti-Japanese revolutionary activities by disarming and butchering the armed peasants. Far from being cowed, the workers, peasants and soldiers in Manchuria have continued their struggle against the Japanese invader with increasing vigor and energy. This fight is assuming a sharper form in East Manchuria, particularly along the lower Sungari.

To consolidate its position along the lower reach of the Sungari Japanese imperialism has stationed more troops there, sending in addition a continuous stream of armed immigrants (reservists and merchants) to colonize the country. With the same end in view, Japanese imperialism organised the Koreans association and Manchuria association as a tool to carry on the colonization campaign and to clear up the anti-Japanese elements.

Japanese troops swarmed both banks of the Sungari apparently with a view to preparing for intervention against the Soviet Union. From Tungho to Tangyuan near the Soviet border Japanese imperialism posts one or several detachments in each town or locality deemed of strategical importance. We see more Japanese troops when we come nearer to the Soviet border as, e.g. Fuchin, Tungkiang, etc. Artillery and calvary figure largely among the troops stationed in those places. Taking all in all, probably one full division is on duty there. At the same time, a considerable portion of the troops has been assigned to the task of keeping a watch on the workers in the industrial districts. According to the story of a worker (a refugee) Wutung Kiang Gold Mine has been placed under the protection of three detachments while the gold mine at Taipingu guarded by two.

At Chumoose and Fuchin the aerodrome has been enlarged and strong forts constructed. In Tungkiang and along the Helungkiang defence works against the Soviet Union have been built up, highways for military transport constructed, etc. A railway for military use has also been completed from Chmoose to Wah-chuan. Information emanating from Fuchin talks about the enforcement of conscript labour (conscription) in that hsien. Japanese imperialism takes one boy or man from every family with two able-bodied men and forces him to build highways or airdromes. No compensation is paid to the workers so conscripted. The aerodrome is said to have been constructed entirely by conscript labour. The same method of conscription was applied to other engineering works.

The armed Japanese immigrants play the role of assisting in enslaving the toiling masses of Manchuria. Equipped almost in the same way, they are really Japanese troops. They perpetrate direct robbery by seizing the fertile land and good f arms, robbing the peasant of his property, driving him away. In collaboration with the regular troops, armed reservists and merchants, they watch and suppress all forms of the anti-Japanese movement.

II Mutiny of Manchurian Troops

In the districts around the lower Sungari about 10,000 Manchurian troops officiered by Chinese but the latter can not act with an autho-

rity of their own. As a matter of fact, All Chinese officers whether high or low are under strict vigilance and surveillance of Japanese imperialism. The round of duties from patroling to fighting is performed by Manchurian troops under direct order of Japanese superiors. The soldiers have been subjected to unbearable hardships such as bad food, lower pay, flogging, extra work, etc. The soldiers as well as officers have shown a resentment against the Japanese. The influence of Chinese volunteers combined with Japanese oppression has brought about many mutinies, either partial or entire, among the shaken Manchurian troops stationed in the area around the lower Sungari. Such mutinies have taken place by the tens in Shansen. Holikung, etc, during the past few months. As to the rest of Manchurian troops who have not as yet gone over to our side, they usually reached an understanding with the volunteers and maintained an attitude of passive neutrality during the anti-volunteer campaign. Sometimes they even openly went over to the anti-Japanese camp.

Under such conditions Japanese imperialism decided to disarm the unreliable Manchurian troops in accordance with their strategy of the third stage in the occupation of Manchuria. This strategy caused considerable uneasiness and indignation among the Manchurian troops resulting in mutinies. Take, for example, the brigade commanded by Gen. Tu and stationed in Tangyuan, Tungho, etc. The soldiers there refused to answer the roll call of Japanese officers and moved to the forests. The 4th battalion of the Wu regiment in Holikung turned back to the persuasion of Japanese officers who desired to disband the "unruly" soldiers by inducing them to listen to admonition and then catch them in a trap with machine guns. Later on, the Japanese called their officers to a conference and formally discused the means of dissolution but before the conference ended, the soldiers rushed in and fired on Japanese and Chinese officers. Then street fighting ensued, terminating in the killing of 17 Japanese and the capture of 1 machine gun. More than 50 mutineers formed an anti-Japanese detachment under the leadership of a Captain called Wu Chunghu and went to the north in company of 20 others who deserted the main body of troops.

After the mutiny in Holikung the Japanese gave full vent to their rage by arresting the workers and others there, beating and torturing them. They required the populace to put up "dog license" (certificate for good people) on their doors. As a result, 6 policemen were buried alive, one of them with the heart taken out of the chest as a sacrificial offering to the dead Japanese officers.

Another regiment of the Manchurian troops, under the command of Major Mao, has mutinied and formed a partisan detachment, moving to Paonian. The soldiers resisted roll-call and then flared up in a mutiny.

III. Peasantry Against Japan

Simultaneously with the disarming of regular troops, the Japanese proceeded along with the task of disarming the peasants, obviously with a view to confiscating all arms and ammunitions which may be used for anti-Japanese purpose or turned over to anti-Japanese volunteers.

The Japanese attempted to register all the arms held by the people as the first step towards the realisation of the sinister scheme of disarming the armed units of the masses. In Tangyuan, Tungho, etc, the Japanese however directly dissolved the militia of the merchants. They robbed the peasants in Holikung of their arms in the same way. The raging peasants and the landlord, too, immediately rose up against confiscation and employed various means for this purpose. Some said nothing about their rifles or made false declaration as to the actual number of rifles while the more militant revolted and organised anti-Japanese units. Nay, they have been fighting the Japanese fearlessly. Such peasant partisans are numerous, operating over a vast territory. In Sipeigu 50 peasants, all armed, joined the anti-Japanese volunteers in Chinshan. The peasants in Menkakung fought hard against the massacre of the Japanese armed immigrants. In Tungho, Wufenglung, etc, the peasants demanded ~~xx~~ to join or actually joined the volunteers. Dissatisfied with the Japanese confiscation of rifles, a portion of the landlords went over to the volunteers on a united front against Japanese imperialism.

Such conditions are certainly very favorable to the wide development of the activities of the volunteers in conjunction with the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses. The influence of the communist party of China has steadily gained ground among the masses of Manchuria, especially so with its unswerving leadership of the anti-Ja-

panese struggle. As an evidence of it, we may mention the West and North Manchurian Peasant Committee under the direct guidance of the party, which committee has staged an attack on Tangyuan in conjunction with the volunteers who are more or less inclined towards the C.P.C.

IV. Demagogy of Imperialism

In face of the growing anti-Japanese movement as carried on by workers, peasants and dissatisfied soldiers in Manchuria, Japanese imperialism has been compelled to use a little bit of demagogy as a means of mitigation of the movement. At the same time, it endeavored to buy over the landlord-bourgeisie and military officers in order to facilitate its attack on the revolutionaries, particularly the communist party of China. It called a landlord conference composed of delegates from various hsiens but camouflaged it as a cereal parley. The conference was actuated primarily by the desire to stage an effective offensive against the volunteers and communists. Japanese imperialism promised to give back a portion of the confiscated riffles to the landlord for the formation of self-defence units or militia, to increase the salary and to raise the pay of soldiers to $20.00 per month, to cut the taxes, to clear the greedy officers, to practise Wongtao (Principle of Saints), etc. Thus allured and gratified to a certain degree, the landlord has rallied to the call of Japanese imperialism in a common attempt to check the growth of the revolutionary and liberation movement. Consequently, in west and north Manchuria a campaign against the communists and anti-Japanese elements was launched, killing them by the score, to say nothing of the headquarters which were of course smashed. In this drive the Chinese landlord fully supported Japanese imperialism.

V. Union of Anti-Japs Volunteers

The counterrevolutionary actions of the landlord-bourgeisie and the non-resistence of the KMT generals, Li Fu, Ting Chao, Ma Sun-san, etc, have enabled the masses to view them in their true light and more easily to accept the anti-imperialist programme of the communist party of China. The Japanese blows directed against the communists only enhanced the prestige of CP among the volunteers.

Such factors are responsible for the rapid spread of the volunteer's activities under the leadership of the communists. Red partisans have been very active in Fangho but received a serious setback owing to the pursuance of a militarist adventurist policy.

Recovering from the blow since July last and swollen up by more mutinies from the Manchurian troops, the volunteers became active again. They are always operating in the lower reach of the Sungari. Our slogan of "uniting all anti-Japanese units in a war against Japanese imperialism" has been accepted by them. Now a Manchurian volunteer army has been inaugurated out of the scattered units commanded by Chinsan and Tsa Chunhai, Tsan Chunhu, etc. It consists of three detachments with over 500 rifles in all. The commander's quarter serves as the highest organ, with the general staff, the secretariat and the political department in charge of the matters falling under their respective jurisdiction. The Manchurian volunteer army has a program of struggle, too. It has recognised and accepted the leadership of the proletariat in its struggle against Japanese imperialism. May this army, the sole anti-Japanese revolutionary army in Manchuria, grow larger and stronger in the course of fighting against Japanese imperialism and its ally, the Chinese landlord-bourgeisie in the Three Eastern Provinces.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY CRISIS IN ITS ACUTE STAGE

In the few months just past large cities of the country have been, one after another, drawn into the wave of a currency crisis which, as the end of the lunar year approaches, is increasing in sharpness. Of course the crisis is bound to come amid the steady decline of the KMT economy, particularly of the village economy which is just being crushed between the two faces of a vise, namely, imperialism and feudalism. The crisis finds its clearest expression in the crumble of the Chuantwuan (money shops), the Yinhao (silver stores) and commercial houses carrying on monetary transactions, in the freezing of credit, the runs on banks, the shortage of ready money, the rising of exchange, etc. Except Shanghai and Tientsin, a majority of the commercial centres

from Suiyuan in the north to Swatow and Canton in the south have been adversely affected by the crisis. In spite of its accumulation of large stocks of silver money, Shanghai is facing a currency crisis, too, which is well reflected in the present tightening of the money market. All the banks here in Shanghai refused to grant credit to the commercial houses including the large ones (for example, the Commercial Press, Lmt, which needs $800,000 cash but can not obtain it, etc). Reliable forecasts have been made that when the new lunar year comes nearly 3,000 shops large and small will be unable to reopen their doors for business. The situation in Shanghai then is bad, too.

Causes of the Crisis

Just like in other countries, the crisis in China is developing on a local scale, directing its blows to the local commercial centres through which the commodities of imperialism pass into the interior and native agricultural produce is shipped to the large ports (like Shanghai), thence to foreign lands. The native banks located in these centres usually finance the payments of the commodities exported or imported. They also issue notes for local circulation. But their reserve is as a rule quite insufficient. When cash flows out in large quantities to the big ports to pay for the unfavorable balance of trade as is usually the case, the native banks not only face an empty vault but can not get enough credit to tide over the difficulty.

The Chinese farmer produces for the market in practically the same way as those in the other countries. He exchanges his products for those coming from outside, mostly imperialist goods. This process was greatly hampered to his detriment in 1932, and the more so in 1933. The reason lying at the bottom of it is that foreign wares such as the rice of Saigon, the wheat of Australia, Canada and USA, etc, have flooded the country driving native produce out of the market while native products like silk, tea, eggs, hides, etc, have been unable to find a market in foreign countries in consequence of the world crisis as well as of the raising of duties by foreign governments. The adverse balance of trade against the Chinese village is so heavy that the native banks in the local commercial centers have to pay out cash in large quantities, leaving very little in its own vaults. Needless to say, these native banks act as agencies for the payment of goods exchanged between the village and the imperialist merchants. The fact, as set above, is the fundamental reason behind the currency crisis now sweeping over the country.

The second cause lies in the fact that the different fractions of the KMT governments squeezed much harder than before in order to purchase arms and ammunitions from foreign countries. For this purpose, they need cash or bank notes of the foreign banks, refusing to accept as taxes the paper money issued by native banks or commercial houses. In our privious issues we repeatedly referred to the augmentation of the land tax in Kiangsu by 400% since the advent of the KMT power. This exorbitant tax swallowed all the income of the farmer. Along with the increase of the land tax the KMT raised in December last other levies such as the matches, tobacco, salt taxes, etc. The KMT militarists and politicians collected these increased taxes and shipped the proceeds to the treaty ports (so-called because opened to foreign trade by treaty) for the purchase of ammunitions (to be used for the war against the reds and Soviets, or militarist wars) or luxuries or for land speculation in the foreign concessions, thus causing an acute shortage of money in the village or the towns and cities near-by. The tax bureaus in Kwangtung frowned on the native bank-notes and refused to accept them for the payment of taxes. They preferred the notes issued by the banks in Hong Kong. This fact added fuel to the currency crisis already developing at an accelerated pace.

Another thing---The stoppage of large remittances from the overseas Chinese has also played a big part in the sharpening of the crisis (in Swatow, Canton, Fukien). Relying on this source as a cash reservoir in the past, the commercial houses and banks have always been able to smooth their difficulties to a considerable extent but now they can no longer do it. In the years preceeding 1931 the remittances from the over-seas Chinese amounted to 300 or 400 millions a year on the average.

Of course the recurring militarist wars constitute another factor

in bringing about the crisis. The civil war in Sinkiang caused the standstill in business in Suiyuan (and the monetxary crisis). The independence of Fukien brought on its heels a run on the banks in Canton and threatened Wuhu with a crisis owing to the stoppage of importation of rice from this city.

The Leading Cities Hit

In the present article we mentioned but a few of the cities hard hit by the crisis. These cities are Swatow, Hsuchow, Kaifeng, etc.

Swatow is the most important port on the south China coast, probably second only to Canton, provincial capital of Kwangtung. Beginning in 1932, the crisis there broke out in 1933 with considerable violence, Before June, 1933, over 1,000 shops closed down in Swatow and the neighboring cities and towns. And a few of the leading banks and commercial houses met with the fate. To grapple with the crisis, the native banks and shops issued the Pei-go-piao (a sort of inconvertible paper) as a medium of payment. The situation worsened considerably since June. Without any prospect of redemption, the Pei-go-piao gradually depreciated and thus lost its effect of palleviation. In September the biggest native bank in port, the Chen-ta-yuan Chuan-twun, collapsed and rocked the credit system to its very foundation. Then the Kwangtung Provincial Bank came on the scene, allegedly to provide relief to the monetary situation. It circulated more than one million notes but exported $500,000 cash out of the city. By this very act it rather aggravated the situation instead of improving it as had been anticipated. Following the outbreak of the Fukien rebellion in November 19 native banks together with a number of first rate commercial houses went into liquidation.

According to a correspondence published by the Shun Pao of Shanghai, dated Dec.20, the chamber of commerce at Swatow petitioned the Pacification Commander to force the acceptibility of the discredited Pei-go-piao by military orders, and to restrict the withdrawal of deposits, an action that is highly problematical in its attempt to relieve the crisis. The large circulation of the notes isuued by the provincial bank of Kwantung but not backed up by correspondeng reserve caused skepticism among the populace. The revolt in Fukien served as an occasion for this skepticism to manifest itself in a run on the provincial bank. In Canton the public has little confidence in the notes of the provincial bank of Kwangtung and has been forced to accept them at the point of the bayonet. As soon as the news of the Fukien revolt came to Canton, the people rushed for the bank and pressed for cash payment. The authorities got around the difficulty by another forcible means: borrowing one month's house rent from the populace (this borrowing amounted, in fact, to additional taxation because it will not be paid back).

Turning to North China, we have the same dismal picture. On Oct. 12 the Hsin-chang native bank at Kaifeng crumbled and spread the panic to Chenchow, Tsinan and other cities. The bank was supposed to be sound in view of its long history, and the collapse came as a surprise. Influenced by the failure of the banks, the Chuan-twuns in Chenchow and Tsinan suspended business for the time being. Had not the government and the bankers of Shanghai came to the rescue, the crisis would have become more disasterous.

In almost the same period we find another serious outburst of a monetary crisis in Hsuchow, Kiangsu, where seven notes-issue houses closed down on Oct.7, 1933. The note-issue houses referred to put out in circulation notes of various denominations worth 2,100,000,000 cash or 502,500 dollars, if converted at the present rate of exchange. Even down to the present, they are still unable to resume specie payment. The peasants and petty merchants, being the bulk of the note holders, lost heavy consequently. Involved in the crisis, more than ten small shops shut up as a matter of course.

Tragedial incidents occurred later on. The chamber of commerce and the authorities at Hsuchow cooperated in establishing a joint office to cash the notes outstanding, and limited specie payment to one dollar for each note holder. On the proclaimed date of specie payment the office was thick with poor people from the country-side. Beaten and flogged by police and military who guarded the office, the poor country people waited patiently but received nothing after a whole day's waiting. Some of them tried to rush to the office but were badly beaten by the police and military. Not a few were fatally injured, mostly women and old men.

The specie payment lasted one week, paying out about a hundred dollars. And only 2 or 3 hours were allowed to the big crowd---apparently designed only to fool men. Instead of abating, the run became more serious as more people came along for specie payment. Then the authorities unmasked themselves by issuing an order to stop payment outright and to advise the note holders "to wait quietly" for liquidation. A couple of months have passed without any concrete steps being taken towards resumption of specie payment. The toilers are undoubtedly the hardest hit: now a heap of worthless papers remain in their hands as the only tangible sign of a compensation for their blood and sweat.

How About Shanghai?

On the surface the monetary situation in Shanghai seems much better than anywhere else in the country. But this is only a superficial observation. True, Shanghai is experiencing some trouble in handling the large stocks of idle funds coming from the interior. True, we do not witness any runs or signs of runs on the banks either Chinese or foreign. The inflationist policy of the Shanghai banks, together with Nanking's inflationist policy of public debts, have been causing much concern and worry among the populace. On the other hand, money is also tight. Seeing the approach of the crisis, the banks here are no longer liberal in making loans to their clients. Now even the first class firms in Shanghai are turned down in their proposal for a moderate loan. Slowly coming as it does, the crisis in Shanghai will nevertheless break out in the end. When it does come to the surface, it will be the most severe, perhaps similar to the ones which successively occurred in New York or Chicago.

GREATER PARTS ASSIGNED TO AEROPLANES
during the 5th campaign

In view of the breakdown of the four campaigns by the heroic resistance of the red armies in the past the counterrevolutionary regime at Nanking has come to realize the importance of the aeroplanes as a more effective weapon in the 5th campaign against the Soviet and red armies in Kiangsi and other provinces. The theory lying back of it is that the air force possesses a far greater destructive power than fighting than the troops on land who have always gone over to the side of the red army when brought face to face with the latter while the airships will be more reliable under the direct guidance of imperialism.

Proceeding on this theory Chiang Kai-shek built a network of aerodromes under the instruction of imperialist advisers in Kiangsi where Chiang's 5th campaign is in full swing at present. There 45 aerodromes have been constructed for the use of military planes, those at Nanchang, Nanchen and Nanfeng being said to be the largest, each covering 1,000 square metres, to be shortly enlarged to 10,000 square metres. Besides taking the land from the farmer forcibly, Chiang ordered the construction of the airdromes by conscript labour. All those forced to work for him must bring food and meals with themselves. Always subject to the fire of red partisans, the aerodromes under construction were made unsafe for the engineers in charge who went in by planes.

The KMT Air Force

Agurate stastics are not available on the real strength of Nanking's air force but conservative estimates place it at 350-400 planes as against 150 in 1932. Nanking laid down a plan to increase this number up to 700 in 1935, to be distributed among 23 squadrons for the army and navy. In addition there must be four squadrons of dirigibles.

As to the planes actually in the possession of other militarists, we have the following estimation more or less relible: 100-200 for Gen. Chen Chitong, warlord of Kwangtung, who has spent huge sums on the development of the air force, 40 for Kwangsi, 20 for the 19th route army, all these to be called out to fight the reds. Of course they are to be used occassionally for militarist wars, that is to say, for the expansion of territory as well as for the acquisition of the control of a counterrevolutionary government in order to find favor with imperialism and to bolster the tottering Tuhao-landlord-bourgeidie rule.

In selecting the candidates for the air force the KMT military authorities exercised more care than ever because they have found in the past that those chosen from among the workers and peasants are "unreliable". In face of the sharpening of the class struggle the workers and peasants are most easily aroused to class consciousness, hence "unreliable". Admission to the central aviation school at Hangchow, for instance, is very strict, the candidates required to secure guaranty from 10 high officials or from capitalists of over 100,000 dollars in property besides taking the regular entrance examination. The students now numbering 600 are therefore sons of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeisie. Besides the technical instructions from the American instructors, the students must receive the regular fascist political training. They are not allowed to read other periodicals besides the fascist journals. Recently one student was expelled owing to his initiative in organising an Esperanto society. Suspecious elements among the students have been regularly cleared by a process which, as a matter of fact, permited only 50% of the students to be graduated and to participate in the drive against the workers and peasants. Even this has failed to prevent the graduating students from flying over to the red armies on two occasions in the past two years.

Rivalry Among Imperialists

Imperialism not only takes a hand in the development of the KMT air force and civil aviation but sharpens the imperialist conflicts by tsriving to ottain a larger share in the control of the KMT air force, to secure more aviation rights as well as to get large orders for the planes. No doubt America stands out first in the importation of planes to China but Italian imperialism does not wish to lag behind. Recently, with the arrival of Chang Hsueh-liang came the Italian aviator, Commandante Mario de Banardi, winner of the Schneider cup, accompanied by several other Italian aviators (6 in all), all ready to secure orders for Italy and to take a part in the training of Nanking's air force. In Kwangtung British and American imperialism are active in their attempts to develop and control Chen Chitong's air force. Accordin to a Reuters message dated Sept.6 Chen Chitong was prepared to spend $30,000,000 on military aviation. On the part of England, she wants to form an air company in competition with the China National Aviation Corporation, American, which controls three major airways, one from Shanghai to Hankow, thence to Chunking and Chentu in Szechwan, another from Shanghai to Peiping and the third from Shanghai to Canton passing Chekiang and Fukien. Now this American concern is contemplating to inaugurate a new line connecting Shanghai with Manila and also another linking Shanghai with Yunnan. The German concern, Luft Hansa, operates a line from Shanghai to Sinkiang. In 1933 China imported more planes valued at $20,000,000 according to a conservative estimate. Thus imperialism is not only making a large profit but equips and trains the KMT air force, to hold it in readiness to attack the red army and the Soviet.

Finally, we may say a few words about the demagogical campaign of the KMT "to save the nation by aviation". The campaign was carried on in cities and villages for no other purpose than to rob the people (workers and peasant) of their earnings. Consequently, large funds were raised from this source. But how much was actually obtained no body knows because those in custody of the money made no report on it. The aviation tax was levied here in Shanghai generally on the workers, deducting the tax from their wages. But the worker knew nothing about the use of the money he was forced to contribute. The five planes contributed by Shanghai to Nanking's air force have thrown bombs on the toilers in the Nanking-Fukien war, and will certainly throw more on the workers, peasants and red soldiers in Kiangsi and elsewhere.

END

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
S. B. REGIST...
File No. D 276
Date 22/2/35

Date February 23, 1935.

Subject "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.I. Ross.

I forward herewith two typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on February 22, 1935. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in London and New York, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed:-

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-

(1) Addressee: "Editor, D.W. 35 E. 17th St., N.Y.C."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 39, dated Oct. 18, 1934.

Contents : a)Growth of Partisans in North Shensi.
b)Struggle of North China Workers in New Phase.
c)The Acute Silver Crisis.
d)Fascist Bandits Murder their Own Men.
e)British Manchukuo in Szechuen.
f)North China Facing Greater Danger.

A copy of this issue of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" was already forwarded on January 14, 1935.

(2) Addressee: "Mr. J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.1"

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 45, dated Nov. 28, 1934.

Contents : a)Success of Manchurian Red Partisans.
b)Bandit Chiang's Betrayal Through his Own Mouth.
c)Red Army Took Yinchow.
d)Skirmish Between Kwangsi & Chiang.
e)North China Puppet to be Inaugurated within a month.
f)$170,000,000 for Anti-Red War in Szechuen.
g)Red Soldiers Buried Alive.

FM 2
G. 40,000-1-35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by .....Forwarded by.....

h)Taxes Still Higher.

i)Opium Forced on China by KMT Bandits.

- - -

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

(1) Was posted at 2 p.m., 10.10.34, at C.P.O. Branch Office, No. 100 Carter Road.

(2) Was posted at 1 p.m., 1.12.34, at C.P.O. Branch Office, 41 Yu Yuen Road.

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

S2, Please show to "A"

D.C. S.B.

Shown to A.

D.S.B. 26/2.

File

Section 2, Special Branch. xxxxx

February 23, 35.

"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

// and D.I. Ross.

I forward herewith two typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on February 22, 1935. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in London and New York, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed:-

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-

(1) Addressee: "Editor, D.W. 35 E. 17th St., N.Y.C."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 39, dated Oct. 18, 1934.

Contents : a)Growth of Partisans in North Shensi.
b)Struggle of North China Workers in New Phase.
c)The Acute Silver Crisis.
d)Fascist Bandits Murder their Own Men.
e)British Manchukuo in Szechuen.
f)North China Facing Greater Danger.

A copy of this issue of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" was already forwarded on January 14, 1935.

(2) Addressee: "Mr. J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.1"

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 45, dated Nov. 28, 1934.

Contents : a)Success of Manchurian Red Partisans.
b)Bandit Chiang's Betrayal Through his Own Mouth.
c)Red Army Took Yinchow.
d)Skirmish Between Kwangsi & Chiang.
e)North China Puppet to be Inaugurated within a month.
f)$170,000,000 for Anti-Red War in Szechuen.
g)Red Soldiers Buried Alive.

h)Taxes Still Higher.

i)Opium Forced on China by KMT Bandits.

- - -

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

(1) Was posted at 2 p.m., 10.10.34, at C.P.O. Branch Office, No. 100 Carter Road.

(2) Was posted at 1 p.m., 1.12.34, at C.P.O. Branch Office, 41 Yu Yuen Road.

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

Chinese Workers Correspondence

Vol. 4, No. 39
Oct 18, 1934

North China In Greater Danger !

1. Growth of Partisans in North Shensi.....p. 1
2. Struggle of North China Worker in New Phase.....p.
3. The Acute Silver Crisis.....p.
4. Fascist Bandits Murder Their Own Men.....p.
5. British Manchukuo in Szechuan.....p.
6. North China Facing Greater Danger.....p.

Growth of Partisans in North Shensi

The Kuomintang bandit generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, departed for Si-an, capital of Shensi province, by air on the double tenth (birthday of the Republic of China) immdiately following the convocation of the military conference at Kuchang, principally for the purpose of taking steps to check the growing activities of the red partisans in N. Shensi as well as of the red army in the Szechuan-Shensi section. The ruling classes in Shensi, have become exceedingly uneasy over the activities of the red partisans and red army in that part of China. It is particularly so with the red army in North Szechuan which, as repeatedly reported before, scored sweeping successes over the Kuomintang bandits.

At the same time the Peing and Tientsin press gave considerable prominence to the report that the landlords-bourgeoisie along the eastern border of the province was driven out by the red partisans in September. These partisans, it is said, were likely to march in a southern direction.

The Hotbed in Shensi

Conditions in North Shensi are very favorable to the growth of the Soviets and red army. There the Kuomintang exploitation is indescribly severe. As a result the mass struggle has developed to a higher stage. Taxes are not only heavy but numerous. Every mow for the cultivation of opium is taxed at 40 or 50 dollars. If the poppy is not cultivated, the land 'left fallow' is fined at $10.00 a mow. The regular land tax is unusually heavy, amounting to $6 or $7 a mow. Each lamp for mere lighting purpose has to pay a tax of 10¢. The cleaning campaigns of the Tuhao have always burnt down the houses of the peasants and butchered the rural population by the hundred, driving out the starving peasants, etc.

Urban conditions are equally bad. Trade is stagnant. Industry comes to a standstill. Workers are thrown out on the street. Petty merchants are crushed by heavy taxation. Soldiers are not paid for several months.

Thus mass struggles have developed from one part of the province to another. Several strikes took place in the Yuling arsenal. and the strikers clashed with the troops attempting to curb them. In Chinchan 500 peasants, fully armed, fought against the hated tax. The peasants in Sinmou attacked the Hsien government. One machine gun company under Kao Hsuanchen mutinied. Numerous spontaneous struggles took place in the villages for the seizure of the arms from the Tuhao and Kuomintang. As a consequence of the mass struggles being highly developed the Kuomintang and Tuhao could not dare to return to their homes in the countryside in a good many of the hsiens. Yes, mass struggles have been developing rapidly and widely over the vast area in North Shensi.

The Agrarian Revolution in N. Shensi

The development of the land revolution in North Shensi combined with the victory of the red armies alongt the Shensi-Kansu and Shensi-Szechuan frontiers has absorbed large numbers of the toilers (workers and peasants) into the ranks of the red army which, consequently, is swollen up considerably. Beginning from the second half of 1932 four partisan detachments have sprung up in the northeast of the province under the leadership of the Communist

Party of China, operating in Fu-shi, Anting, Yenchuan, Chinchuan, Suiteh, and three other hsiens. These detachments are composed of revolutionary peasants and soldiers with a few rifles at the start. Now they each have from 40-70 rifles, assisting in the division of rice, resistence to tax, the attack on the Tuhao, officials and local militia. Several hundred such cases have happened in the past with the aid of the red partisans. And, more important still, the hard pressed peasants have always appealed to the partisans for help in their struggle against the oppressors.

Form One Division

The North Shensi partisans have under the most difficult conditions beaten off the attacks of the enemy, although outnumbered by several hundred to one. They have succeeded in establishing a stable base and marched to and fro in more than 100 villages with full liberty except for the fourth district under the fourth partisan detachment. They have organised 39 red guard corps and 185 poor peasant unions. Only a few scores of the red partisans tired one full brigade stationed at Kaoshanchen with the collaboration of the mass of the peasantry.

In the previous month a conference took place, attended by delegates of the partisan corps; and, to coordinate their activities, decided to set up a joint commanding headquarters. The conference also took another decision to extend the partisans so as to combine them into a full division. The recent upsurge of the partisan movement bears witness to the success of the decision referred to

---

The Struggle of N. China Workers in A New Phase

With the outbreak of the strike of the miners who form the bulk of the proletariat in North China a new phase has set in in the militant strike movement of the N. China workers. In spite of brutal oppression the workers marched forward in a fearless spirit and won considerable success in a good many of the cases. In Hopei alone sharp struggles developed to an amazing extent from January to April, 1934.

Industrial Conditions

A couple of words are needed here to throw a little light on the status of industries in North China. Mines and textiles as the principal industries of North China have been the fertile ground for the development of the workers' struggle in the period under review.

Firstly, the miners figured largely in the strike movement. Several major mines including the Kailan were beset by eight grand strikes involving 110,370 workers. Out of this number six strikes were crowned with success. The railway workers on the Peiping-Suiyuan, Peiping-Hankow, Peiping-Mukden lines struck work 13 times involving 70,000 men. And they scored victory for nine strikes. The longshoremen in Tientsin went on strike four times and came out triumphant on two of the four strikes. Four strikes occurred among the workers employed by the telephone, tramway and lighting companies with the participation of 2,300 men. The cement workers at Tongshan numbering 8,000 walked out four times. There is yet a great number of minor struggles fought out in a desultory manner.

In the second place, the textile workers were no less militant than the miners in the fight against the offensive of capital despite the fact that they were constantly subjected to the attacks of the employer. Nevertheless they plunged into the struggle without hesitation. In the period under review 33,000 operatives took part in the 15 strikes involving a number of cotton mills. The match industry, another important enterprise in North China, experienced seven strikes with the participation of 48,000 workers. Walkout also happened in the flour mills, paper factories, etc, totaling 11 strikes and 45,000 strikers.

Apparently, the mine strikes involved more men than the textile walk-outs. 76.95% is the percentage of men involved in the mine strikes while in the textile strikes the proportion is reduced to 33.05%.

Form of Struggle

The struggle of the N. China workers took on sharper forms such as strikes and bloody clash, overshadowing petition and bargaining. All in all, 159,150 workers took direct action 57 times in the four months covered, while only 17 petitions occurred with the participation of only 26,030 workers. In most cases direct action led to victory while bargaining and petition were for the most part fruitless. Victory is not only possible but probable in view of the present conditions when the masses are militant and somewhat experienced in the art of the struggle.

Compared with the six months from July to December, 1933, the struggles of the North China workers are five times as many during the four months surveyed (1934). And the clashes with police and military increased in the same proportions.

The Acute Silver Crisis

In face of the silver price soaring up in London and New York the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie has to fight a crisis single-handed. At first the betraying government at Nanking took no action whatever in regard to the increasing exportation of silver from the country. Kung Hsiang-hsi, minister of finance, has repeatedly assured his imperialist friends that the government would not raise the tax on silver export, much less to institute an embargo on it. But the new peaks in the silver price abroad caused a heavy drain on silver stocks, especially from July to the time (that is, Oct. 15) when Nanking raised the tax on silver exportation as a preliminary step, it is predicted, to a possible silver embargo.

From January to Oct. 15 over $200,000,000 in silver has been exported while silver stocks stored in foreign and Chinese banks at Shanghai amount to some $500,000,000, a sum that will flee the country in five months at the record rate of July or October which is $100,000,000 a month. What a menace to the Shanghai compradore bourgeoisie and the landlord-bourgeois government at Nanking which relies on that huge sum of silver to carry on gradual inflation by the issuance of governmental bonds and paper money! Nanking is in sore need of ready cash to finance the campaign against the Soviet Government in Kiangsi.

Effects of Rise in Silver

Apart from calling forth large exportation of silver from the country the rise in silver price may produce fatal effects on Nanking. 52% of Nanking's revenue accrues from customs duties usually paid in gold units which as a result of the rise in silver has declined considerably in recent months. This is the primary motive behind the appeal of Nanking to Washington for aid regarding the rise in silver. But the White House either in its answer to the Chinese appeal or in interviews to pressmen is entirely elusive on the subject. Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau, is reported to have expressed the opinion that the U.S. Government will not deviate from the silver policy already decided on.

From the standpoint of national economy (entirely ignored by Nanking) of course there are many ill-effects resulting from the rise in silver. The higher price of silver, that is, the higher buying power of the silver dollar, will help imperialism in the extension of its market in China (imperialist dumping). And the result will be collapse of Chinese industries under the fierce onslaught of imperialist commadities, thereby throwing out the workers by the thousand.

On the other hand, many branches of exporting industries in China will suffer even to a greater degree, notably the silk filatures. A rise in silver amounts to raising the price for the exported silk and narrowing its market abroad. During the course of the world crisis China silk has already gone down, and its plunge into the abyss will be accelerated by the rise in silver. Here the large number of workers already laid off will be swollen up by more unemployed thrown out of the filatures.

Nanking's imposition of higher taxes on silver exportation is tantamount to going off the silver standard, thereby hastening the process of inflation already under way. Unrestricted inflation will bring more hunger and cold to the toiling population. And it is quite questionable whether Nanking can succeed in its attempt to check silver export in view of its traditional sur-

render to imperialist Japanese papers at Shanghai have criticised the action of Nanking surely for the reason that many Japanese banks are engaged in the business of supporting to Lomfon for profit. Nanking will not dare to offend Japanese imperialism at the moment when all Chinese troops are ordered to evacuate North China on Japanese demand in order to make way for the smooth working of the puppet machine at Peiping with Huang Fu at the head (see below).

Fascist Bandits Murder Their Own Men

The bandit general, Chiang Kai-shek, organised the blue shirts as an aid to his betrayal of the country. But following the June 30th murder in Germany Chiang Kai-shek massacred his own lieutenants in practically the same manner. Likewise all news regarding the murder was suppressed. In the same way the murdered were charged with corruption. The murder or massacre as you may call it was taken as a sign of disintegration of the fascist camp. The Japanese bi-monthly, 'Shanghai', made an exposure of the murder on October 1 with the materials supplied by another Japanese journal published at Hankow. The story is incomplete but amazing.

The Fascist Bandits

The blue shirts as organised by bandit Chiang Kai-shek are a secret organization enjoined to give every help him in the betrayal of national interests, to put down the anti-Japanese movement, to crush the communists as leader of the anti-imperialist movement by all possible and conceivable terrorist methods. Last year they shot Yang Chuan, a man reputed to have strong anti-Japanese and imperialist tendencies. In North China they assassinated Pei Yu-yuan, editor of the Gen Pao, a fellow that fought in his editorials against Chiang Kai-shek and Japanese imperialism. Last June they arrested Yu Chi-chuan and 19 others, all leaders of the national armed self defence. At the front in Kiangsi the fascist bandits organised machine gun corps to compel white soldiers to fight the red army although those soldiers refused to fire on the red army and wanted to join them in a common fight against Japanese imperialism.

As it is, the organisation of the fascist bandits is a conglomeration of traitors ranging from the old Anfu clique to the Shanghai compradores. All these traitors, whether old or new, have rich experiences in the art of betrayal. The notorious Hunag Fu, head of the Peiping Political Council, is also a higher up in the council of the fascist bandits. Three fractions among the fascist bandits always fight against one another: 1) the Whampoo military cadets representing the Tuhao class, 2) the C.C. fraction representing the compradore class, 3) long discredited politicians, members of the old Anfu and Usenhsueh cliques. The inner struggle in the fascist camp is still going on in spite of the murder of July by which Chiang Kai-shek desired to unify the various factions of the fascist bandits.

Cause of the Murder

As revealed by the Japanese journal the cause of the murder is in our opinion rather trifling. Corruption and graft is the only charge brought against the murdered, Chi Tei-gen and others. According to the Japanese story Chi squeezed a big amount of money out of $20,000,000 entrusted him to buy airplanes from Germany and America by buying second hand machines. Chi was the head of the aviation bureau under Chiang, most trusted by the bandit general. Informed of the squeeze, Chiang had Chi murdered in cold blood without trial or hearing. Following Chi's murder Teng Yen-yi was dismissed from leadership in the Kiangsi cultural association and Ho Tsun-han et als placed under arrest. All these fascist bandits are the right hand men of Chiang.

The murder of Chi proves conclusively that the fascist bandits as an organisation are experiencing disintegration and disruption along the same lines as the German fascist bandits. In China the national armed self defence coupled with the march of the red army northward in an expedition to fight Japanese imperialism has driven a wide wedge among the fascist bandits, especially in the lower ranks who are said to refuse to carry out the instructions issued by Chinag Kai-shek for the betrayal of the country. Likewise soldiers of the Kuomintang army refused to obey the fascist commanders and deserted to the side of the red army to fight Japan. The fascists are breaking down amid the clamour of the whole country for a war on Japan.

The British Manchukuo in Szechuan

With full support from Japanese imperialism in anticipation of the revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance British imperialism is making feverish preparations for the British Manchukuo in Szechuan. Here the KMT militarist Liu Hsiang, warlord of Szechuan, takes the place of Henry Pu Yi, head of the Japanese puppet in Manchuria, leaving the Nanking KMT in the same role that it has played in relation to Manchukuo. The KMT is very pleased in agreeing to the British plan, provided enough help financial or military comes from London in order to crush the Szechuan Soviets which are now intrenched in a territory of more than 10 Hsien.

Briefly stated, the British plan of colonizing Szechuan consists of first of all in establishing its economic domination in that Chinese province through the formation of a powerful corporation on the lines of the East India Company which, it shall be recalled, played the decisive role in converting India into a British colony. That corporation has already come into existence under the label of the Lienyi Finance Corporation, Ltd. (See below)

$50,000,000 Loan

In this connection we shall call to mind that during the Fukien coup d'etat last year Nanking and England made a secret agreement giving British imperialism the right to construct a railway from Burma to Szechuan by way of Yunnan. Recently, Liu Hsiang secured a secret loan of $50,000,000 from London offering the mines in Szechuan as a security. The British grip over Szechuan is getting tighter.

The secret loan was first exposed by the Szechuan students at London. According to the news paper story the Manager of the Chishinchen Bank, a certain Yang Tsan-shan, went to London sometime in June accompanied by his son, and made a contract with the British concern named Teh-san & Co. for the development of industries and mines in Szechuan. The terms of the contract provide the formation of the Lienyi Finance Corporation Limited under Anglo-Chinese joint ownership. British money may be loaned to any enterprice or mine through the Corporation. That is to say, the said corporation is an agency by which British imperialism may exercise control over Szechuan economically and politically.

The 50 million loan directly connected with the contract above-referred to has been placed at the disposal of Liu Hsiang for the campaign against the Red Army in Szechuan and a portion of the loan, as the China Weekly Review tells us, already spent on the purchase of ammunitions to the same end. The Szechuan residents at Shanghai vigorously protested against the loan and compelled Yang Tsan-san to say on Oct 12 that the contract has been cancelled. The fascists also raised the cry of protest of course not against the loan but against Liu Hsiang considered as an enemy of Nanking.

Hand of French Imperialism

French imperialism is also active in Szechuan, apparently in a race with England for the upper hand in that province. The Sin Wen Pao on Aug. 6 said that Liu Hsiang signed a contract with the Industrial Mission of Paris for the construction of a railway from Chunking to Chentu which shall be financed with instalment payments of $3,000,000 per annum from France and brought to completion within three years.

On Aug. 8 the Ta Kung Pao confirmed the same news, saying that the contract aggregating 38 articles was duly signed with the French Industrial Mission, providing for a loan of $300,000,000 at most from France as well as the appointment of one French Chief enginner and a French accountant .

One More British Victory

British imperialism smiles again at its fresh success in the Kwangtung seotion. It has long been cherishing the idea of facilitating its aggression from Hongkong to Hankow by way of the Canton-Hankow Railway. With this end in view it financed the unfinished part of that line by a loan of 2,450,000 pounds sterling in Janaury, 1932, and of late pressed for the linking

up of the Kowloon line to the Canton-Hankow Railway.

On July 12 Chinese and British delegates met at Hongkong ostensibly for the revision of the Kowloon line agreements for a redistribution of profit, not to touch the subject of linking up. But this subject was, in reality, discussed behind the scene. After summarizing the views of various commercial interests, the Canton Chamber of Commerce listed seven points against the linking up. It stated that the linking up would bring Canton under the economic domination of Hongkong, pave the way for more serious imperialist attack on Canton industry and lay off several ten thousand stevedores (The Bank of China Monthly, Aug 1934).

The new agreement on the through traffic over the Kowloon and Canton-Hankow lines was published on September 24. Not content with this success British imperialism is envisaying a branch line of the Canton-Hankow railway from Sansui, Kwangtung, to Hohsien, Kwangsi, for the concession of the betraying Kwangtung government is said to receive ten million dollars. (The Sin Wen Hoa, Aug. 15)

Szechuan Red Army March towards Chunking and Tanhsien

The KMT bandit press is unanimously propagating that the 5th offensive directed by bandit Chiang Kai-shek has been successful throughout the whole front. The most recent news from the battlefield, however, reveals that what the bandit press has published are entirely groundless lies. Our invincible Szechuan red army, after smashing the whole line of bandit Liu Hsiang, are now marching in the direction towards Chunking and Tanhsien. With the uneasiness of the two cities intensively growing the exchange rate between Szechuan and Shanghai suddenly leaped up to the point of $1,500 as against the usual rate of $1,200. Even the imperialist news agencies are no longer in a position to conceal the real state of affairs. The following is a free translation of a report made known by the Japanese Rengo on the 18th inst.

"Man from Chunking a few days ago made the following report of the development of Szechuan red army: Co-ordinating their activities, the red army under the command of Hsu Hsien-chien in North Szechuan and that operating in Szechuan-Kweichow borderland (The two red armies under the command of Comrades Ho Lung and Hsiao Ko) suddenly acted on the offensive and smashed the columns of Liu Hsiang with Tanhsien and Chunking threatened. His soldiers on the front are so vacillating that mere news of approach of the red army will make them to take flight for life. The local tou-hao are appealing to the Nanking government for urgent remedies...."

Another reliable report says that the anti-Japanese vanguards of the red army under command of Comrade Lo Pin-hui has during the past week captured Chimen, Tunki and Huichow in Anhui and put the bandit troops of Yang Chun to flight who dared to hinder their advance.

North China More Dangerous.

The military conference led by bandit Chiang Kai-shek at Hankow solved two problems. The further attack upon the Szechuan red army and the establishment of the North China puppet regime. Chiang has sought to despatch Hsu Yuen Chuen's troops from Hupeh to Szechuan. Besides he is contemplating mobilization of his own forces in Shensi, the 1st and 3rd divisions, and that of Yang Yu Chen, warlord of Shensi, to attack the Szechuan red army from the north. For the last mentioned plan he is now making a personal visit to Si-an to negotiate with Yang.

Withdrawal of troops from North is prerequisite for bandit Chiang's surrender of North China to Japanese imperialism. Hence, his order of despatch of nine divisions from the north, two from each of Hopeh, Shansi and Shangtung and three of Han Fu ling's troops, who are all on their southward way now. The remaing troops in that area, it is learned, will all follow the course so as to reinforce the anti-reds campaign and to prepare war with Canton. From Oct. 10, Canton no longer permits Eurosia line to land its planes at Canton deeming it necessary as a measure to prevent sudden attack of Canton by Chiang's air force. Intra-conflicts in the bandit KMT camps are still tense!

With despatch of KMT troops, N-China garrison posts are opened to the advance of Japanese and Manchukuo troops. The situation intensifies the mission of Huang Fu as traitor in managing the puppet regime in N-China under the joint direction of Nanking and Tokio. Reliable report says that Japanese and Manchukuo troops are preparing to assume garrison post in Hopeh. Soon We shall see N-China in the hands of Japan! However, the nationwide masses are now focusing their weapons towards the traitors. Their bullets will soon shoot their way through the traitor's chests to fight away Japanese imperialism. E N D

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE

Vol. 4, No. 45,
Nov. 28, 1934

Contents:

1) Success of Manchurian Red Partisans
2) Bandit Chiang's Betrayal Through His Own Mouth
3) Red Army Took Yinchow
4) Skirmish Between Kwangsi and Chiang
5) N. China Puppet To Be Inaugurated Within A Month
6) $170,000,000 For Anti-red War In Szechuan
7) Red Soldiers Buried Alive
8) Taxes Still Higher
9) Opium Forced on China By KMT Bandits

Successes of Manchurian Red Partisans

During the course of last August the red partisans in eastern Kirin won many minor but significant successes in the fight for the liberation of Manchuria from the Japanese yoke. They captured Chupiton, a stratigic point not yet occupied by volunteers, there they confiscated the property of a pro-Japanese store and made new uniforms out of it for the red fighters. A portion of the red partisans broke into the 5th district of Linhsien and disarmed the police, taking out the clothes and beddings and giving them over to the masses. At a grand meeting the masses unanimously passed the resolution to join the anti-Japanese war as a body and to form anti-Japanese associations and self-defence guards. Gathering some 2,000 men, the partisans marched in the direction of Linhsien.

Surrounding the city, the red partisans sang the revolutionary song and found a welcoming echo among the troops besieged. Consequently, the troops showed no signs to resist. At the same time the peasants in the neighborhood comforted the red partisans with nice meals. In face of the enemy planes circling over the city the red partisans retreated safely to the nearby regions and sovietized them thoroughly.

Besieged at Sanpenkow, the red partisans made a heroic stand while the wavering leaders in other volunteer units took to flight. They stood like a rock facing 180 cannon shots from the enemy. Enemy officers perished under the bayonet of the red partisans by the scores. With the arrival of reenforcements the red partisans broke through though with some difficulty.

Wherever the red partisans arrived, the masses treated them with meals, washed clothes for them, carried messages for them, moved wounded soldiers to safety places, doing spying work, all this out of their own initiative. They call the partisans their own detachments. Armed peasants stood guard for the partisans voluntarily. Peasant women mended clothes and made shoes for the red fighters. 100 peasants, men and women, escorted the red partisans two li in the latter's return from the North Road to the South.

The masses followed the red partisans dozens of li, insisting on joining them. "Join the red partisans", cried they in one voice, "War on the Japs is the most glorious for us all". Many brave peasants joined with spears and Chinese-styled cannon, saying that only the red partisans really fight for the liberation of Manchuria and have the certainty to drive out the Japanese robbers.

Bandit Chiang's Betrayal Confessed

Surrender of the bandit KMT to Japanese imperialism is again confirmed by bandit Chiang himself in an interview granted to the correspondent of the Japanese Osaka Mainichi on Nov. 27 at Nanking. First of all bandit Chiang assured the Japanese correspondent that he will not attempt to recover the lost territories from the Japs even the latter should be involved in the world war of 1935-36. But he made it clear that a portion

of the Chinese people is strongly anti-Japanese-minded, probably referring to the growing national self-defence (armed) movement, the fight of the people's revolutionary army in Manchuria, the march of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army to the north, etc. By the phrase of "Sino-Japanese relations on the basis of faith" bandit Chiang gave the hint that he will carry out all the secret terms imposed by Japanese imperialism but faithfully accepted by him in the concersations behind curtains (e. g. the formation of the North China puppet, etc). Denying all the rumours to the contrary bandit Chiang stated bluntly that he and his party will never depart from the Pan-Asiatism of Sun Yat-sen, thus implicitly assuring that he will do all within his power to clear the way for handing China over to Japanese imperialism. Questioned about his attitude towards the question of frontier provinces bandit Chiang is content with the rule of Chinese territory by Chinese, thus justifying Henry Pu Yi's puppet rule in Manchuria and Huang Fu's puppet rule in N. China. From these assurances it is beyond all doubt that bandit Chiang is the most obedient servant of Japanese imperialism.

Red Army Took Yinchow

Our heroic red army has broken down the encircling campaign of the Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Nanking bandits in Kiangsi and Hunan. It captured Yinmin, Ningyuan and Toahsien where it killed 6,000 bandits under Chow Fengyuan, taking 4,000 prisoners and 10,000 rifles altogether. One enemy plane was shot down during the engagement. On Nov. 26 the red army occupied Yinchow on the Hunan-Kwangsi border, killing 2,000 bandits under Li Chao, seizing 5,000 rifles, clearing all the remnant bandits around the city. In west Hunan the red army under Hsiao Keh and He Lung advanced on Chili from Tayung, now threatening to capture Changteh, the one leading city in west Hunan (about 300 li from Changsha, capital of Hunan).

Skirmish Between Kwangsi and Chiang

That the war between Kwangsi and Chiang has already begun is now confirmed by a wire from our own correspondent at the front. On Nov. 25 two regiments of Chiang's bandits attempted to cross the Hwang Shan River at 4 P.M. in order to force their way into Kwangsi but were discovered and fired on by the Kwangsi bandits with the sinking of 10 boats laden with bandits and the drowing of 200 men. Three regiments from Chiang's side immediately came to the scene but did nothing owing to the fall of night.

The impending war between Kwangsi and Chiang is kept as a secret for fear lest it should be taken advantage of by the red army for the expansion of the revolutionary war. The wire from our own correspondent clarifies all the doubts about it. The skirmish will surely develop into a major war with 200,000 men on the side of Chiang and 40,000 men on the side of Kwangsi. Bandit Chiang has sent 30 planes (just imported) to the war zone in the attack on Kwangsi. On Nov. 27 Chiang's circular telegram appealing for unification and peace is regarded as a mere declaration of war on the southwest in the traditional Chinese manner. Kwangtung and Kwangsi bandit troops have effected conjunction and, it appears, endeavored to present a united front against Chiang, burying their old differences for the moment at least.

The N. China Puppet Ready in a Month

Vis-a-vis bandit Chiang Kai-shek Japanese imperialism has displayed considerable indignation through its mouthpiece in China. In regard to the formation of the N. China puppet pledged by Nanking the Kiangnan press, Japanese, charged Nov. 26 bandit Chiang Kai-shek with procrastination, accusing Chiang of having turned down the proposal of Huang Fu (head of the Peiping political council) and Yang Yintai (confidential secretary to Chiang) for the immediate formation of the N. China puppet on the lines suggested by the Japanese. Originally, Japan wants the puppet formed ahead of the opening of the London naval talks but a series of objective difficulties prevented Chiang from carrying out his promise on schedule time

Indignant and impatient, Japanese imperialism threatens to take direct action. Two important conferences have been held, one in Peiping and the other in Shanghai, attended by Japanese military attachees and delegates of the Japanese Kwantung army, the vanguard in the invasion of China. Japan presented an ultimatum to bandit Chiang, ordering him to complete the puppet before the end of the present month, otherwise Japanese armies will force the formation of the puppet by a quasi-war, appointing Huang Fu as the head of the autonomous regime comprising Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi and Shantung, with Yen Hsi-shan as his assistant. To avoid international complications the autonomous regime will recognize suzerainty of Nanking but nothing else.

The Japanese ultimatum was delivered to Chiang through the Japanese consul-general at Nanking, Mr. Suma, it is reliably learned. Panic-stricken, bandit Chiang in conference with his treacherous colleagues has decided on (1) request for one more month to complete the puppet, (2) despatch of 400 more fascist bandits to the north for murdering all the Japanese elements in the factories, mines, barracks and schools who have delayed the formation of the puppet, (3) seeking understanding with the foreign legations at Peiping over the puppet, giving the explanation that the puppet, a product of Chinese sovereignty, will prove far from endangering the interests of foreign powers, etc. But, under the conditions of the growing national anti-self-defence movement and the increasing resistence of the KMT soldiers in N. China the outlook of the puppet seems still dark in spite of the optimism of bandit Chiang who again promised to complete the puppet in a month.

$170,000,000 FOR ANTI-RED WAR IN SZECHUAN

From October, 1933, to August, 1934 (only 10 months) the Szechuan bandit leaders, Liu Hsiang, Teng Hsihou, Chen Shao-yiao, etc, have exacted from the peasants more than $170,000,000 to finance the war on the Soviets in that province. The money was exacted from every conceivable source, taxes, levies and contributions (forced loans). Numerous additional burdens were imposed on the peasantry under the name of anti-red war. Even anti-red lottery was issued in every hsien (anti-red opium tax, etc.). Now bandit Liu Hsiang came to Nanking and seeks to issue $70,000,000 bonds to carry on the entired drive but bandit Chiang wants to take his territory yielding some $17,000,000 a month and refuses to answer his request for the moment, considering the war under way with Kwangsi. Bandit Liu is practically imprisoned at Nanking by Chiang at present. Now four divisions of bandit Chiang are moving towards Szechuan to take Liu's territory.

Frightened by this move, the other bandit leaders are considering the formation of a joint front against the enemy attack. Sir Cadogan, the British minister to China, is hurrying back from a tour of Kwangtung and Kwangsi to attend the scheduled conference with these bandit leaders. He will see to it that British domination in that province be insured and strengthened, at the same time giving help to the bandits (which is badly needed). Therefore another bandit war among the opposing fractions looms large in Szechuan.

Red Soldiers Buried Alive Again

The KMT brutality and atrocities increases as its rule is drifting towards the collapse. On Nov. 24 the Japanese news agency, the Dempo Shinhan, despatched a letter from Hankow stating that bandit Shankuan Yinhsiang (divisional commander) has buried wounded red soldiers together with the dead ones after an engagement with the red army. The Japanese agency is forced to characterize it as sheer atrocity.

In fact, the KMT bandits, either civil or military, have left behind a rather long history of beastial brutalities in regard to the revolutionaries. As far back as 1931 the bandit central KMT buried alive 27 left-wing writers including Li Weison, Hu yepin, etc. In 1932 the KMT bandits again perpetrated atrocities in Lake Hung, the base of the Hupeh-Hunan Soviets evacuated by the red army in face of overwhelmingly superior enemy force. Housed in a brick building were 3,000 wounded red fighters, some of them convalescent. Instead of showing a little mercy to them as they should under such circumstances, the bandit officers burned them all alive, bringing tears down the face of the white soldiers who stood by as ordered.

ONEROUS TAXES OF NANKING EVER ON THE INCREASE

The National Finance Conference of Nanking held last May made it its central resolution the liquidation of onerous taxes, and the Nanking regime itself even proclaimed a decree to the effect that abolition of all onerous taxes be started as from July 1 and completed by the end of this year. The CWC in its previous issues has pointed out that these only constitute maneuvers of the KMT by means of which to deceive the peasants and to alleviate their furious anti-taxation st ugle. Indeed, as its own press propagated, the KMT did take some measures to wipe out certain taxes that occupy only an insignificant position in its revenues. But more "rationalized" new forms of tax that here and there appeared far surpass the number of those abolished. That the new increase is on the average heavier than those taxes disappeared can be measured by the more frequent occurance of anti-tax struggle throughout the country.

In our last issue there is an article dealing in the increase of the consolidated tax, stamp tax, tariffs imposed by the KMT. Now we shall proceed to see how similar things have been performed by the various provincial authorities.

The world must have known that this year catastrophes had done tremendous and universal harm to the agricultural crops in China. Nevertheless, in many a place land tax and rentals are collected at usual rates while in other places they are even collected at increased rates. In places where "relief measures" are reportedly enforced what is then the actual situation? For illustration let us pick up Wusih district in Kiangsu. The provincial government provides for a 20 percent reduction of land tax for this year. But as pointed out by the Wusih Magistrate in his petition to the upper authorities,(Sin Wen Poa, Nov. 15) in his district "there are 148,160 Mow of farming land that were completely ruined". It can be easily seen what does the 80 percent land tax mean to the peasants adhering to these farms after one year labour spent in vain and the money invested entirely lost!

In Shangtung land tax is raised this year by 20 cents each Mow, effective in three years, to be appropriated as "Dike Construction Expenditure" which will aggregate over two million dollars!(Ta Kung Poa, Nov. 11)

Other important revenues are all marked with big increase. Since the new high rates coming in force in the winter of 1933-34 in the first six months of this year, the total increase of revenues from consolidated taxes of rolled tobacco, match and cement is $13,560,997 compared with the same period of 1933. More blood and sweat from the toiling masses! With the increase of the Tobacco and Wine Licence Tax rate enforced opposition is voiced here and there (Sin Wen Poa, Oct. 19) The Wusih butcheries stroke on Oct. 17, as a protest against the increase of new Butchery Tax. Changshu butcheries resorted to petition against the same on Oct. 24 (Sin Wen Poa, Oct. 24) All these constitute vivid evidence of how the KMT is striving at increasing tax impositions.

The situation is the worst particularly in those provinces where "banditry suppression"is directed. The economic blockade in the form of state monopoly of trade is well utilized by the KMT to make the most efficient exploitation of the masses in the neighbouring zones of the Soviet districts The imperialist paper North China Daily News reported on Nov. 17 "The procedure is so troublesome that most people prefer to pass the night without oil or else burn a pine knot in lieu of kerosene".

The Sin Wen Poa on Oct. 27 reported that among the various taxes now in force in the Chao-Mei district of Kwangtung thereaare such as "Hall Tax", "Theatre Tax" "Amusement Tax" "Water Closet Tax" "Charcoal Tax", "Marriage Tax", "Opium Tax" "Opium Tax" "Grain Transit Tax" "Living Stock Tax", etc.

500 DIED AS DRUG VICTIMS

Of late Japanese imperialism is particularly leading in (by Japanese) smuggling this drug into this country. A sensational report by the police of Tangshan in the "demilitarized zone" revealed that this year alone 500 died as victims of opium in that small town. According to the Nov. 11, 1934, No. of Ta Kung Poa far back in 1915 the total amount of morphine shipped to China already reached the height of 18 tons. Since the Mukden occupation there has been influx of all sort of prepared drugs into Manchuria and North China. According to Mr. Allen's work (Yih Shih Poa June 9) 99 percent of the Japanese along the Chiaochow-Tsinan Railway are engaged in opium traffic. Now according to its Opium Act "Manchukuo" has a farming area of 685,000 Mow for poppy plahation. The KMT follows suit seeing that opium trade is profitable. The total monthly trade of government opium sales in Shansi amounts to $11,250,000(Yih ShihPoa June 9) Ninking's opium monopoly along the Yangtse is also in progress. The Aviation Bureau Head of Hunan, Huang Fei, even made use of military planes for big scale opium traffic which is another new record of imperialist-KMT in its history of poisoning China.

THE END.

FM 2
G. 40.000.7.35

MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY.
D 179/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date January 14, 1935.

Subject "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made ~~by~~ and *Forwarded by* . I. Ross

I forward herewith two typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on January 14, 1935. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in London and Shanghai, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed ..

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-

(1) Addressee: "Mr.Ekin, United Press, 1c Kiukiang Road."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 31, dated August 16, 1934.

Contents : a) Sweeping Success of Red Army in Fukien.
b) August 1, 1934, in China.
c) The Armed Self Defence Movement Grows Rapidly
d) Workers' Life in Soviet China.
e) Commerce and Finance in Soviet China.
f) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934.

(2) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 39, dated October 18, 1934.

Contents : a) Growth of Partisans in North Shensi.
b) Struggle of North China Workers in New Phase
c) The Acute Silver Crisis.
d) Fascist Bandits Murder their own men.
e) British Manchukuo in Szechuen.
f) North China Facing greater Danger.

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

(1) date and place of posting being undecipherable.

Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-34

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

(2)

Date..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

.....

Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

(2) was posted at 3 p.m. October 20, 1934, at the Chinese Post Office, North Szechuen Road.

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

File

August 16, 1934

CONTENTS

FURTHER EXPANSION OF THE ARMED SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT

1) Sweeping Success of Red Army in Fukien.....p. 1
2) August 1, 1934, in China.....p. 1
3) The Armed Self Defence Movement Grows Rapidly.....p.2
4) Workers' Life In Soviet China.....p. 4
5) Commerce and Finance in Soviet China.....p. 6
6) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934 .....p. 8

SWEEPING SUCCESS OF RED ARMY IN FUKIEN

According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shangai the red army has won an overwhelming victory over the Kuomintang bandits in Fukien, occupying Shanghang, Tienchen, Yungyang, Changping in south Fukien, Sahsien, Juchi, Lingon, Tatien in central Fukien, Yingping and Kutien in north Fukien. Thus the red army took some ten hsiens, crushing the enemy as it advanced. When reaching the environs of Shuikow, a strategic point on the Min River 40 miles from Foochow (capital of Fukien province), 500 garrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a warm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

Messages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 10,000 rifles in a single engagement, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of ammunitions. The Kuomintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the onslaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the KMT eastern front (meaning Fukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Foochow menaced by the approaching red army.

The debacle of the KMT in Fukien serves as a fresh impetus to more capitulation of Nanking to Japanese imperialism. The KMT bandit chief, Chiang Kai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chin-wei (a leftist of the Kuomintang), prime minister; Huang Fu, chief of the Peiping political council; and a number of other high personages of the Kuomintang who are well versed in the art of handing over China to Japanese imperialism. In quarters close to Nanking officialdom it is said that the conference scheduled at Kuling (a summer resort for imperialists and representatives of the Chinese Tuhaoa and bourgeoisie) will decide to earmark more Chinese territory and economic rights to Japanese imperialism.

The country as a whole is unusually indignant over further betrayal of the Kuomintang and rallies to the call of the national council of the Chinese people in a war against Japan. All traitors of the Chinese nation from Chiang Kai-shek down ward have but a short life to live if the armed self defence movement forges ahead at the present speed.

AUGUST I IN CHINA

Chinese toilers both in Kuomintang China and Soviet China observed August 1 this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for China as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese toilers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation movement on August 1, a movement that is designed evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese imperailism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief explanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japan se imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered.(See below).

Reliable information emanating from the usual source states that on August 1 Soviet China carried out a general mobilization for a positive war against Japanese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensable in fighting for real peace in the Far East, against an imperialist war over the Pacific, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing Japanese imperialism. Monster demonstrations of such a nature accordingly took place in Soviet China with the participation of millions of Chinese toilers whose interest has been jeopardized by uninterrupted aggressions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the coming imperialist war. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China embarked on a noble undertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and KMT.

In this connection, of added significance is the victory of the red army just mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August 1 the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's crack units. At the same time the north, west and south fronts of the KMT bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in breaking the 5th drive of imperialism and KMT up to the present time. Consequently, August 1, 1934, is worth more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets than any similar date in the past.

In KMT China toilers observed the day in a different manner but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai demonstrations took place in the industrial centres in east and west Shanghai. Handbills and revolutionary literature were distributed freely among the working masses. Speeches were delivered by worker-leaders at mass meetings against the oppression and exploitation of imperialism and KMT which was increased as the economic crisis in China deepened, against the KMT surrender and betrayal, etc. Workers succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for meetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police gordons of KMT-imperialism. Following the day with greater interest this year no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai lined the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance at the anti-war demonstration. Some people loitered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly grabbed at the literature offered them. Police officers failed to clear the street of the loiters. And many regretted to come late, too late to meet the anti-war parade.

THE ARMED SELF DEFENCE MOVEMENT GROWS RAPIDLY

In our last number we have printed the basic program of the Chinese people in a war against Japan together with the news relating thereto. As time goes on, the movement rapidly gains ground among the Chinese masses who hate the KMT's betrayal more than ever. The movement is of course is yet in its infancy but it has potentialities beyond the imagination of the defeatists and traitors who prefer unconditional capitulation as

the only means 'to save the nation' (read: to save themselves). As the movement makes considerable headway, the K T chiefs are panic-stricken, including Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chin-wei who are holding a conference at Kuling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinese toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the K T chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece after another be barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

The First Block

There is definite evidence that the Kuomintang has undertaken to block the armed self defence movement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese press at Shanghai published no news whatsoever concerning the movement, much less to print the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. Nor was published the statement of the preparatory committee of the national council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people against Japan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have pinned faith in international treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the China Times is in the direct pay of Chiang Kai-shek while others such as the Shun Pao are owned by compradores, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to news that condemns the capitulation of Nanking. But there are papers that try to maintain a nationalist atiitude but keep silent on the movement due to the rigid censorship of the Kuomintang. At the very outset the Kuomintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to nip the movement in its bud by placing a ban on it, depriving the people of the opportunity to know anything about it. The Kuomintang called out the entire detective force to hunt for those behind the movement. The first martyrs as far as we know are comrades Yu Chi-chuan, etc, the sole charge brought against them being their association with the armed self defence movement. The Kuomintang has issued orders to the papers forbidding to publish any news regarding the movement. The dirty K T has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the K T come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, compradores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the K T's interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chiang Kai-shek to those who still talk about resistence to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

In Defiance of the KMT

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese imperialism Chinese masses can no longer be cowed and intimidated by words or deeds of the treacherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the movement are Chinese workers, peasants, city-poor and advanced intelectuals who push the movement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers. Now under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in additional to the original 3,000 promoters including Madam Sun Yat-sen (Soong Chin-lin), Madam Liao Chun-kai, General Li Tu, etc. Dozens of anti-Japanese associations have sprung into existence in defiance of the KMT suppression, nay, have done valuable work for the expansion of the movement.

On 6 ins. General Li Tu gave a reception to pressmen of foreign papers outlining the policy of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, explaining the motives of the war, clarifying the practical measures adopted to that end, answering the questions put to him, etc. All papers of foreign ownership at Shanghai published the interview of Gen. Li in some detail but not the Chinese press which again remained silent due to the tightening hand of the KMT censor. Gen. Li's explanation made a very good impression on those present although it was later found that some of his points were purposely distorted by certain reporters in the defence of imperialism. Of course imperialist-minded persons can hardly remain neutral in such a matter as China's armed self defence. But fully utilizing the opportunity,

Gen. Li (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in Manchuria, 1931-1933) went far enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and got ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chin-wei and the whole bunch of the Kuomintang.

Six Points Reiterated

While the new movemen. is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kuomintang, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six points in a nutshell:

(1) Mobilization of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000,000 men and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese owned enterprises in China amounting to $2,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, confiscating the property of all traitors, earmarking the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting money from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) formation of a national council for armed self defence as the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, soldiers, merchants, students, etc, (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanese imperialism.

Following the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration over the signature of the preparatory committee of the national council for armed self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the defence of the country which is precisely on the point of breakdown in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Kuomintang. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the KMT has given every facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this reason, incurred the high displeasure of the people. Now the angered people take the lead in the movement for armed self defence of their own accord.

WORKERS LIFE IN SOVIET CHINA

.....

Workers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thnaks to the protection of the Soviet government set up by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the Soviet government considerable betterment in the lot of the working masses has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from $2.00 to $20.00 a month in Tingchow, Fukien), the collective bargaining, etc, are all conducive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-cut, ill-treatment, etc. Woman-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such feeding repeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc.

The Question of Unemployment

Unemployment which has positively refused to move downward either in KMT China or in the advanced capitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet China at an accelerated pace helps greatly and speedily in solving the problem of unemployment. Only a small fraction of the working population finds no regular jobs as a result of the migration of workers from the countryside to the town. Peasants, women and men, rush for the city while urban enterprises have failed to absorb them all owing to the slow tempo of development (hindered by the KMT's 5th campaign). The government gives them relief.

Owing to the fact that the workers themselves run the government, the wage earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoying such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the Soviet government, etc. The workers organised their own unions with a large membership. Workers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leninist rooms, ball fields, wall papers, illustrated papers, etc. Workers may, of course, hold meetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Needless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the workers.

A Contrast to K.M.T China

The workers under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the K.M.T-controlled China so far as their life is concerned. In white China the workers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The workers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown marvellous initiative and creative power. They support the Soviet government with the greatest possible proletarian vigor and energy. Their cadres have filled the leading positions in the government and army. The All China Federation of Labour has, for example, mobilized a host of cadres for the expansion of the red army.

The wonderful creative power of the workers under the Soviets is shown by the following examples. The workers in the arsenals can turn out new weapons just as good as those made by machine---rifles, guns, mines, etc, which are all of good quality. The printing workers not only attend to duties assigned to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as tha imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proves an enitre success in comparison with machine work. Paper making has shown great strides. In connection with mimeograph many new inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of Moubian paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Even the most backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Besides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eagerness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the construction of the building for the II Soviet congress far ahead of time. All workers in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc).

Bond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for economic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot ~~besides~~ as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive ~~is~~ threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquerred by them in the course of revolution.

As to the struggles of the workers going on in K.M.T China the toiling masses under the Soviets have done their best in helping their brothers oppressed by K.M.T and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red army.

It goes without saying that the workers in Soviet China have displayed and still display the greatest possible militancy in the work for the Soviets as well as for themselves. The fact that they lead and operate the Soviets is in itself a mighty factor in placing the worker on a higher level both as to ability to work and enthusiasm to work. Both the Soviets and unions, it may be said with reason, are a better type of schools for the workers in a political as well as in a technical sense. By going through these schools the workers can score success in the political and technical

fields.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE IN SOVIET CHINA

Having given an account of the development in production in Soviet China in our previous numbers, now we come to commerce and finance under the Soviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implied a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet government on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

Trade More Under Control

In the present situation the government takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. With this end in view the government has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the merchants engaged in trade with Non-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed against the economic embargo of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's government in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Japanese and anti-Chinag Kai-shek concordat.

Foreign trade, if well developed along lines decided on by the government, may certainly have obviated the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the freedom of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of commerce. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and exploitation of the unscrupulous merchants and kulaks.

Under such conditions commerce in general has been on the upgrade movement, even on a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise of the outside world. This statement applies to the countryside as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

Financial Conditions

Turning to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bank of the central government has opened branches in provincial capitals and cities (Juikin) with a strong likelihood to establish more in future. Thus, an imposing system of state banks is already in existence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cash reserves turned out by the state mint. Now two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20¢ pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5¢ has appeared on the market.

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no matter how small they are.

Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were over-subscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The bonds, as is known to every one, are secured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Kuomintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenue.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, returned to the government out of a desire to support it with something more substabtial. Of their own accord the masses initiated a campaign for the return of the bonds to help the government tide over temporary financial difficulties. As far as my personal knowledge goes, a multitude of workers and red soldiers handed back the bonds bought before. One soldier of the 5th corps who had served in the white army and bought the bonds with his small savings of some thirty dollars returned the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a murmur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another x respect the tax schedule was revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodies from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet currency and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Waste, extravagance and corruption are things strictly watched by the government. A ruthless struggle has been waged against waste and corruption, and an economy campaign in governmental expense launched. Desides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course commerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are matters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department makes a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the K M T system which is caught in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet mail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other regions lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the K M T bandit troops. In certain localities mail traffic has been restored with the K M T controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Wireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Long distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Hundreds of ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ miles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commisairiat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Many modern hospitals have sprung up at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Were it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present status of econonic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up an entirely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

E N D

WORKER'S STRUGGLE IN KMT CHINA
July, 1934

. For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instacne, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3) factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) days in strike, (6) working days lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8) leadership, (9) conditions and demands, (10) results.

I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Months

(1) Feb.-April (2 Chi-tung, Kiangsu, (3)Dai-sen Cotton Mill, Chi-tung branch (4)700 . (5)-- (6)- (7)-- (8)Spotenous. (9) Against lock up. 8 conditons gained after reconciliating by Kuomintang: a0 factory shall be opened in Nov. 1934 ; b)preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to months' wage paid; d)back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Partially success.

(1)June 20 (2)Shanghai (3)A-Mei-Ya Barber Shop (4)20 (5)2 (6)40 (7)1 (8)- (9)Against dismisal, clahed with capitalist (10)Unavailable.

II Strike Continued From Last Month

(1)May12- July 22. (2)Shanghai (3)British-American-Tobacco Co. Factory No. 1 & 2. (4)8,000 (5)21 (6)168,000 (7)2 (8)Yellow T. U.. (9)Against the lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of C.N.C. (10)Fail.

III Stirke Start in July

(1)July 3-31 (2)Chinkiang (3)Dai-Chung-Hua Match Co. Chinkiang branch. (4) 750 (5)28 (6)21,000 (7)1 (8)-- (9)Against dismisal; clashed with the company; the capitalist locked up th factory as a menas against the workers but resulting in receiving a fierce counter-attack came from worker; factory was forced to reopen on August 1st.(10)Victory.

(1)5-15 (2)shanghai (3)workshops of silver-smith (4)25 (5)13 (6)325 (7)-- (8)-- (9) Against wage-cut. (10) Unavailable

(1)4-21 (2)Shanghai (3)I-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4)85 (5)18 (6)1,050 (7)1 (8)-- (9)Against dismisal; against wage-cut; reconciliated by KMT.(10)Partialy success.

(1)11-14 (2)Shanghai (3)Morimura Garage (4)36 (5)3 (6)108 (7)--,(8)-- (9) for puf full pay (10)Unavailable.

(1)10-12 (2)Tangshan (3)Ricsha puller (4)1,500 (5)2 (6)3,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against the squeeze by of the Public Safety Bureau; striker demonstrated in streets. (10) Reconciliated.

(1)6-15 (2)Shanghai (3)Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4)300 (5)9 (6)2,700 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut (10)Reconciliated.

(1)23-28 (2)Tientsin (3)Pei-yang Match Factory (4)300 (5)2 (6)600 (7)0 (8)-- (9) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resuming their work, the striker found that they were cheated by the yellow unionists. The angry strikers smash the yellow trase union and denied the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists. (10)Victory.

(1)24 (2)Tsinan (3) Tsinan Arsenal (4)-- (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)-- (9)Conditions unavailable. A rioting was planned. Five leader arrested and escorted to Nanking, the center of KMT-fascist terror. (10)Unavailable.

(1)28-30 (2)Shanghai (3)Stevedore, Natao, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co. (4)250 (5)3 (6)750 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against dismisal; against wage-cut (10)Unavailable.

(1)31 (2)Nantung (3)Taxi driver (4)50 (5)1 (6)50 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9) Against heavy tax imposed on them by Public Safety Bureau (10)Reconciliated.

Sub-Total: (2)10 (3)10 (4)3,296 (5)30,583 (7)4

IV Petitions Started in July

(1)12 (2)Tientsin (3)Peiking-Mukdem Railway (4)Representatives (7)1 (8)Yellow (9)for the replacement of a station master. (10)No result

(1) 30 (2)Shanghai (3)Tally-men, C-I-S-N., (4)400 (7)2 (8)- (9)For wage increase by $8 per month, (10)in reconciliating.

(1)27 (2)Shanghai (3)60, Representatives. (7)1 (8)- (9)For the early settlement of the dispute between the stock holders. (10) -

(1)28 (2)Shanghai (3)Hsin-ya Medicine Work (4)Representatives (7)1 (8)-- (9) Against dismisal; against wage-cut. KMT oppressed the workers to declar a strike. (10)in reconciliating.

(1)27 (2)Nanking (3)Stevedore (4)200 (7)1 (8)? (9)For relief. Many coolie were arrested when thy were participanting in a secret meeting(10)Not yet ended.

(1)30 (2)Nanking (3)Stevedore, N-S-L Shakwan Station (4)Representatives. (7) 1 (8)-- (9)For relief (10)Fail.

(1)31 (2)Tientsin (3)Sue-Feng Flour Mill (4)Representatives 2 (7)0 (8)Sp. ((9)Against the newly introduced fine regulatinns (10)Reconciliated by the Social Beureau, Tientsin City Government.

Sub-total: (2)7 (3)7 (4)660 (7)7

V. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in July

	No. of Fac	No. of Strike	No. of Petition	Total	No. of Strikers	No. of Petitioner	Total	Work-day lost	Clash, Demonstration	Wounded & Arrested
June	30	20	10	30	68,211	955	69,166	504,572	7	331
July	19	11	7	18	11,296	660	11,956	198,585	3	13

VI. Volume of Enterprise (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000---	Total
June	16	4	5	5	30
July	7	7	4	1	19

VII. Classification of Trade

	Cotton Mill	Silk Fac.	Weaving Fac.	Tobacco Fac.	Gum Fac.	Post, Telegram	Trans-portation	Municipal	Mine	Machine Work	Handicraft men	Ricksha Puller	Others	Total
June	4	0	1	2	1	0	6	1	2	1	4	2	5	30
July	10	0	0	3	1	0	5	2	0	1	1	1	5	19

VII. Causes of Struggle

	Against Dismissal	Against Wage cut	Against Lockout	Against Foremen & Contractor	For Better Treatment	For Higher Wage	For Full Pay	For Political Causes	For Other Causes	Total
June	9	5	4	1	6	2	1	2	2	32
July	3	3	3	0	5	2	1	2	2	21

IX. Remarks

As usual our stastics for this month are incomplete. And the struggle of the ricsha coolies at Shanghai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the major one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

E N D

Chinese Workers Correspondence

Vol. 4, No 39
Oct. 18, 1934

North China In Greater Danger !

1. Growth of Partisans in North Shensi.....p. 1
2. Struggle of North China Worker in New Phase.....p.
3. The Acute Silver Crisis.....p.
4. Fascist Bandits Murder Their Own Men.....p.
5. British Manchukuo in Szechuan.....p.
6. North China Facing Greater Danger.....p.

Growth of Partisans in North Shensi

The Kuomintang bandit generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, departed for Si-an, capital of Shensi province, by air on the double tenth (birthday of the Republic of China) immediately following the convocation of the military conference at Kuchang, principally for the purpose of taking steps to check the growing activities of the red partisans in N. Shensi as well as of the red army in the Szechuan-Shensi section. The ruling classes in Shensi have become exceedingly uneasy over the activities of the red partisans and red army in that part of China. It is particularly so with the red army in North Szechuan which, as repeatedly reported before, scored sweeping successes over the Kuomintang bandits.

At the same time the Peing and Tientsin press gave considerable prominence to the report that the landlords-bourgeoisie along the eastern border of the province was driven out by the red partisans in September. These partisans, it is said, were likely to march in a southern direction.

The Hotbed in Shensi

Conditions in North Shensi are very favorable to the growth of the Soviets and red army. There the Kuomintang exploitation is indescribly severe. As a result the mass struggle has developed to a higher stage. Taxes are not only heavy but numerous. Every mow for the cultivation of opium is taxed at 40 or 50 dollars. If the poppy is not cultivated, the land 'left fallow' is fined at $10.00 a mow. The regular land tax is unusually heavy, amounting to $6 or $7 a mow. Each lamp for mere lighting purpose has to pay a tax of 10¢. The cleaning campaigns of the Tuhao have always burnt down the houses of the peasants and butchered the rural population by the hundred, driving out the starving peasants, etc.

Urban conditions are equally bad. Trade is stagnant. Industry comes to a standstill. Workers are thrown out on the street. Petty merchants are crushed by heavy taxation. Soldiers are not paid for several months.

Thus mass struggles have developed from one part of the province to another. Several strikes took place in the Yuling arsenal. And the strikers clashed with the troops attempting to curb them. In Chinchan 500 peasants, fully armed, fought against the hated tax. The peasants in Yinnow attacked the Hsien government. One machine gun company under Kao Hsuanchen mutinied. Numerous spontaneous struggles took place in the villages for the seizure of the arms from the Tuhao and Kuomintang. As a consequence of the mass struggles being highly developed, the Kuomintang and Tuhao could not dare to return to their homes in the countryside in a good many of the hsiens. Yes, mass struggles have been developing rapidly and widely over the vast area in North Shensi.

The Agrarian Revolution in N. Shensi

The development of the land revolution in North Shensi combined with the victory of the red armies alongt the Shensi-Kansu and Shensi-Szechuan frontiers has absorbed large numbers of the toilers (workers and peasants) into the ranks of the red army which, consequently, is swollen up considerably. Beginning from the second half of 1932, four partisan detachments have sprung up in the northeast of the province under the leadership of the Communist

Party of China, operating in Fu-shi, Anting, Yenchuan, Chinhm, Suiteh, and three other hsiens. These detachments are composed of revolutionary peasants and soldiers with a few rifles at the start. Now they each have from 40-70 rifles, assisting in the division of rice, resistence to tax, the attack on the tuhao, officials and local militia. Several hundred such cases have happened in the past with the aid of the red partisans. And, more important still, the hard pressed peasants have always appealed to the partisans for help in their struggle against the oppressors.

Form One Division

The North Shensi partisans have under the most difficult conditions beaten off the attacks of the enemy, although outnumbered by several hundred to one. They have succeeded in establishing a stable base and marched to and fro in more than 100 villages with full liberty except for the fourth district under the fourth partisan detachment. They have organised 39 red guard corps and 185 poor peasant unions. Only a few scores of the red partisans tired one full brigade stationed at Kaoshanchen with the collaboration of the mass of the peasantry.

In the previous month a conference took place, attended by delegates of the partisan corps; and, to coordinate their activities, decided to set up a joint commanding headquarters. The conference also took another decision to extend the partisans so as to combine them into a full division. The recent upsurge of the partisan movement bears witness to the success of the decision referred to.

The Struggle of N. China Workers in A New Phase

With the outbreak of the strike of the miners who form the bulk of the proletariat in North China a new phase has set in in the militant strike movement of the N. China workers. In spite of brutal oppression the workers marched forward in a fearless spirit and won considerable success in a good many of the cases. In Hopei alone sharp struggles developed to an amazing extent from January to April, 1934.

Industrial Conditions

A couple of words are needed here to throw a little light on the status of industries in North China. Mines and textiles as the principal industries of North China have been the fertile ground for the development of the workers' struggle in the period under review.

Firstly, the miners figured largely in the strike movement. Several major mines including the Kailan were beset by eight grand strikes involving 110,310 workers. Out of this number six strikes were crowned with success. The railway workers on the Peiping-Suiyuan, Peiping-Hankow, Peiping-Mukden lines struck work 13 times involving 70,000 men. And they scored victory for nine strikes. The longshoremen in Tientsin went on strike four times and came out triumphant on two of the four strikes. Four strikes occurred among the workers employed by the telephone, tramway and lighting companies with the participation of 2,300 men. The cement workers at Tongshan numbering 8,000 walked out four times. There is yet a great number of minor struggles fought out in a desultory manner.

In the second place, the textile workers were no less militant than the miners in the fight against the offensive of capital despite the fact that they were constantly subjected to the attacks of the employer. Nevertheless, they plunged into the struggle without hesitation. In the period under review 33,000 operatives took part in the 15 strikes involving a number of cotton mills. The match industry, another important enterprise in North China, experienced seven strikes with the participation of 48,000 workers. Walkout also happened in the flour mills, paper factories, etc, totaling 11 strikes and 45,000 strikers.

Apparently, the mine strikes involved more men than the textile walk-outs. 76.95% is the percentage of men involved in the mine strikes while in the textile strikes the proportion is reduced to 33.05%.

Form of Struggle

The struggle of the N. China workers took on sharper forms such as strikes and bloody clash, overshadowing petition and bargaining. All in all, 159,150 workers took direct action 57 times in the four months covered, while only 17 petitions occurred with the participation of only 26,030 workers. In most cases direct action led to victory while bargaining and petition were for the most part fruitless. Victory is not only possible but probable in view of the present conditions when the masses are militant and somewhat more experienced in the art of the struggle.

Compared with the six months from July to December, 1933, the struggles of the North China workers are five times as many during the four months surveyed (1934). And the clashes with police and military increased in the same proportions.

The Acute Silver Crisis

In face of the silver price soaring up in London and New York the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie has to fight a crisis single-handed. At first the betraying government at Nanking took no action whatever in regard to the increasing exportation of silver from the country. Kung Hsiang-hsi, minister of finance, has repeatedly assured his imperialist friends that the government would not raise the tax on silver export, much less to institute an embargo on it. But the new peaks in the silver price abroad caused a heavy drain on silver stocks, especially from July to the time (that is, Oct. 15) when Nanking raised the tax on silver exportation as a preliminary step, it is predicted, to a possible silver embargo.

From January to Oct. 15 over $200,000,000 in silver has been exported while silver stocks stored in foreign and Chinese banks at Shanghai amount to some $500,000,000, a sum that will flee the country in five months at the record rate of July or October which is $100,000,000 a month. What a menace to the Shanghai comprador bourgeoisie and the landlord-bourgeois government at Nanking which relies on that huge sum of silver to carry on gradual inflation by the issuance of governmental bonds and paper money! Nanking is in sore need of ready cash to finance the campaign against the Soviet Government in Kiangsi.

Effects of Rise in Silver

Apart from calling forth large exportation of silver from the country the rise in silver price may produce fatal effects on Nanking. 52% of Nanking's revenue accrues from customs duties usually paid in gold units which as a result of the rise in silver has declined considerably in recent months. This is the primary motive behind the appeal of Nanking to Washington for aid regarding the rise in silver. But the White House either in its answer to the Chinese appeal or in interviews to pressmen is entirely elusive on the subject. Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau, is reported to have expressed the opinion that the U.S. Government will not deviate from the silver policy already decided on.

From the standpoint of national economy (entirely ignored by Nanking) of course there are many ill-effects resulting from the rise in silver. The higher price of silver, that is, the higher buying power of the silver dollar, will help imperialism in the extension of its market in China (imperialist dumping). And the result will be collapse of Chinese industries under the fierce onslaught of imperialist commodities, thereby throwing out the workers by the thousand.

On the other hand, many branches of exporting industries in China will suffer even to a greater degree, notably the silk filatures. A rise in silver amounts to raising the price for the exported silk and narrowing its market abroad. During the course of the world crisis China silk has already gone down, and its plunge into the abyss will be accelerated by the rise in silver. Here the large number of workers already laid off will be swollen up by more unemployed thrown out of the filatures.

Nanking's imposition of higher taxes on silver exportation is tantamount to going off the silver standard, thereby hastening the process of inflation already under way. Unrestricted inflation will bring more hunger and cold to the toiling population And it is quite questionable whether Nanking can succeed in its attempt to check silver export in view of its traditional sur-

render to imperialism. Japanese papers at Shanghai have criticised the action of Nanking surely for the reason that many Japanese banks are engaged in the business of smuggling to London for profit. Nanking will not dare to offend Japanese imperialism at the moment when all Chinese troops are ordered to evacuate North China on Japanese demand in order to make way for the smooth working of the puppet machine at Peiping with Huang Fu at the head (see below).

Fascist Bandits Murder Their Own Men

The bandit general, Chiang Kai-shek, organised the blue shirts as an aid to his betrayal of the country. But following the June 30th murder in Germany Chiang Kai-shek massacred his own lieutenants in practically the same manner. Likewise all news regarding the murder was suppressed. In the same way the murdered were charged with corruption. The murder or massacre as you may call it was taken as a sign of disintegration of the fascist camp. The Japanese bi-monthly, 'Shanghai', made an exposure of the murder on October 1 with the materials supplied by another Japanese journal published at Hankow. The story is incomplete but amazing.

All Fascists--Traitors

The blue shirts as organised by traitor Chiang Kai-shek are a secret organization enjoined to give every help him in the betrayal of national interests, to put down the anti-Japanese movement, to crush the communists as leader of the anti-imperialist movement by all possible and conceivable terrorist methods. Last year they shot Yang Chuan, a man reputed to have strong anti-Japanese and imperialist tendencies. In North China they assassinated Pei Yu-yuan, editor of the Gen Pao, a fellow that fought in his editorials against Chiang Kai-shek and Japanese imperialism. Last June they arrested Yu Chi-chuan and 19 others, all leaders of the national armed self defence. At the front in Kiangsi the fascist bandits organised machine gun corps to compel white soldiers to fight the red army although those soldiers refused to fire on the red army and wanted to join them in a common fight against Japanese imperialism.

As it is, the organisation of the fascist bandits is a conglomeration of traitors ranging from the old Anfu clique to the Shanghai compradores. All these traitors, whether old or new, have rich experiences in the art of betrayal. The notorious Hunag Fu, head of the Peiping Political Council, is also a higher up in the council of the fascist bandits. Three fractions among the fascist bandits always fight against one another: 1) the Whampoo military cadets representing the Tuhao class, 2) the C.C. fraction representing the compradore class, 3) long discredited politicians, members of the old Anfu and Esenhsueh cliques. The inner struggle in the fascist camp is still going on in spite of the murder of July by which Chiang Kai-shek desired to unify the various factions of the fascist bandits.

Cause of the Murder

As revealed by the Japanese journal the cause of the murder is in our opinion rather trifling. Corruption and graft is the only charge brought against the murdered, Chi Pei-gen and others. According to the Japanese story Chi squeezed a big amount of money out of $20,000,000 entrusted him to buy airplanes from Germany and America by buying second hand machines. Chi was the head of the aviation bureau under Chiang, most trusted by the bandit general. Informed of the squeeze, Chiang had Chi murdered in cold blood without trial or hearing. Following Chi's murder Teng En-yi was dismissed from leadership in the Kiangsi cultural association and Ho Tsun-han et als placed under arrest. All these fascist bandits are the right hand men of Chiang.

The murder of Chi proves conclusively that the fascist bandits as an organisation are experiencing disintegration and disruption along the same lines as the German fascist bandits. In China the national armed self defence coupled with the march of the red army northward in an expedition to fight Japanese imperialism has driven a wide wedge among the fascist bandits, especially in the lower ranks who are said to refuse to carry out the instructions issued by Chinag Kai-shek for the betrayal of the country. Likewise soldiers of the Kuomintang army refused to obey the fascist commanders and deserted to the side of the red army to fight Japan. The fascists are breaking down amid the clamour of the whole country for a war on Japan.

The British Manchukuo in Szechuan

With full support from Japanese imperialism in anticipation of the revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance British imperialism is making feverish preparations for the British Manchukuo in Szechuan. Here the KMT militarist Liu Hsiang, warlord of Szechuan, takes the place of Henry Pu Yi, head of the Japanese puppet in Manchuria, leaving the Nanking KMT in the same role that it has played in relation to Manchukuo. The KMT is very pleased in agreeing to the British plan, provided enough help financial or military comes from London in order to crush the Szechuan Soviets which are now intrenched in a territory of more than 10 Hsien.

Briefly stated, the British plan of colonizing Szechuan consists of first of all in establishing its economic domination in that Chinese province thrcugh the formation of a powerful corporation on the lines of the East India Company which, it shall be recalled, played the decisive role in converting India into a British colony. That corporation has already come into existence under the label of the Lienyi Finance Corporation, Ltd. (See below)

$50,000,000 Loan

In this connection we shall call to mind that during the Fukien coup d'etat last year Nanking and England made a secret agreement giving British imperialism the right to construct a railway from Burma to Szechuan by way of Yunnan. Recently, Liu Hsiang secured a secret loan of $50,000,000 from London offering the mines in Szechuan as a security. The British grip over Szechuan is getting tighter.

The secret loan was first exposed by the Szechuan students at London. According to the news paper story the Manager of the Chishinchen Bank, a certain Yang Tsan-shan, went to London sometime in June accompanied by his son, and made a contract with the British concern named Teh-san & Co. for the development of industries and mines in Szechuan. The terms of the contract provide the formation of the Lienyi Finance Corporation Limited under Anglo-Chinese joint ownership. British money may be loaned to any enterprice or mine through the Corporation. That is to say, the said corporation is an agency by which British imperialism may exercise control over Szechuan economically and politically.

The 50 million loan directly connected with the contract above-referred to has been placed at the disposal of Liu Hsiang for the campaign against the Red Army in Szechuan and a portion of the loan, as the China Weekly Review tells us, already spent on the purchase of ammunitions to the same end. The Szechuan residents at Shanghai vigorously protested against the loan and compelled Yang Tsan-san to say on Oct 12 that the contract has been cancelled. The fascists also raised the cry of protest of course not against the loan but against Liu Hsiang, considered as an enemy of Nanking.

Hand of French Imperialism

French imperialism is also active in Szechuan, apparently in a race with England for the upper hand in that province. The Sin Wen Pao on Aug. 5 said that Liu Hsiang signed a contract with the Industrial Mission of Paris for the construction of a railway from Chunking to Chentu which shall be financed with instalment payments of $3,000,000 per annum from France and brought to completion within three years.

On Aug. 8 the Ta Kung Pao confirmed the same news, saying that the contract aggregating 38 articles was duly signed with the French Industrial Mission, providing for a loan of $300,000,000 at most from France as well as the appointment of one French Chief enginner and a French accountant .

One More British Victory

British imperialism smiles again at its fresh success in the Kwangtung section. It has long been cherishing the idea of facilitating its aggression from Hongkong to Hankow by way of the Canton-Hankow Railway. With this end in view it financed the unfinished part of that line by a loan of 2,450,000 pounds sterling in Janaury, 1932, and of late pressed for the linking

up of the Kowloon line to the Canton-Hankow Railway.

On July 12 Chinese and British delegates met at Hongkong ostensibly for the revision of the Kowloon line agreements for a redistribution of profit, not to touch the subject of linking up. But this subject was, in reality, discussed behind the scene. After summarizing the views of various commercial interests, the Canton Chamber of Commerce listed seven points against the linking up. It stated that the linking up would bring Canton under the economic domination of Hongkong, pave the way for more serious imperialist attack on Canton industry and lay off several ten thousand stevedores (The Bank of China Monthly, Aug 1934).

The new agreement on the through traffic over the Kowloon and Canton-Hankow lines was published on September 24. Not content with this success British imperialism is envisaging a branch line of the Canton-Hankow railway from Sansui, Kwangtung, to Hohsien, Kwangsi, for the concession of which the betraying Kwangtung government is said to receive ten million dollars. (The Sin Wen Pao, Aug. 15)

Szechuan Red army march towards Chunking and Yenhsien

The KMT bandit press is unanimously propagating that the 5th offensive directed by bandit Chiang Kai-shek has been successful throughout the whole front. The most recent news from the battlefield, however, reveals that what the bandit press has published are entirely groundless lies. Our invincible Szechuan red army, after smashing the whole line of bandit Liu Hsiang, are now marching in the direction towards Chunking and Yenhsien. With the uneasiness of the two cities intensively growing the exchange rate between Szechuan and Shanghai suddenly leaped up to the point of 1,500 as against the usual rate of 1,200. Even the imperialist news agencies are no longer in a position to conceal the real state of affairs. The following is a free translation of a report made known by the Japanese Rengo on the 18th inst:

"Man from Chunking a few days ago made the following report of the development of Szechuan red army: Co-ordinating their activities, the red army under the command of Hsu Hsiang-chien in North Szechuan and that operating in Szechuan-Kweichow borderland (The two red armies under the command of Comrades Ho Lung and Hsiao Ke) suddenly acted on the offensive and smashed the columns of Liu Hsiang with Yenhsien and Chunking threatened. The soldiers on the front are so vacillating that mere news of approach of the red army will make them to take flight for life. The local tou-hao are appealing to the Nanking government for urgent remedies...."

Another reliable report says that the anti-Japanese vanguards of the red army under command of Comrade Lo Pin-hui has during the past week captured Chimen, Tunki and Huichow in Anhui and put the bandit troops of Liang Chun to flight who dared to hinder their advance.

North China More Dangerous.

The military conference led by bandit Chiang Kai-shek at Hankow solved two problems. The further attack upon the Szechuan red army and the establishment of the North China puppet regime. Chiang has sought to despatch Hsu Yuen Chuen's troops from Hupeh to Szechuan. Besides he is contemplating mobilization of his own forces in Shensi, the 1st and 3rd divisions, and that of Yang Yu Chen, [illegible] of Shensi, to attack the Szechuan red army from the north. For the last mentioned plan he is now making a personal visit to Si-an to negotiate with Yang.

Withdrawal of troops from North is prerequisite for bandit Chiang's surrender of North China to Japanese imperialism. Hence, his order of despatch of nine divisions from the north, two from each of Hopeh, Shansi and Shangtung and three of Han Fu Ling's troops, who are all on their southward way now. The remaing troops in that area, it is learned, will all follow the course so as to reinforce the anti-reds campaign and to prepare war with Canton. From Oct. 10, Canton no longer permits Lubosia line to land its planes at Canton deeming it necessary as a measure to prevent sudden attack of Canton by Chiang's air force. Intra-conflicts in the bandit KMT camps are still tense!

With despatch of KMT troops, N-China garrison posts are opened to the advance of Japanese and Manchukuo troops. The situation intensifies the mission of Huang Fu as traitor in managing the puppet regime in N-China under the joint direction of Nanking and Tokio. Reliable report says that Japanese and Manchukuo troops are preparing to assume garrison post in Hopeh. Soon We shall see N-China in the hands of Japan! However the nationwide masses are now focusing their weapons towards the traitors. Their bullets will soon shoot their way through the traitor's chests to fight away Japanese imperialism. T H E E N D

FM. 2
G. 5000-10-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch,

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 1791/6
Date 22/12/34

Date December 22, 1934

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith three typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contain-ed in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on December 21, 1934. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in London, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed :

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-

(1) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street,London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol. 4 No.35, dated September 29, 1934.

Contents : a) Soviets at Work.

b) Koreans and Formosans Support Anti-Japanese Vanguard.

c) The Debacle of all KMT Forces in Szechuen.

d) The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chekiang.

(2) Addressee: "M.Ivor Montagu, 33 Ormond Yard,London C.W.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.35, dated September 29, 1934.

Contents: (vide Item No.1)

(3) Addressee: "Mr.J.K.Merray, 58 Gough Street,London W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.37, dated October 4, 1934.

Contents: a) Red Army Advances on All Front.

b) National Armed Self-defence in Manchuria.

c) Famine Sufferers under Red Banner.

d) Life of People under Soviets.

FM. 2
G. 5000-10-34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

-2-

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

(1)was posted at 11a.m.30.9.34 at C.P.O.Branch Office, No.71 Rue du Consulat.

(2) was posted in the forenoon of 30.9.34 at C.P.O.Branch Office No.A.601 Avenue Joffre.

(3) was posted on 7.10.34 (place of posting being undecipherable)

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch.

S2, Please show as "A".

D.C.SB.
Shown as "A".

SBR 24/12 DEC 22 1934

File

DEC 24 1934

Chinese Workers Correspondence Vol 4 No 35 Sept 29, 1934

CONTENTS

(1) Soviets at Work ..... p. 1.
(2) Koreans & Formosans Support Anti-Jap Vanguard ..... p. 3.
(3) The Debacle of all KMT Forces in Szechuen ..... p. 4.
(4) The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chekiang. ..... p. 4.

THE SOVIETS AT WORK

This article together with another to be followed in our next issue is an extract from "the Model of Village Soviet Work", two volumes, published by the Central Soviet Government at the begining of 1934. These two pamphlets describe the workings of the Soviets of the Chang-gen village in Kiangsi and of the Tsaichi village in Fukien.-Ed.

"The practical carrying out of all Soviet work is up to the village and town Soviets", says Comrade Mou Tseh-tung in his report to the Second Soviet Congress. It goes without saying that the working of the Chang-gen and Tsai-chi Soviets (both rural) shall engage our serious attention. [illegible] organisation of the rural Soviets on the widest possible basis facilitates their workings to a great extent. Needless to say, Soviet election in rural districts has an important bearing on the administrative efficiency of the village Soviets.

Red and White Lists

The Soviets, owing to its nature as a democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants, naturally excludes the participation of all landowners and kulaks. During the November elections of 1933 landlords and kulaks were listed on white paper while toilers on red paper. Toiling youths under 16 years of age, although disfranchised, were still found their names on another red paper. Both red and white lists were posted in the centre of each election district. In the same way were announced the names of the candisates, usually twice as many as the seats vacated, at least three days before election. Thus an opportunity was provided for criticism and consideration from the electorate. Below the names of the candidates were sometimes found such words as 'good' or 'vote for him' or 'pesimistic', or in serious cases, some of the names marked as 'bureaucratic'. Some 20 candidates were under fire in the wall papers on the ground that they were selfish and inactive, paying no attention to the intersts of the masses. Critical songs were composed, including three which complained of the unsatisfactory solution through the Soviets of certain issues connected with the paper industry.

Peasants and the poor voted in the village while workers in the factory and workshop. Village, factory and worshop are designated as election units by law.

Election Day

On election day all electors assembled in a convention, listening to the report of the rural Soviets, making as much critisism as they desired. At the election meeting in the Chang-gon village important proposals were put forward, for example, the demands of enlargement of the red army, purchase of the bonds, expansion of the cooperatives, increase in agricultural produce, repairs to roads, construction of dykes and bridges, etc. The newly elected delegates were then enjoined to translate these proposals in action.

This form of genuine democracy, while in action, affords a great stimulus to the mass of people. For them election days is so important that they enjoy balloting as a pleasure. Every one of them is loathe to waive this right as as in a capitalist society. Old people joyfully went to the polls with the aid of canes. Boys and children came crowding on the scene not as voters but as spectators. They are to exercise the franchise on coming to age. Only landowners and kulaks sat at home, silent and melancholy. On election day all in Chang-gon and Tsai-chi cast their votes except those who were sick, confined to bed, or remained on guard, or went out on trading missions in behalf of co-operatives.

The Link with the Mass

The November elections of 1933 weeded out those delegated who lacked militancy. The voters elected new cadres. In Tsai-chi 32 delegates out of 53 were unseated while 23 out of 73 failed to achieve re-election. As a result of the election women scored greater victory than men. In upper Tsai-chi the percentage increased up to 66%, out of the 55 delegates in Shinkuo 16 were women.

Every delegate is expected to perform his task as a link between the Soviets and the masses. He is in charge of 20-50 people, depending on his capacity to handle more or less men. Aided with a register giving full information on the age, occupations (as red guards) and labor power of the inhabitants, he can easily assign Soviet work to them. The delegates of each village choose a general delegate as a leader heading the organisation of the village. This scheme of things, first instituted in Tsai-chi and Chang-gon, has produced encouraging results ans spread to all parts of Soviet territory.

In this wise Soviet work can be quickly alloted to the people through the transmission of the delegates.

The Commissions

To facilitate the workings of the rural Soviets a variety of commissions have been organised. In Chang-gon there are quite a number of such commissions, one for the expansion of the red army, another for land registration, a third on forestation, a fourth on irrigation and river dredging, a fifth on bridges, a sixth on national property, a seventh in charge of the bonds, rice and common land of the red army, and eighth in charge of fines and money-collection, a nineth on education, a tenth on sanitation, an eleventh for air defence against KMT bandit attack. The land inspectation commission passed out of existence owing to the accomplishment of its task. Other commissions on food supply, population, worker and peasant inspection, red martial law, etc, are just in process of formation. There are similar organisations to answer similar needs in Tsai-chi.

The commissions are divided into two grades: The village and sub-village types. The former is composed of the chairmen of the latter type. This structure contributes largely towards the workings of the rural Soviets.

The examples afforded by Chang-gon and Tsai-chi prove the correctness of the statement: "In one respect the Soviet system is superior to all others in history; it is the organistion of the whole village(masses) like a net under the Soviets to carry on all tasks of the Soviets through the strong leadership of the village delegates, of the sub-village commissions and the sub-village mass organisations.

Subordination to Revolutionary War

The Soviet government of China is just breaking u the last rally of the Kuomintang bandits and fighting for the victory of the Soviets on a national scale. All Soviet work is subordinated to the revolutionary war. In the village all toilers have been mobilized for this war. The rural Soviets have rendered valuable service in this regard.

First of all the village and subvillage look at the red army as a great honor,, the best revolutionary elements having joined the red army for the most part. Revolutionary has made considerable headway! Out of 407 between 16-45 in Chang-gon 320 have gone out and joined the red army or 80%. In upper Tsai-chi 485 out of 554 joined the red army or 80% while 70% in lower Tsai-chi enlisted in it.

Each village has its own local defence force: the red guard. One large company of red guards has been organised in Chang-gon, comprising males of from 24-45. Women of a similar age have been organised into a Lien (some 100). Boys and girls of 16-23 have formed in o a g big detachment of red guards. As a result of males going into the red army in large numbers women have figured more numerous in local armed units, usually twice as many as men. They received a thorough military training to defenced their villages against Kuomintang bandits.

Duties of Red Guards

Tasks of the red guards consist of (1) transport over short distance in the capacity of carriers, (2) night patroling, questioning all passers-by as regards their names, address, destination, the purpose of their trip, etc, refusing the right of way to those whose answer is unsatisfactory; in case of travellers coming from another village passes must be shown, (3) patroling in day time, a duty that is done by red guards, youth vanguards and boy scouts by rotation, to the end that not a single Kuomintang spy can steal into Soviet territory. There is an interesting story about the examination of the passes. Once upon a time Comrade Mou Tseh-tung, the most popular Chairman of the Central Soviet Government, was denied the right of way by the guards on duty, while en route from Juikin to Shinkuo, on his failure to produce the pass required.

Our next article tries to answer many interesting qeustions such as why the masses rally around the Soviets, why the masses are glad to join the red army in large numbers, how production can continue uninterrupted while a majority of the able-bodies males enlists in the red army or goes out on business.

Koreans & Formosans Support The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army

The following is a declaration made by representatives of th Koreans and Formosans in Soviet China in support of vanguard of the red army which has been sent by the Soviet Government of C China in a northern expedition against the Japan-robbers--Ed.

To The People of Soviet China and Kuomintang China!

The traitorous KMT, not content with its having sold half of China, has taken further steps to hand the whole country over to Japanese imperialism. Every Chinese is facing death ahead. It Just at this moment the Soviet Government has announced the despatch of an expeditionary force of the red army to fight the Japanese robbers. Up to now the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has crossed the Min Fukien-Chekiang border, forging ahead rapidly.

Calling halt to further surrender and betrayal of KMT in its capacity as scavenger of imperialism. Only the red army can fight the Japanese robbers. Only the Soviets and red army can lead the armed units of the country to crush the Japanese.

Without a country (our own country) we are robbed the last peny by Japanese imperialism. We have no home to return to, so to speak. While in KMT China, we have tasted all the bitterments of the fascist terror. In the last resort we can not but go to Soviet territory. Under the Soviets we enjoy all the rights and liberty just like all Chinese toilers. We firmly belive that the Soviets and red army can smash Japanese and all other imperialism, and, what we hope most, assist us, Koreans and Formosans, in smashing Japanese imperialism.

If you dont want to be a slaves of Japanese imperialism, you should rise at once and unite uourselves for a holy national revolutionary war against Japanese imperialism, developing anti-Japanese and anti-KMT guerilla warfare on a much larger scale, confiscating Japanese goods, collecting money and other articles for the Manchurian volunteers and anti-Japanese red army. You should join the red army and fight for the recovery of lost territory; fight for the independence and emancipation of China.

White soldiers! Turn your rifles against traitors and fight shoulder to shoulder with the red army against Japanese imperialism. Demand to be sent back to the North to save your mothers and fathers. Several hundred thousand red troops wait for you. 400,000,000 expect you to rise up right now. We assure you that we will respond to your holy anti-Japanese war with armed revolt in Korea and Formosa.

Singned:
Cha Chuan representing Formosa
Bi Szeti, representing Korea

July 22, 1934,
Red China Agency.

The Debacle of All KMT Bandit Forces in Szechuan

According to the latest advices from Chunking and Hankow all the KMT bandit forces in Szechuan have broken down before the fierce onslaught of the red army. The 1st and 2nd routes beat a hasty retreat in fear of being flanked up by the red army. The 3rd and 4th routes suffered a crushing blow, and, worse still, the soldiers mutinied and joined the red army. Japanese messages state that they were smashed to pieces. Liu Hsiang's front at Kaihiang broke down although in this sector no less than 100,000 men were concentrated by Liu in an effort to make the last stand.

All territory east of the Kaling river has been captured by the red army. The vanguards of the red army have taken Yinshan and Sanwei Kow, marching towards Chunking, the stronghold of Liu Hsiang. Fleeing soldiers came flocking to Wanshien (a treaty port on the Yangtse River), throwing the city into considerable confusion.

In view of the seriousness of the situation Liu Hsiang hastily left the Kaihing front and, without stop-over at Chunking, went directly to Chentu, capital of Szechuan province, allegedly to summon a military conference there. Chunking was panic-stricken. On the 25th the Germans (of the German consulate at Chunking) departed for Hankow and took refuge there, accompanied by a stream of refugees down the river.

The red army is making an attempt to join up with its comrades to the south of the Yangtse river, namely, the red army under Comrade Ho Lun. Owing to the arrival of red units from Kiangsi by way of Hunan and Kweichow, the red army under Comrade Ho has increased its strength considerably.

The briliant campaigns of the red army in Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kweichow and Szechuan scared all factions of the Kuomintang bandits, leading to the despatch of S.O.S. from the bandit generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, to his lieutenants and the possible formation of an allied force of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuan against the red army.

Relying on the support of the toiling masses and the correctness of its tactics, the red army is quite sure ~~[illegible]~~ to achieve more victories, possibly much greater than the ones already won. Before flying at the throat of Japanese imperialism in North China, the red army must, at all costs, clear the KMT bandits who want to start trouble in its rear, while fighting the Japanese robbers at the front. But the red army will march rapidly towards the North despite of the KMT obstacles, realizing that the people of the whole country expect the red fighters to drive out Japanese robbers as quickly as possible.

The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chekiang

Since the general mobilization of the Soviet Government on August 1 the national revolutionary war has assumed gigantic proportions and provided further stimulus to the Manchurian volunteers who launch more attacks on Japanese bandits. While fighting its way to the North, the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has won many significant victories with the generous aid from the masses. The red army once more proves that it is the only real force capable of fighting the Japanese bandits, that it is the only anti-Japanese force enjoying the full confidence of the people.

Red Army IN[illegible] Chekiang

As reported in our columns before, the red army, now called the vanguard in a northern expedition against Japan, has passed beyond Fuchow, liberating several Hsiens in east Fukien from the misrule of the

Kuomintang, setting up the Soviets, calling on the masses to rise against Japanese imperialism. On Aug. 26 the vanguard occupied Chinyuan in south Chekiang, and 12 days later captured Lunchuan thirty-five miles away. By taking the route through Yushan and Kiangshan the vanguard reached as far as Sui-an situated in the centre of Chekiang.

Under the protection of the masses the red army has moved not only swiftly but in a mysterious manner. It frequently makes its appearance in the rear of the KMT bandits, surpirsing them with an assault. It has won many victories in this way. On Aug. 26 it disarmed two battalions of the Chekiang troops under Yu Chi-sei at Chin-yuan, defeating one KMT regiment at Chukow Aug. 30, capturing 200 rifles. On Aug. 31 it smashed another regiment, capturing 500 rifles, killing two captains. It cut off the communications of the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway between Chichow and Kiangshan.

South Chekiang has been thrown into considerable commotion. The Tuhao around Chichow, withdrawing their confidence in the strength of the KMT bandits, have fled to Shanghai in increasing numbers, thus placing themselve under the protection of imperialism. Re-enforcements have been sent from Anhei over thousands of miles to Chekiang.

The red army in the Kiangsi-Anwhei frontier also movedx in a northern direction to fight the Japanese. At the end of last month it captured Chimen, routing the 65th division of the KMT bandits under Liu Hao-en. In this sector the red army opened a new Soviet territory of 300 li by length and 60 li by width, almost four times as large as the original one.

Airplanes Burnt Up

The decisive war will, however, be fought in Kiangsi. Here is concentrated the forces of the enemy reported to be above 400,000 men. Yet over the KMT bandits the red army has won several major battles along this front. On Aug. 5 the red army repulsed the attack of 6 divisions of the bandits with the aid of guns and planes, killing 2,000 bandits. A week later the enemy attacked again, leaving 600 killed on the battleground. 50 fascist officers charged but all perished under the ruthless fire of the red army. At about the same time another division of the bandits was smashed at Junhang, Kiangsi.

On Sept. 3 a bandit airplane was brought down in Ta Pu Tow, Kang Hsien; and four days later another bandit machine shot down at Lunhang. Of greater sigificance is the burning of 50 planes at Nanchang. In bourgeois circles the cause of the fire is said to be unknown but news has leaked out to the effect that the white soldiers in response to the call of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army burnt the machines as a protest against the KMT attack on Soviet China, against the KMT surrender. At the same time two plane workshops were burt to the ground with the same motives back of it. A couple weeks ago the ammunition depot at Nanking was partially destroyed by fire certainly for the same reasons. Thus the white soldiers are also digging graves for the Kuomintang.

Red Army In Kweichow

The activities of the red army in Kweichow have also been crowned with success as elsewhere. The red army under Comrade Ho Lun entered Kweichow and occupied Yuan-kiang, setting up the Soviet government there. Up to the end of last month seven hsiens fell into thex hands of the red army. One battalion of the second division of the Kweichow army under the command of Hoa Wei-chun mutinied and joined hands with the red army, needless to mention the support of the wide mass of people long downtroden under the foot of Kweichow militarists.

The red army under Comrade Hsioa Keh reached Liping in south Kweichow in an attempt, it seems, to effect conjunction with the red army under Comrade Ho Lun. While en route towards Kweichow, it smashed two divisions of the Hunan bandits under Ho Chien, capturing some ten hsiens in south Hunan. It also marched into Kwangsi, inflicting heavy losses on the bandits under Pai Tsun-shi. As a consequence, the partisan warfare in these regions has developed on a grand scale. Thus, a mighty force has risen in the Southwest of China to strengthen the anti-imperialist revolutionary war.

E N D

Chinese Workers Correspondence Vol 4 No 35 Sept 29, 1934

CONTENTS

(1) Soviets at Work ..... p. 1.
(2) Koreans & Formosans Support Anti-Jap Vanguard ..... p. 3.
(3) The Debacle of all KMT Forces in Szechuen ..... p. 4.
(4) The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chekiang. ..... p. 4.

THE SOVIETS AT WORK

This article together with another to be followed in our next issue is an extract from "the Model of Village Soviet Work", two volumes, published by the Central Soviet Government at the begining of 1934. These two pamphlets describe the workings of the Soviets of the Chang-gon village in Kiangsi and of the Tsaichi village in Fukien.-Ed.

"The practical carrying out of all Soviet work is up to the village and town Soviets", says Comrade Mou Tsch-tung in his report to the Second Soviet Congress. It goes without saying that the working of the Chang-gon and Tsai-chi Soviets (both rural) shall engage our serious attention.

Among other things the democratic organisation of the rural Soviets on the widest possible basis facilitates their workings to a great extent. Needless to say, Soviet election in rural districts has an important bearing on the administrative efficiency of the village Soviets.

Red and White Lists

The Soviets, owing to its nature as a democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants, naturally excludes the participation of all landowners and kulaks. During the November elections of 1933 landlords and kulaks were listed on white paper while toilers on red paper. Toiling youths under 16 years of age, although disfranchised, still found their names on another red paper. Both red and white lists were posted in the centre of each election district. In the same way were announced the names of the candisates, usually twice as many as the seats vacated, at least three days before election. Thus an opportunity was provided for criticism and consideration from the electorate. Below the names of the candidates were sometimes found such words as 'good' or 'vote for him' or 'pesimistic', or in serious cases, some of the names marked as 'bureaucratic'. Some 20 candidates were under fire in the wall papers on the ground that they were selfish and inactive, paying no attention to the intersts of the masses. Critical songs were composed, including three which complained of the unsatisfactory solution through the Soviets of certain issues connected with the paper industry.

Peasants and the poor voted in the village while workers in the factory and workshop. Village, factory and workshop are designated as election units by law.

Election Day

On election day all electors assembled in a convention, listening to the report of the rural Soviets, making as much critisism as they desired. At the election meeting in the Chang-gon village important propcsals were put forward, for example, the demands of enlargement of the red army, purchase of the bonds, expansion of the cooperatives, increase in agricultural produce, repairs to roads, construction of dykes and bridges, etc. The newly elected delegates were then enjoined to translate these proposals in action.

This form of genuine democracy, while in action, affords a great stimulus to the mass of people. For them election days is so important that they enjoy balloting as a pleasure. Every one of them is loathe to waive this right as in a capitalist society. Old people joyfully went to the polls with the aid of canes. Boys and children came crowding on the scent not as voters but as spectators. They are to exercise the franchise on coming of age. Only landowners and kulaks sat at home, silent and melancholy. On election day all in Chang-gon and Tsai-chi cast their votes except those who were sick, confined to bed, or remained on guard, or went out on trading missions in behalf of co-operatives.

The Link with the Mass

The November elections of 1933 weeded out those delegates who lacked militancy. The voters elected new cadres. In Tsai-chi 32 delegates out of 53 were unseated while 23 out of 73 failed to achieve re-election. As a result of the election women scored greater victory than men. In upper Tsai-chi the percentage increased up to 66%, out of the 55 delegates in Shinkuo 16 were women.

Every delegate is expected to perform his task as a link between the Soviets and the masses. He is in charge of 20-50 people, depending on his capacity to handle more or less men. Aided with a register giving full information on the age, occupations (as red guards) and labor power of the inhabitants, he can easily assign Soviet work to them. The delegates of each village choose a general delegate as a leader heading the organisation of the village. This scheme of things, first instituted in Tsai-chi and Chang-gon, has produced encouraging results ans spread to all parts of Soviet territory.

In this wise Soviet work can be quickly allocated to the people through the transmission of the delegates.

The Commissions

To facilitate the workings of the rural Soviets a variety of commissions have been organised. In Chang-gon there are quite a number of such commissions, one for the expansion of the red army, another for land registration, a third on forestation, a fourth on irrigation and river dredging, a fifth on bridges, a sixth on national property, a seventh in charge of the bonds, rice and common land of the red army, and eighth in charge of fines and money-collection, a nineth on education, a tenth on sanitation, an eleventh for air defence against KMT bandit attack. The land inspectation commission passed out of existence owing to the accomplishment of its task. Other commissions on food supply, population, worker and peasant inspection, red martial law, etc, are just in process of formation. There are similar organisations to answer similar needs in Tsai-chi.

The commissions are divided into two grades: The village and sub-village types. The former is composed of the chairmen of the latter type. This structure contributes largely towards the workings of the rural Soviets.

The examples afforded by Chang-gon and Tsai-chi prove the correctness of the statement: "In one respect the Soviet system is superior to all others in history; it is the organistion of the whole village(masses) like a net under the Soviets to carry on all tasks of the Soviets through the strong leadership of the village delegates, of the sub-village commissions and the sub-village mass organisations.

Subordination to Revolutionary War

The Soviet government of China is just breaking up the last rally of the Kuomintang bandits and fighting for the victory of the Soviets on a national scale. All Soviet work is subordinated to the revolutionary war. In the village all toilers have been mobilized for this war. The rural Soviets must have rendered valuable service in this regard.

First of all the village and subvillage look at the red army as a great honor,, the best revolutionary elements having joined the red army for the most part. Revolutionary has made considerable headway! Out of 407 between 16-45 in Chang-gon 320 have gone out and joined the red army or 80%. In upper Tsai-chi 485 out of 554 joined the red army or 87% while 70% in lower Tsai-chi enlisted in it.

Each village has its own local defence force: the red guard. One large company of red guards has been organised in Chang-gon, comprising males of from 24-45. Women of a similar age have been organised into a Lien (some 100). Boys and girls of 16-23 have formed in o a g big detachment of red guards. As a result of males going into the red army in large numbers women have figured more numerous in local armed units, usually twice as many as men. They received a thorough military training to defended their villages against Kuomintang bandits.

Duties of Red Guards

Tasks of the red guards consist of (1) transport over short distance in the capacity of carriers, (2) night patroling, questioning all passers-by as regards their names, address, destination, the purpose of their trip, etc, refusing the right of way to those whose answer is unsatisfactory; in case of travellers coming from another village passes must be shown, (3) patroling in day time, a duty that is done by red guards, youth vanguards and boy scouts by rotation, to the end that not a single Kuomintang spy can steal into Soviet territory. There is an interesting story about the examination of the passes. Once upon a time Comrade Mou Tseh-tung, the most popular Chairman of the Central Soviet Government, was denied the right of way by the guards on duty, while en route from Juikin to Shimuo, on his failure to produce the pass required.

Our next article tries to answer many interesting questions such as why the masses rally around the Soviets, why the masses are glad to join the red army in large numbers, how production can continue uninterrupted while a majority of the able-bodies males enlists in the red army or goes out on business.

Koreans & Formosans Support The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army

The following is a declaration made by representatives of th Koreans and Formosans in Soviet China in support of vanguard of the red army which has been sent by the Soviet Government of C China in a northern expedition against the Japan-robbers--Ed.

To The People of Soviet China and Kuomintang China!

The traitorous KMT, not content with its having sold half of China, has taken further steps to hand the whole country over to Japanese imperialism. Every Chinese is facing death ahead. It Just at this moment the Soviet Government has announced the despatch of an expeditionary force of the red army to fight the Japanese robbers. Up to now the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has crossed the Min Fukien-Chekiang border, forging ahead rapid-ly

Calling halt to further surrender and betrayal of KMT in its capacity as as scavenger of imperialism. Only the red army can fight the Japanese robbers. Only the Soviets and red army can lead the armed units of the country to crush the Japanese.

Without a country (our own country) we are robbed the last peny by Japanese imperialism. We have no home to return to, so to speak. While in KMT China, we have tasted all the bitterments of the fascist terror. In the last resort we can not but go to Soviet territory. Under the Soviets we enjoy all the rights and liberty just like all Chinese toilers. We firmly belive that the Soviets and red army can smash Japanese and all other imperialism, and, what we hope most, assist us, Koreans and Formosans, in smashing Japanese imperialism.

If you dont want to be a slaves of Japanese imperialism, you should rise at once and unite uourselves for a holy national revolutionary war on Japanese imperialism, developing anti-Japanese and anti-KMT guerilla warfare on a much larger scale, confiscating Japanese goods, collecting money and other articles for the Manchurian volunteers and anti-Japanese red army. You should join the red army and fight for the recovery of lost in territory; fight for the independence and emancipation of China.

White soldiers! Turn your rifles against traitors and fight shoulder to shoulder with the red army against Japanese imperialism. Demand to be sent back to the North to save your mothers and fathers. Several hundred thousand red troops wait for you. 400,000,000 expect you to rise up right now. We assure you that we will respond to your holy anti-Japanese war with armed revolt in Korea and Formosa.

Singned:
Cha Chuan representing Formosa
Bi Szeti, representing Korea

aug
July 22, 1934,
Red China Agency.

The Debacle of All KMT Bandit Forces in Szechuan

According to the latest advices from Chunking and Hankow all the KMT bandit forces in Szechuan have broken down before the fierce onslaught of the red army. The 1st and 2nd routes beat a hasty retreat in fear of being flanked up by the red army. The 3rd and 4th routes suffered a crushing blow, and, worse still, the soldiers mutinied and joined the red army. Japanese messages state that they were smashed to pieces. Liu Hsiang's front at Kaihiang broke down although in this sector no less than 100,000 men were concentrated by Liu in an effort to make the last stand.

All territory east of the Kaling river has been captured by the red army. The vanguards of the red army have taken Yinshan and Sanwei Kow, marching towards Chunking, the stronghold of Liu Hsiang. Fleeing soldiers came flocking to Wanshien (a treaty port on the Yangtse River), throwing the city into considerable confusion.

In view of the seriousness of the situation Liu Hsiang hastily left the Kaihing front and, without stop-over at Chunking, went directly to Chentu, capital of Szechuan province, allegedly to summon a military conference there. Chunking was panic-stricken. On the 25th the Germans (of the German consulate at Chunking) departed for Hankow and took refuge there, accompanied by a stream of refugees down the river.

The red army is making an attempt to join up with its comrades to the south of the Yangtse river, namely, the red army under Comrade Ho Lun. Owing to the arrival of red units from Kiangsi by way of Hunan and Kweichow, the red army under Comrade Ho has increased its strength considerably.

The briliant campaigns of the red army in Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kweichow and Szechuan scared all factions of the Kuomintang bandits, leading to the despatch of S.O.S. from the bandit generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, to his lieutenants and the possible formation of an allied force of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuan against the red army.

Relying on the support of the toiling masses and the correctness of its tactics, the red army is quite sure ~~[illegible]~~ to achieve more victories, possibly much greater than the ones already won. Before flying at the throat of Japanese imperialism in North China, the red army must, at all costs, clear the KMT bandits who want to start trouble in its rear, while fighting the Japanese robbers at the front. But the red army will march rapidly towards the North despite ~~of~~ the KMT obstacles, realizing that the people of the whole country expect the red fighters to drive out Japanese robbers as quickly as possible.

The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chekiang

Since the general mobilization of the Soviet Government on [illegible] the national revolutionary war has assumed gigantic proportions and [illegible] vided further stimulus to the Manchurian volunteers who launch more attacks on Japanese bandits. While fighting its way to the North, the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has won many significant victories with the generous aid from the masses. The red army once more proves that it is the only real force capable of fighting the Japanese bandits, that it is the only anti-Japanese force enjoying the full confidence of the people.

Red Army IN Chekiang

As reported in our columns before, the red army, now called the vanguard in a northern expedition against Japan, has passed beyond Poochow, liberating several Hsiens in east Fukien from the misrule of the

Kuomintang, setting up the Soviets, calling on the masses to rise against Japanese imperialism. On Aug. 26 the vanguard occupied Chinyuan in southern Chekiang, and 12 days later captured Lunchuan thirty-five miles away. By taking the route through Yushan and Kiangshan the vanguard reached as far as Sui-an situated in the centre of Chekiang.

Under the protection of the masses the red army has moved not only swiftly but in a mysterious manner. It frequently makes its appearance in the rear of the KMT bandits, surpirsing them with an assault. It has won many victories in this way. On Aug. 26 it disarmed two battalions of the Chekiang troops under Yu Chi-sei at Chin-yuan, defeating one KMT regiment at Chukow Aug. 30, capturing 200 rifles. On Aug. 31 it smashed another regiment, capturing 500 rifles, killing two captains. It cut off the communications of the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway between Chichow and Kiangshan.

South Chekiang has been thrown into considerable commotion. The Fukao around Chichow, withdrawing their confidence in the strength of the KMT bandits, have fled to Shanghai in increasing numbers, thus placing themselve under the protection of imperialism. Re-enforcements have been sent from Anhei over thousands of miles to Chekiang.

The red army in the Kiangsi-Anwhei frontier also movedi in a northern direction to fight the Japanese. At the end of last month it captured Chinen, routing the 65th division of the KMT bandits under Liu Hao-en. In this sector the red army opened a new Soviet territory of 300 li by length and 60 li by width, almost four times as large as the original one.

Airplanes Burnt Up

The decisive war will, however, be fought in Kiangsi. Here is concentrated the forces of the enemy reported to be above 400,000 men. Yet over the KMT bandits the red army has won several major battles along this front. On Aug. 5 the red army repulsed the attack of 6 divisions of the bandits with the aid of guns and planes, killing 2,000 bandits. A week later the enemy attached again, leaving 600 killed on the battleground. 50 fascist officers charged but all perished under the ruthless fire of the red army. At about the same time another division of the bandits was smashed at Lunhang, Kiangsi.

On Sept. 3 a bandit airplane was brought down in Ta Pu Tow, Kang, Hsien; and four days later another bandit machine shot down at Lunhang. Of greater significance is the burning of 50 planes at Nanchang. In bourgeois circles the cause of the fire is said to be unknown but news has leaked out to the effect that the white soldiers in response to the call of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army burnt the machines as a protest against the KMT attack on Soviet China, against the KMT surrender. At the same time two plane workshops were burt to the ground with the same motives back of it. A couple weeks ago the ammunition depot at Nanchang was partially destroyed by fire certainly for the same reasons. Thus the white soldiers are also digging graves for the Kuomintang.

Red Army In Kweichow

The activities of the red army in Kweichow have also been crowned with success as elsewhere. The red army under Comrade Ho Lun entered Kweichow and occupied Yuan-hiang, setting up the Soviet government there. Up to the end of last month seven hsiens fell into their hands of the red army. One battalion of the second division of the Kweichow army under the command of Hsiao Wei-chun mutinied and joined hands with the red army, needless to mention the support of the wide mass of people long downtroden under the foot of Kweichow militarists.

The red army under Comrade Hsiao Keh reached Fipping in south Kweichow in an attempt, it seems, to effect conjunction with the red army under Comrade Ho Lun. While en route towards Kweichow, it smashed two divisions of the Hunan bandits under Ho Chien, capturing some ten hsiens in south Hunan. It also marched into Kwangsi, inflicting heavy losses on the bandits under Pai Tsun-shi. As a consequence, the partisan warfare in these regions has developed on a grand scale. Thus, a mighty force has risen in the Southwest of China to strengthen the anti-imperialist revolutionary war.

E N D

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE
Vo. 4, No. 37
October 4, 1934

C.O.N.T.E.N.T.S

1.Red Army Advances on All Front .....p. 1.
2.National Armed Self-Defence in Manchuria .....p. 2.
3.Famine Sufferers Under Red Banner .....p. 3.
4.Life of People Under Soviets .....p. 5.

Red Army Advances on All Fronts

After a perusal of the latest reports from the front, both official and non-official, we are able to state definitely that the red army advances rapidly on all fronts from Chekiang to Szechuen. The general offensive of the bandit generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, as ordered to begin on Seotember 26, has been turned into an untenable defensive by the heroic Red Army along the whole line from Chekiang-Fukien-Kiangsi-Hunan-Kweichow to Szechuen, a line that amounts to 3,000 li (1,000 miles). The red army has won many hard-fought battles over the K.M.T bandits in its forward march. Especially so with the anti-Japanese Vanguard of the red army.

The Szechuen Sector

As reported before, the red army in Szechuen swept everything before its advance and brought about the general debacle of all K.M.T bandit forces. The bandit chief, Liu Hsiang, sought refuge in Chentu, capital of Szechuen province. Assistant commander-in-chief of the 3rd route, Li Chi-hsiang, and that of the 4th route, Yang Sen, fled with their families out of the province after complete annihilation of their armies. The irresistible red army is descending on Chunking, Wanhsien and Chentu according to Japanese messages from Hankow dated Sept. 30.

In this offensive the red army to the north of the Yangtse is aided by the red army in the south, which marches in the direction of Nanchuan and Chikiang cities that are opposite to Chunking and Wanhsien with the Yangtse between. The southern army, 30,000 strong, is operating with Kweichow as its base. With the arrival of Comrade Hsiao Keh's red army which has smashed the Hunan-Kwangsi-Kweichow joint forces while en route, the red forces in Kweichow have been swollen up to the present strength of 30,000 men.

Now the Kweichow Soviets control the whole northeast of the province. More than ten hsiens have been delivered from the tyrany of imperialism and KMT.

The Shanghai- Hangchow Line Threatened

Marching through Chingyuan, Lungchuan, Kiangshan and Changshan, the anti-Japanese Vanguard has passed Suian along the Chekiang-Anwhei border, threatening to cut off the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, state the Japanese messages referred to.

In this connection it is to be remembered that the 6 point anti-Japanese programme of the C.P.C. played a big part in the victories of the vanguard. White soldiers influenced by this program are willing to lay down their arms in the face of the red army. In the battle at Wenfang (in the first half of Sept.) several hundred white soldiers, for instance, joined the red army on the basis of the anti-Japanese united front from below. And one whole battalion saluted and surrendered.

Later on these conscious element-s in private talks told of their indorsement of the stand of the red army, adding that the majority of their number have become conscious, that many of the soldiers at Hsingchuan have read the six points.

Chiang Routed in the 1st Round

The bandit Chief, Chiang Kai-shek, is making the most desperate effort to hold the red army in check by launching the general offensive on Sept. 26. This offensive, more furious than the previous ones, is being carried on by 400,000 K.M.T bandits under the personal command of Chiang in Kiangsi in co-operation with another 200,000 in Fukien. The bandits, it is reported, want to converge on Juikin (Only a dream!).

But according to Japanese advices above quoted the red army in this sector has routed the KMT bandits in the first round. And a setback has thus set in in the KMT offensive. Relying on the favorable objective conditions and its own internal strength the Soviets can undoubtedly beat off the mightest onslaught of the 600,000 KMT bandits headed by Chiang Kai-shek with imperialism, particularly Japan, pulling the wire behind the scene.

At present the major battle is raging around Soviet China in Kiangsi and Fukien. And the Soviets have every reason to look forward to a thorough victory so that it can move the major portion of the red army to fight Japanese imperialism, leaving only enough red troops to clear remnant KMT bandits who want to disturb the rear of the red army in behalf of Japanese imperialism.

National Armed Self-Defence in Manchuria.

The rapid march of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army through Fukien and Chekiang in a northern direction has given a great impetus to the activities of the Manchurian volunteers. The idea of national armed self-defence as advocated by Chinese workers and peasants has brought about a thorough change in the ideology and behavior of the volunteers. Realizing that CPC is the sole revolutionary party capable of leading the masses into a victorious war against Japanese and other imperialism, the volunteers have, for the most part, come under the banner of the Communist Party of China. They asked the Party to take them over and reorganize them into an efficient fighting unit.

Confirmation of a Japanese Journal

The fact that the volunteers have deserted their wavering leaders and come over to the side of Communists is just confirmed by the Japanese weekly, "Manchurian Review" published at Dairen. On Sept. 5 the weekly said explicitly: "The leadership of the anti-Japanese movement in Manchuria has passed from the dying KMT northeastern troops of Chang Hsueh-liang to the hands of the Reds". As pointed out by the said weekly, the Manchurian C. P. and the Manchurian People's Revolutionary Army under its control have succeeded in consolidating the scattered armed units of the peasantry, uniting, the Chinese and Korean poor peasants winning over the proletarians. Workers have played a big part in the offensive of the volunteers against Japanese robbers. The railway workers have, for example, rendered valuable aid to the volunteers in their attacks on the Japanese-controlled lines, particularly on Japanese military trains. But the weekly purposely misrepresented the attacks as "directed by the Soviet Union" (a pure slander).

In conclusion the Japanese weekly says in a rather pessimistic tone: "The Communist hegemony, though confined to eastern Manchuria at present, may possibly expand in view of the present rural depression". Finally, it makes new proposals to the Japanese army to wipe out the volunteers, proposals that borrowed from Chiang Kai-shek's formula of '30o/o war and 70o/o politics', are designed to avert futther disasters. Being a mouthpiece of the Japanese army the journal attempts to conceal the phenomenal growth of the armed self-defence force in Manchuria but it is a fact that the Manchurian volunteers, the backbone of that force, have dealt heavy blows to the Japanese and Manchukuo bandits, now and then.

Partisan Warfare Extended.

In practice the Manchurian volunteers have learned much from the Communists concerning guerilla warfare, political fight, mass line, etc, and realized that the Communists alone have told them the right way to victory in the struggle for the liberation of China from imperialism, especially from Japanese imperialists. Under the influence or leadership of the Communists they have developed their activities on a much wider front.

Here is a valuable piece of news concerning the activities of the People's revolutionary army now consisting of 2 armies, the 1st in east Manchuria and the 2nd in north Manchuria.

The 1st People's Revolutionary Army operated around Panshi as the base last October (a district of about 1'0 square li). Later on Japanese and Manchukuo bandit troops advanced on the district but a portion of the army broke

through, capturing a number of towns, disarming a part of local militia commanded by the Tuhoa. With the support of the broad masses and other anti-Japanese units, the People's Revolutionary Army is at present operating over a larger territory measuring 500 or 600 li in length, or 6 times as large as before.

The Real Anti-Japanese Leader.

Many of the scattered anti-Japanese units which have formerly led the life of bandits now rally around the Peeple's Revolutionary Army, the real leader of the anti-Japanese movement. They have shown much advancement in political consciousness, military technique and in the relations to the masses. They either asked to be directed by political functionaries from the People's Revolutionary army or joined it as a body, e. g., the peasant army of north Panshi which called itself the Partisan Detachment of North Panshi of the People's Revolutionary Army.

In the past some of the anti-Japanese units molested the people or even held them for ransom but now they stand on the same front with the masses, allying themselves with them. Chao Tien-fu and Tung Fu-kwan (aide de camp) held a mass meeting after a successful attach on Hui-fang and gave the masses the horses captured from the enemy, saying, "You don't have to move, and we will help you out of the difficulty if you cannot really make a living". The masses on their side have cooperated closely with the volunteers, performing such tasks as transporting and spying for them.

Famine Sufferers under Red Banner

More reliable stastics over the extent of floods and drought disasters in the current year have come to light through official survey. In its findings the Nanking Relief Commission revealed that the drought disaster of 1934 was the most severe in the 70 years past. Affecting Kiangsi, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Anwhei, Kweichow, Kansu, Hopeh, Shansi, 11 provinces and 263 hsiens altogether, the floods and drought devastated 133, 803, 000 mou, a number that is larger as compared with the 127,706,451 mou submerged in water in the 1931 cataclysm.

Of course these official stastics are incomplete, leaving out large tracts of land visited by the disaster. As a rule, the KMT local governments refused to accept reports on disaster from the people and forbade the people to make any report of the sort on the ground that it might be used by the people as a plea for reducing land tax. Taxation on land, to be sure, is the principal method of the KMT bandits to exploit the peasantry. In Yutu Hsiang, Wusih, there are really 2,000 mou drought-stricken but the head of the village reported only one tenth of it to the government (Sept. 29, Sin Wen Pao). Taking this instance as a basis it may be inferred that throughout the country the land hit by the disaster may amount to 200,000,000-250,000,000 mou with 100,000,000 famine sufferers.

KMT Exploitation Increasing

In proportion to the seriousness of the floods and drought the KMT has augmented its exploitation of the famine sufferers. New taxes have appeared: surtax on railway tickets and telegram for famine relief, increase in the duties on the movement of rice from province to province, new tax on examination of titledeeds, etc.

On the other hand, the countryside presents a tragical picture unprecedented in the past 70 years. In spite of the KMT censorship tragical stories have appeared in the bourgeois papers. The bulk of the people have again to eat grass and mud, to sell wives and daughters for deals and taxes, etc. Whole families have committed suicide out of starvation. While in the countryside, the writer himself witnessed pathetic scenes: Streams of famine refugees traveling on the highways, begging as they went along, drifting, as it appeared to me, towards the big cities. Trains bound for Shanghai carried full loads of refugees in the 3rd and 4th class wagons. But on arriving at the metropolis, the refugees are disappointed. They find no employment whatsoever. The majority of them have to return home, despondent and desperate.

No Relief Yet in Sight

Months ago when crop failures were evident Nanking pretended to make preparations for large scale relief. But now it makes no noise about it just at a moment when millions of famine refugees are knocking at the door. And the KMT bandits are squeezing more out of the pauperized masses in order to get more money for the criminal campaign against Soviet China and the red army which is marching to the north to fight Japanese bandits (and to help the refugees).

Last December the KMT government collected $3.00 on each picul of foreign rice imported "boast up to the low price of rice ged ed inimical to the peasnt", The real reasen for the imposition of the duty, as we pointed out months ago, is of course to protect the agrarians, particularly the Tuhoa class. Our reasoning is all the more correct in that now the KMT government flatly refused to accede to the popular demand for free importation of foreign rice (to relieve rice shortage and high price prejudicial to the toilers). The tottering KMT regime needs every penny to defend itself against the victorious advance of the red army on all fronts.

Yet there is another angle from which to examine the KMT's refusal to content to free importation of rice. Representing the interests of the Tuhoa, the KMT is opposed to every measure tending to lower the price of rice, for example, the abolition of rice duties. Tuhoa and rice dealer have spread a whole lot of lies assuring the ampleness of rice supply at home and fighting against the proposal to import rice. As the price of rice is maintained at a high level, they squeeze huge profits from the bulk of rice consumers, i. e., the toiling masses,

More Bonds Issued

Under the pretext of drought relief the KMT government has issued millions of bonds, the proceeds to be used to feed the KMT bureaucrats and the KMT bandits to fight the red army. At the very beginning Nanking proclaimed to issue $60,000,000 bonds for relief. As far is known, the Chekiang government issued $20,000,000 while the Kiangsu government $30,000,000. The governments in Hunan and elsewhere are ready to collect the land tax of 1935 right now allegedly for the prupose of getting enough money for drought relief.

The bonds already issued were offered to the Shan hai bankers as security for an emergency loan (30% of the face value of the bonds). Here emergency does not mean immediate use of the loan for the starving people hit by drought and floods. It means that by this loan the KMT wants to save its disintegrating political and military machine in face of the offensive of the Soviets and the growing struggle of the toilers, mostly of the peasant class as a consequence of the severest drought.

There are, in sum, the most important measures taken by the KMT "to relieve" (Read: squeeze) the famine sufferers. KMT still continues land surveying in hopes of exacting more from the impoverished peasants. It wants to suck the last drop of blood out of the masses.

Serious Struggles of the Peasants.

In the annals of the peasant struggle a new page is turned at present. The struggle of the peasants against the KMT is never so serious and universal as at the present moment. It enters into a higher stage. No longer confined to seizure of rice and forcible contribution of free meals by rich families, it show clear political inclinations. Under the growing influence of the Communists and the Soviets the peasants in many istricts staged revolutionary riotings. In August and Septemver the famine sufferers in Kiangsu Kingtan, Liyang and other Hsiens in the neighborhood of Nanking seized the boats laden with rice, confiscated the property of the Tuhao and even besieged the walled cities of the Hsines. In Anwhei many major struggles involvin thousands of starving people broke out for the seizure of rice. On August 4 rice riotings took place near Anking, capitel of Anwhei, Taihu, another hsien in Anwhei, was captured by the famine sufferers with the cooperation of the red army.

The famine struggle in the north is likewise sharp. Under the aegis

of the red army the famine victims at Shinyang, Honan, seized rice and salt from the shops, nay, even from the wagons bound for the cities where rice can yield more profit to the rice sharks (dealers). Similar examples may be found in other provinces.

The Shanghai Evening News of Sept. 26, gave a vivid pictue of the large scale peasant riotins for seizure of rice at Yangtien of Kashin Hsien, Chekiang. On July 22 grand rice riotings took place in the town, followed by greater violence next day, with the participation of the more militant elements. Throughout the town 600 piculs of rice and beans were forcibly taken away. Tuhao and KMT pretended to come to the aid of the starving peasants by giving them gruel and rice soup but this maneuvre proved ineffective. From July 25 to August 8 about 40 rice riotings took place in and around the town. Trains passing the town, were crowded with hungry people, a scene that was never witnessed before in west Chekiang.

The Red Flag Welcomed.

In the opening days of September the writer travelled on the Nanking-Hangchow Highway and stopped at Lishin. Just at that time the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army marched beyond the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway, and KMT bandit reenforcements were rushed over the Nanking-Hangchow line to stop the advancing red army.

One morning a sheperd boy at Lishin discovered a red flag of the land surveyers and mistook it for the symbol of the red army. He immediately brought the news to his fellows and the peasants, and called forth considerable enthusiasm from the mass of the peasantry. The starving peasants expect the arival of the red army every minute "just as they do rainfall in a drought season".

Life.of.People.under.Soviets

The marked amelioration in the life of the people under the Soviets, particularly of the workers and peasants, is the key to the steady development of the Soviets both internally and extenally. While playing the role as organizer of the life of the masses, the Soviets tackle the problems of the people to the best of their ability, brings about a substantial improvement in the life of the masses, secures the full confidence of the masses in the Soviets. Only in this way can the Soviets mobilize the broad mass of people for breaking the 5th encircling campaign of the KMT banlits.

Increase of Production

Despite the mobilization of the majority of able-bodied males for the revolutionary war Soviet production has increased instead of a decrease as predicted by the enemy. This achievement has been brought about through a series of production campaigns conducted by the Soviets. Under the direction of the Soviets model ploughing gangs, labor cooperatives and plough-ox cooperatives have been organized with a view to forestalling labor shortage in certain districts. The bulk of women have been drawn into the work of cultivation. Revolutionary competition campaigns have been instituted for spring and winter ploughing, and also for autumn harvest.

Every village has a model ploughing gang. Taking care of production for the whole village, the gang is ready to come to the aid of families short of labour. Labour cooperatives are another force in keeping agricultural production on the up grade movement. In the village all males and females capable of work are organized into labour cooperatives except families of the red army. These cooperatives concentrate on ploughing and cultivation for families of red armists and old people without sons or daughters. Their work is free of charge, and in certain cases they have to provide their own meals. Members of cooperatives may work for each other paid by the day. Surplus labour is in this wise liquidated, andthe peasant free from fear of labour shortage.

The Plough & Ox Cooperative.

Next comes the problem of the ploughing ox which is only next to human labour in importance in the present status of agriculture in the Soviet vil-

lage. Generally speaking, 25o/o of the peasantry on the average has no ox for production cultivation. The ox cooperatives have solved this problem with comparative ease. Under the existing arrangement the peasants may each voluntarily contribute 0.2 Chinese bushel of rice for the purchase of oxen on the basis of joint ownership. Each has a right to use the animal. Next year more oxen may be bought with additional contribution of rice from the partners. This arrangement as operated in Szesui Hsiang has liquidated the ox shortage with complete success.

In Tsai-chi village the males that can work constitute only 33o/o of the total labor force while the percentage in Cahng-yon lowers down to 25o/o. For this reason field work must depend on women. At present 30% females in upper Tsaichi can handle the ox in ploughing, a percentage that is 900% higher than the pre-revolutionary period. At the same time spirit of "old comrades" is worthy of our praise. Their pioneer work of reclaiming waste land is likewise commendable. Even children contribute largely towards the increase in production.

The splendid work of the Soviets in aiding the mobility of labor has led to the sharp rise in production.. In Tsaichi the production of 1933 increase 20o/o as against 1932. Cereals register an increase of 50o/o exceeding 1928 level of 10o/o. There is not a single tract of land not yet reclaimed, not a single strip of land not yet planted with cereals. The opening up of mountaineous land has led to considerable competition among woman folks. The net result is that the village can not consume its own food supply in contrast to the pre-revolutionary period when rice had to be imported to cover the shortage.

Private Trading Supplanted.

The peasant has raised his produce just in the way outlined above. The co-existence of the cooperatives has, however, deprived the merchants of their exploitation. Except the drug stores all private shops in Tsaichi have entirely disappeared. "The cooperative is the most welcome" has become the watchword on the lips of the peasants. In Tsaichi there are five consumption cooperatives: 2 for cloth, 2 for salt and oil, 1 for beamcurd, candy, fig, etc. They comprise 60o/o-90o/o of the inhabitants and earn some 15o/o profit. The cooperative is the most developed form of trading as a result of good administration. Not a single cooperative has failed. Private trading is wholly wiped out.

The cooperative is a friend of the families of the red armists. It gives preference to them as to the purchase of goods plus 20o/o discount. It also sells to them on credit. 50o/o of the profit earned by the cooperatives goes to the reserve fund. 10o/o to the functionaries as bonus, another 10o/o earmarked for culture and education (schools, clubs, papers and pens for children of red armists) while the remaining 30o/o distributed as dividend.

From the above reasons it is evident that the amelioration in the lot of the masses locally results from the policy adopted by the Soviets. This melioration varies in extent from class to class. Agricultural workers have shown a marked improvement whereas landlords and Kulaks made no progress in this direction. But all have ample food for consumption. Meat consumption among the poor peasants has increased by 100o/o as compared with the pre-revolutionary period while among the workers it has augmented by 200o/o. Chickens and ducks are no longer for sale but for home consumption in most cases. Nowadays the poor peasants don't have to go to towns to exchange rice or cereals with their own firewood because they have more than enough at home. Workers and peasants now spend twice as much as before on clothing.

In general prices in Soviet China mor upwards degree by degree except for a few articles which fluctuate widely as a result of the KMT embargo. This indicates the healthy state of economic life in Soviet China. Below is appended a table showing the price movement in Chun -on:

Price Movement in Cwang-on.

Articles	Price before revolution	Price 1932	Price 1933
Rice	3.00 a picul	1.00	4.70
Peanuts	3.00 " "	3.00	3.50
Potato	1000 cash a picul	1300	1200
Beam	$7. a picul	$10.5	$12.00
Pork	750 cash a catty	900	1200

Chicken	7[illegible]0 cash a catty	900	1,[illegible]00
Eggs	25 cash a piece	40	40
Firewood	8 cash a catty	10	12

Imported articles such as cloth, salt and kerosene have soared up in price as a consequence of the KMT embargo. For the same reason the major exports as paper and lumber have suffered a sharp drop in price. The masses are doing everything possible to counteract the most hated embargo.

Education and Social Life

The population of Chang-gon is 1464. Yet there are 4 leninist Primary schools for children of 7-13 years of age, 9 night schools for grown ups (of which 70o/o is women), a number of reading circle, reading signboards, etc, which are designed to give a reading knowledge to grown illiterates. Besides, there are 4 clubs playing the role of social education. For the 5000 population in Tsaichi there are 9 Leninist schools, 100 labor schools for boys of 13-15, 12 night schools, 50 reading circles, 2 clubs, 20 places for reading signboards.

Pupils enrolled in the night schools in Tsaichi are almost all girls and women. When attending the class, they brought lamps with them. They were never stopped by storms. They are leaders of the reading circles. Teachers of the Leninist schools also act as directors of night schools. Day and night they fight illiteracy untiringly. Teachers are paid in rice gathered from the pupils on the basis of equal contribution. All are eager for learning in the entire village.

Sanitation makes rapid progress. The peasants always speak of governmental officers as "having done to much for us". The village Soviet has caused dirty mud in the gutters around the house all cleared. Under the direction of the Soviet village sanitary commission a house clearing is regularly made every week. No dirty is allowed to remain in dining halls and bed chamber. Gutters have to be cleared. So are yards. Public places are cleaned by rotation. Rotten animals are no longer cooked for meals. Clothes must be washed regularly. These are the minimum demands put forward by the said sanitary commission. A majority of the people observe the rules generally. Boy scouts are induced to hoot at those who don dirty clothes. In the end everything comes out as desired.

Red Aid

Any person sick, poor or injured by accident is entitled to relief of Red Aid which comprises, for example, the entire village of Chang-gon in its membership except 20 old people (without sons). Red Aid swiftly comes to the help of those who are sick but don't have the means to secure medicine, or are thrown out of employment, or come from another village for relief. But Red Aid has other jobs at hand too. It is specially enthusiastic in aiding the Manchurian volunteers as well as bringing presents to the red army.

Politically and economically women are placed on the same footing as men. Every day life wears a different aspect. In the first place, marriage is now really free, accompanied by a considerable decrease in secret marriage. In the pre-revolutionary period secret marriage is 50o/o as against legal marriages, but it has now lowered down to 10o/o, and a much lower level is in sight. The causes lying back of it are 1, distribution of land; 2.freedom of marriage 3. devotion to revolution. Women have a perfect right to divorce but in reality have rarely exercised. Statistics gathered in Chang-gon show that during the four and half years after revolution only 1o/o has remarried three times

The Soviet woman looks different, wearing short gowns and barbed hair, without being bothered any more by skirts as in the past. The Soviet woman has gotten rid of the habit of brawling and fighting. Quarrels are settled by mediators through explanation and criticism to the full satisfaction of the parties concerned. Idol-worship on the part of women has disappeared. It is only practised once a while by old women who want a boy as an heir.

THE (END

FM. 2
G. 5000-10-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D 1791/11

Section 2, Special Br. Station,

REPORT

Date December 10, 1934.

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in a letter obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross

I forward herewith a typewritten copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which was contained in a letter obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on December 10, 1934. This letter, which was posted locally and addressed to the Secretary of the W. Educational Association, London was returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed :

Particulars of the letter and contents are given hereunder:-

(1) Addressee: "Secy. W.Educational Assn.,16 Harper Street, London, W.C.I."

Enclosure: Vol.4, No.35, dated September 29, 1934.

Contents: (a) Soviets at Work.

(b) Koreans and Formosans Support Anti-Japanese Vanguard.

(c) The Debacle of all KMT Forces in Szechuen.

(d) The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far into Chekiang.

The postal cancellation chop shows that the letter was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 105 Rue Marco Polo, at 1 p.m. September 30, 1934.

D. I. Ross

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner

Special Branch.

File

DEC. 12 1934

CONTENTS

(1) Soviets at Work ..... p. 1.
(2) Koreans & Formosans Support Anti-Jap Vanguard ..... p. 3.
(3) The Debacle of all KMT Forces in Szechuen ..... p. 4.
(4) The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chekiang. .....p. 4.

THE SOVIETS AT WORK

This article together with another to be followed in our next issue is an extract from "the Model of Village Soviet Work", two volumes, published by the Central Soviet Government at the begining of 1934. These two pamphlets describe the workings of the Soviets of the Chang-gon village in Kiangsi and of the Tsaichi village in Fukien.-Ed.

"The practical carrying out of all Soviet work is up to the village and town Soviets", says Comrade Mou Tsch-tung in his report to the Second Soviet Congress. It goes without saying that the working of the Chang-gon and Tsai-chi Soviets (both rural) shall engage our serious attention.

Anong other things the democratic organisation of the rural Soviets on the widest possible basis facilitates their workings to a great extent. Needless to say, Soviet election in rural districts has an important bearing on the administrative efficiency of the village Soviets.

Red and White Lists

The Soviets, owing to its nature as a democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants, naturally excludes the participation of all landowners and kulaks. During the November elections of 1933 landlords and kulaks were listed on white paper while toilers on red paper. Toiling youths under 16 years of age, although disfranchised, still found their names on another red paper. Both red and white lists were posted in the centre of each election district. In the same way were announced the names of the candisates, usually twice as many as the seats vacated, at least three days before election. Thus an opportunity was provided for criticism and consideration from the electorate. Below the names of the candidates were sometimes found such words as 'good' or 'vote for him' or 'pesimistic', or in serious cases, some of the names marked as 'bureaucratic'. Some 20 candidates were under fire in the wall papers on the ground that they were selfish and inactive, paying no attention to the intersts of the masses. Critical songs were composed, including three which complained of the unsatisfactory solution through the Soviets of certain issues connected with the paper industry.

Peasants and the poor voted in the village while workefrs in the factory and workshop. Village, factory and worshop are designated as election units by law.

Election Day

On election day all electors assembled in a convention, listening to the report of the rural Soviets, making as much critisism as they desired. At the election meeting in the Chang-gon village important proposals were put forward, for example, the demands of enlargement of the red army, purchase of the bonds, expansion of the cooperatives, increase in agricultural produce, repairs to roads, construction of dykes and bridges, etc. The newly elected delegates were then enjoined to translate these proposals in action.

This form of genuine democracy, while in action, affords a great stimulus to the mass of people. For them election days is so important that they enjoy balloting as a pleasure. Every one of them is loathe to waive this right a as in a capitalist society. Old people joyfully went to the polls with the aid of canes. Boys and children came crowding on the scent not as voters but as spectators. They are to exercise the franchise on coming of age. Only landowners and kulaks sat at home, silent and melancholy. On election day all in Chang-gon and Tsai-chi cast their votes except those who were sick, confined to bed, or remained on guard, or went out on trading missions in behalf of co-operatives.

END
Of.

REEL
NO. 4

CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE

PROJECT NO. FRU-2

REEL NO. 4

PRODUCTION DATA		INDEXING DATA
STARTED: (Date) 9/4/52 (Hour)		BEGINS WITH: D-1192 - 1930
FINISHED: (Date) 9/4/52 (Hour)		1. D-1249 - 1941 - 42
TOTAL NO. OF HOURS		2. D-1293 - 1930
TOTAL NO. OF IMAGES	1281	3. D-1791/6 - 1934
APPROVED: _____		4.
		5.
		6.
		ENDS WITH: D-1791/6 1935

CERTIFICATION

THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

9/4/52
(DATE)

Dittmold L Trettin
(SIGNATURE OF CAMERA OPERATOR)

FORM NO. 60-93
FEB 1951

(31-36)

"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

